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## BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.

### RELAXATION OF CONTROLS.

An article published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 217) gave particulars of certain revisions in the control of labour which came into force on 20th December. It referred, *inter alia*, to the Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1945, which provided that, with certain exceptions, the age at which the engagement of men ceased to be controlled should be reduced from 51 years and over to 31 years and over, and that control of the engagement of women, other than nurses and midwives, should cease altogether. One of the exceptions applied to men in the building and civil engineering contracting industries, the engagement of whom continues to be subject to control up to and including the age of 50 years. Certain relaxations in other controls on this class of labour have, however, been effected by the two Orders which are summarised below.

The Control of Employment (Advertisements) (Revocation) Order, 1945,\* was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 13th December under the Control of Employment Act, 1939. This Order revokes the Control of Employment (Advertisements) Order, 1940,† which prohibited employers in the building and civil engineering contracting industries from advertising vacancies for carpenters, joiners and bricklayers except with the consent of the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer) (Amendment) Order, 1945,‡ made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 15th December under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, amends the Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer) Order, 1941, and the Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer) (Exemption) Directions, 1942.§. Under the new Order, a building

\* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1562. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1940 (page 125).

‡ S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1583. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ The text of the Order was reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942 (page 25), and an article dealing with the Directions appeared in the issue for December, 1942 (page 211).

or civil engineering employer may transfer an employee aged 51 or over from a particular site without the permission of a National Service Officer. Permission continues to be necessary below the age of 51. Further, the Order abolishes the obligation on an employee who leaves employment with a building or civil engineering employer to report at a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; the provisions conferring a power to give directions exempting persons from this obligation, and the exemptions given, are also repealed, since the power and exemptions are no longer necessary.

Both of the two new Orders came into operation on 20th December.

## SAFETY OF FACTORY WORKERS.

### DRAFT SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has given notice that he proposes to make Special Regulations applying to factories where the testing of aircraft engines or of carburettors or fuel pumps for aircraft is carried on. These Special Regulations are intended to replace the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines, Carburettors and other Accessories) Order, 1944,\* which was made under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and is therefore of temporary duration only.

Copies of the draft Special Regulations, which are entitled the Factories (Testing of Aircraft Engines, Carburettors and other Accessories) Special Regulations, may be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown at the foot of page 28, or through any bookseller, price 2d. net (3d. post free). Any objection to the draft Special Regulations, by or on behalf of persons affected, must be sent to the Minister on or before 9th February. Every objection must be in writing and state (i) the specific grounds of objection, and (ii) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1944 (page 74).

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1945.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Between 31st December, 1944 and the end of November, 1945, the numbers of men and women in the Armed Forces, Auxiliary Services and Civil Defence Services were reduced by 838,000, from 5,195,000 to 4,357,000. The course of employment in industry during the same period was naturally also influenced mainly by the course of the war. The achievement of victory brought in its train three main developments—

- Some relaxation in the rate of withdrawal of men and women from industry for the Forces and Auxiliary Services;
- The introduction of the scheme of demobilisation;
- The acceleration of the process of reconversion from production for war purposes to production for civilian needs and the export trade.

The first two developments naturally tended to increase the number of men and women available for employment in industry, although the grant of an extended period of paid leave to demobilised men and women delayed appreciably the benefit to industry of the large scale releases provided for by the scheme. The general effect of the third development was to release large numbers of men and women from munitions work. A considerable proportion of those so released remained in their existing employments in the production of goods for export and civilian consumption. Others were transferred to the industries and services which had suffered severe reductions during the war, while large numbers of married women who had entered industry for war work retired from industrial employment. The net effect up to the end of November was to reduce the numbers in industrial employment by about 539,000, the number of men showing a net increase of 78,000 and the number of women a net decrease of 617,000. At the beginning of 1945 the total estimated manpower in industrial employment was about 16½ million, including 10,055,000 men aged 14 to 64, and 6,445,000 women aged 14 to 59. By the end of May the number of men had decreased by 80,000 to 9,975,000 and the number of women by 120,000 to 6,325,000. There was little change in the number of men in industrial employment up to the end of September, but in the succeeding two months there was a net increase of about 153,000 bringing the total at the end of November to 10,133,000. Among women the rate of decrease was accelerated up to the end of October, but there was some slackening in November, when the number of women in employment was about 100,000 greater than had been expected. The total at the end of November was 5,828,000, a decrease in the six months since the end of May of 497,000.

The reduction in employment naturally occurred in the manufacturing industries, and was in fact confined to the metals and chemicals group (metal and metal goods manufacture, ship building and ship repairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, chemicals and explosives industries), since, during the war, this group was mostly engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Between the end of 1944 and the end of November, 1945, the numbers employed in this group were reduced by 1,052,000 from 4,758,000 to 3,706,000. In other manufacturing industries engaged largely in production for civilian needs (food, drink, tobacco, textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper, building materials and other miscellaneous industries), employment increased by about 176,000 from 2,541,000 to 2,717,000. In the basic industries (agriculture, mining, National and Local Government Services, public utilities and transport) there was a slight increase of about 19,000 from 5,093,000 to 5,112,000. In building and civil engineering, the distributive trades and other services such as professional services, catering, entertainment and laundries, employment increased by about 318,000 from 4,108,000 to 4,426,000.

These changes, together with the extent of the changeover from employment on war production to employment on peacetime production are indicated in the following table—

Great Britain	(Thousands)		
	Numbers employed.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	31st Dec., 1944.	30th Nov., 1945.	
All manufacturing industries:—			
Manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces	4,788	2,264	- 2,524
Civilian and export work	2,511	4,159	+ 1,648
Total	7,299	6,423	- 876
Metals and Chemicals:—			
Manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces	3,894	1,724	- 2,170
Civilian and export work	864	1,982	+ 1,118
Total	4,758	3,706	- 1,052
Other manufacturing industries:—			
Manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces	894	540	- 354
Civilian and export work	1,647	2,177	+ 530
Total	2,541	2,717	+ 176
Basic Industries:—			
Building and Civil Engineering	5,093	5,112	+ 19
Distributive Trades	645	860	+ 215
Other Services	1,962	2,037	+ 75
Total	1,501	1,529	+ 28
All industries and services	16,500	15,961	- 539

In the early part of 1945 the numbers of persons registered as unemployed remained at a low level and consisted almost entirely of persons who were either changing from one job to another, or, owing to age, physical disability, or other reasons, were suitable only for light work, married women or others not available for transfer to employment in other districts. The vast re-distribution of man-power, however, which followed the cessation of hostilities in Europe, of which particulars have been given above, necessarily resulted in some increase in unemployment. The number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in January, April, July, and in the last three months of 1945 were as follows—

Date.	Numbers of Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.				Total.
	Men 18 years and under 65.	Boys 14 and under 18.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Girls 14 and under 18.	
15th January 1945	53,985	5,589	22,799	5,610	87,983
16th April	50,935	5,387	18,020	4,701	79,043
16th July	63,474	4,995	30,851	4,043	103,363
15th October	124,098	7,734	93,829	7,665	233,326
12th November	142,979	8,115	107,460	8,007	266,461
10th December	156,126	7,181	114,686	6,763	284,756

In addition there were some uninsured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges. These numbered 10,737 in January, and 8,539 in December, and included 7,529 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry in January and 3,231 in December.

The numbers of insured unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges in each Administrative Region in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland at 15th January and 10th December, 1945, were as shown below:—

Region.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.	
	15th Jan., 1945.	10th Dec., 1945.	15th Jan., 1945.	10th Dec., 1945.
	London and South-Eastern	9,669	18,887	239
Eastern	3,607	5,292	264	16
Southern	1,869	6,195	17	12
South-Western	3,483	7,158	24	12
Midlands	3,398	23,025	161	123
North Midlands	3,854	7,216	464	348
North-Eastern	5,733	14,949	414	271
North-Western	10,440	41,697	97	195
Northern	10,705	39,520	227	169
Scotland	20,248	54,531	512	221
Wales	12,101	63,552	167	61
Special Schemes	290	1,067	—	—
Great Britain	85,397	283,089	2,586	1,667
Northern Ireland	21,959	26,894	978	707
United Kingdom	107,356	309,983	3,564	2,374

During the years prior to the outbreak of the war the average numbers of insured persons registered at Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom as unemployed ranged from about 1½ millions in 1937 and 1939 to over 2½ millions in 1931 and 1932. From 1940 onwards the numbers fell rapidly to an average of less than 80,000 in 1944.

### RATES OF WAGES.

The rise in the general level of wage rates which took place during the war continued during 1945.

In the industries for which statistics as to changes in rates of wages are regularly compiled by the Department,† the changes reported during 1945 are estimated to have resulted in an aggregate net increase of over £1,750,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of more than 7 million workpeople, compared with a net increase of approximately £1,950,000 in the weekly wage rates of over 8½ million workpeople in the same industries during 1944. While there have been variations in the amounts of increase granted in different industries, it is estimated that, at the end of 1945, the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages in all the industries (including agriculture) for which information is available was about 5 per cent. higher than at the end of 1944, and about 53 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the war. These figures relate to rates of wages for a normal week, and take no account of the marked increases in average earnings which have resulted, during the war, from the operation of other factors such as fuller employment, overtime working, and the extension of systems of payment by results.‡

\* The figures exclude persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.  
† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks. They relate to rates of wages for a full week, and do not take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from other factors, such as changes in the state of employment or in weekly working hours. The changes reported are mainly those arranged by organisations of employers and workers. Changes arranged by individual employers and affecting unorganised groups of workpeople are not, in most cases, reported to the Department.  
‡ Some particulars of the increases in average earnings between October, 1938, and January, 1945, with figures for certain intermediate periods, were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1945, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available.\* Corresponding figures are also given for 1944.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of separate Individuals reported as affected by Net Increases in weekly Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increases in the Rates of Wages of all workpeople affected.	
	1945.†	1944.	1945.†	1944.†
Agriculture .. .. .	525,000	130,000	£ 129,000	£ 34,000
Coal Mining .. .. .	9,500	586,000	1,800	287,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	70,800	52,700	13,100	7,300
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. .. .	222,400	167,200	43,200	26,700
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ‡	2,854,000	3,436,100	625,700	767,200
Textiles .. .. .	487,500	572,200	134,300	119,500
Clothing .. .. .	205,500	458,100	38,700	104,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	283,700	285,400	46,400	36,900
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	183,000	62,900	27,100	13,100
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	24,200	84,500	4,900	14,500
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	623,700	600,600	137,100	105,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	156,200	190,500	38,700	40,000
Transport .. .. .	623,000	835,000	250,200	179,600
Local Authority, etc. Services	324,300	338,500	164,000	91,200
Other .. .. .	571,200	772,000	105,600	128,600
TOTAL .. .. .	7,164,000	8,571,700	1,756,800	1,955,300

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN 1945.

Rates of wages were increased, during 1945, in most of the industries for which information is available. Particulars are given below of the changes in some of the principal industries and services:—

**Agriculture.**—The minimum rates of wages fixed under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts for men employed in England and Wales and in Scotland were increased in March and April by 5s. a week making the minimum rate for ordinary labourers 70s. a week. There were no changes in the minimum rates of women or juveniles. In Northern Ireland, the statutory minimum rates for men were raised by 4s. a week, with corresponding increases for youths and boys.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal mining industry there was no general change in the rates of wages established under the four-years' agreement made in April, 1944. In iron mining, there was a net increase of 2d. a shift for men in most districts, resulting from the operation of sliding scales under which rates of wages fluctuate in accordance with changes in the official cost-of-living index figure. Similar changes occurred in the rates of wages of men engaged in limestone quarrying in Cumberland and Durham. In road-stone quarrying the war bonus of men was increased by ½d. an hour, and in slate quarrying in North Wales there were increases in war bonus amounting to 2s. a day for men.

**Chemical, Brick, etc., Industries.**—In the heavy chemical industry the amount of increase in rates of wages in 1945 varied at different firms. The employees of one group received an increase of 1d. an hour, applicable to workers of all ages, together with certain additional increases in the basic rates of youths and girls of 16 years and over. For workpeople employed by another group of firms, the increases were ½d. an hour for men and women and ¼d. to ¾d. an hour for youths, boys and girls. In the drug and fine chemical industry the minimum rates of men, youths, boys, women and girls were raised by 4s. a week. In paint, colour and varnish manufacture, the minimum rates of wages were increased by 4s. a week for men and women, other than women employed in place of men, to whom an increase of 3s. a week was granted. In the soap, candle and edible fat industry the basic rates of men and women were increased by 4s. a week. In the brick-making industry in most districts of England and Wales there were increases in wages rates in February, usually of 1d. an hour for men and 3s. a week for women, and at the end of the year a revised scale of minimum rates was adopted, increasing the minima in most cases by 1½d. an hour for men and smaller amounts for other workers. In the pottery industry, there was a general increase of 10d. a day for men, 5d. for women, 4d. for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 2d. for younger workers, while adjustments in basic rates resulted in further increases for some classes of time workers ranging up to 9s. 6d. a week.

**Metal, Engineering, etc., Industries.**—In the iron and steel industry there was a small net increase during the year, usually of 2d. a shift for men, under the operation of sliding-scale arrangements under which rates of wages are adjusted periodically in accordance with movements in the official cost-of-living index. In the engineering and allied industries the basic rates of adult male timeworkers and pieceworkers were increased in April by 4s. 6d. a week, with consequential increases in the rates of women engaged on men's work and of apprentices,

\* See footnote † in second column on page 2.  
† The figures given for 1945 are preliminary and subject to revision.  
‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding" and not under "Transport."

youths and boys. In the case of other women in these industries the national bonus was increased at the end of September by 1s. 6d. a week, and the special additional bonus for time workers by 6d. In railway workshops, the rates of wages of men were increased by amounts varying, according to occupation and locality, from 7s. to 10s. a week, and there were also increases in the rates for women, youths, boys and girls. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the bonus of men employed as timeworkers or as pieceworkers was increased in May by 4s. 6d. a week.

**Textiles.**—There was a general increase in June in all sections of the cotton industry of 7s. a week for adult workers and usually of 4s. for juveniles. There were also increases at other dates for workers in particular sections. In the mule spinning section revised scales of supplemental additions to wages, graduated according to age, were introduced, in February, for assistant spinners, little piecers, cross piecers and extra piecers and for joiner assistant spinners, and the supplements paid to mule cleaners, mule assistants and creelers were increased. In October and November there were increases in basic rates in the preparing and spinning sections (other than mule spinning), of 10 per cent. for all operations normally performed by males and of 7½ per cent. for all operations normally performed by females.\* In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire revised basic rates were adopted in November, representing an increase, in most cases, of approximately 8½ per cent. on the gross wages of timeworkers and of rather over 2½ per cent. on those of pieceworkers. In the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades there were net increases during the year under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. In addition, increased basic time rates were adopted, and certain flat-rate payments were abolished. The net result of all the changes was an increase of 5s. 10d. a week in the minimum time rate for men and of 6s. a week for women in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and 6s. 1d. in Scotland.

**Clothing Industries.**—The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for men and women engaged in boot and shoe repairing were increased by 3s. 6d. a week, while those for men and women making bespoke handsewn leather footwear were raised by 7s. a week. In the wholesale mantle and costume trade in Great Britain the minimum rates fixed under the Act were raised by 1½d. and 1¼d. an hour for men and women respectively. The statutory minimum time rates for adult laundry workers were increased by 1¼d. an hour, and the agreed rates applicable to men and women employed in laundries scheduled under the Essential Work Order were increased by 3s. a week.

**Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries.**—Men employed in flour milling were granted, in March, a further war supplement of 4s. a week, women and juvenile workers receiving smaller increases. In the baking industry in England and Wales the statutory minimum rates of wages fixed under the Wages Councils Act for some occupations in many districts were increased by various amounts, ranging, in the case of men, from ¼d. to 1½d. an hour. In Scotland locally agreed rates of wages were increased in many areas to conform with a scale of minimum rates introduced by a national agreement, and these latter rates were subsequently increased under a sliding-scale agreement which provides that rates of wages shall fluctuate in accordance with changes in the official cost-of-living figure. The operation, under Wages Council Order, of a cost-of-living sliding scale in the tobacco industry resulted in net increases of 1½d. a week in the additions to the minimum rates of men and 7½d. a week in those for women, and the basic rates of the majority of workers were increased, under agreements or awards, by approximately 10 per cent. In biscuit manufacture there were increases of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week in the rates of wages of workers 18 years and over and of ½d. an hour or 2s. a week for younger workers. In sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate manufacture and food preserving the minimum time rates for men and women, fixed under the Wages Councils Act, were increased by ½d. an hour. There were corresponding increases in the rates of wages agreed by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for these industries.

**Woodworking.**—In the road vehicle body-building and repairing industry there were increases of ¼d., 1d., or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation and class of work, in the minimum rates of men, other than those engaged on certain classes of work, and in July the war bonus was increased by 1¼d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. In the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales there were increases of 1¼d. an hour in the rates of men and 1d. in those of other workers, while in Scotland there were increases of various amounts as the result of the adoption of revised scales of wages. In furniture manufacture there were general increases, in accordance with sliding scales based on the official cost-of-living index figure, of ¼d. an hour in the case of men and ¼d. an hour in the case of women, with proportional increases in piece work rates. The rates of wages of woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills and of all classes of men employed in the wood box, packing case and wooden container industry were increased by 1½d. an hour in most districts of England and Wales.

**Building and Contracting.**—In July, the rates of wages of craftsmen were increased by 1d. an hour and those of labourers

\* An increase of 10 per cent. on basic rates in the manufacturing section is to operate on the first pay day in February, 1946.

by ½d. or 1d., in all districts of England and Wales, except the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral districts where larger increases resulted from the adoption of new standard rates. Earlier in the year the standard rates of wages of labourers in England and Wales were fixed at 80 per cent. of the rates of craftsmen instead of 75 per cent. as previously; this involved increases in current rates of ½d. an hour in some districts and of ¼d. an hour in others. In Scotland the rates of craftsmen and labourers were increased, in October, by ¼d. an hour in accordance with a sliding scale based on the official cost-of-living index number. In civil engineering construction in Great Britain, rates of wages generally were increased, in July, by 1d. an hour. In addition, a number of the smaller towns were re-classified for wage purposes, with consequential additions to wage rates varying from ¼d. to 2d. an hour in the areas concerned. In Northern Ireland an increase of 1d. an hour was granted to craftsmen and labourers in the building and civil engineering contracting industries. In the electrical contracting industry in England and Wales and Northern Ireland the war addition to the wages of men was increased, in October and December, by 2½d. an hour, while in London the basic rate of skilled electricians was increased, in April, by ½d. an hour. In Scotland the rates of journeyman electricians were increased, in January, by 1d. an hour.

**Gas, Electricity and Water Supply.**—In the gas supply industry, the war advance was increased in September by 1½d. an hour for day workers and 1s. a shift for shift-workers. In the electricity supply industry the war bonus was increased towards the end of the year by 1d. an hour. There was no general increase in the rates of wages of workpeople engaged in water supply, but certain advances were granted in particular areas.

**Transport Industries.**—The war advance of railway workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic in Great Britain was increased at the end of July by 2s. 6d. a week in the case of men and women and 1s. 3d. a week in the case of juniors. At the same time the standard rates were increased by amounts ranging from 4s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and locality, for men and by 2s. 6d., 3s. or 4s. a week, according to age, for boys and youths. Increases in war advances and in standard rates were also granted to salaried staff. The statutory minimum rates of wages of workers employed in the road haulage of goods were raised in March by 4s. a week and those of certain workers under 18 years of age by 2s. 6d. a week. Dock workers received an advance of 3s. a day or 1s. 6d. a half-day in November, with corresponding increases in piece rates.

**Distributive Trades.**—Shop assistants, clerks and other classes of distributive workers employed by wholesale and retail co-operative societies were granted a further war advance of 3s. 6d. a week in the case of those aged 21 years and over, and of 3s. or 2s. a week in the case of younger workers. The minimum rates agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Councils for the retail distribution of groceries, provisions and other foods, retail drapery, outfitting, footwear, furnishing and allied trades, and retail meat trade in England and Wales, were raised by 3s. a week irrespective of age and sex. In the milk distributive trade the statutory minimum rates of wages were increased by 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week, according to area, in England and Wales, and by 4s. a week in Scotland.

**Central and Local Government Services.**—In Government engineering and shipbuilding establishments there were increases in the rates of wages of workpeople paid on an engineering basis similar to those in the engineering industry generally. For clerical staffs and other non-industrial employees war bonuses were discontinued as from 1st November, and replaced by consolidation additions payable until new scales of pay shall have been settled. For weekly paid staff the change represented an increase of 7s. a week for men and 5s. 6d. for women, and for salaried staff increases ranging, according to basic salary, from £18 to £60 a year in the case of men and £15 to £48 a year in the case of women. In the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales, men employed as manual workers were granted a general advance of 6s. a week from the end of December. In some areas there were increases in basic rates earlier in the year.

#### INDUSTRIES IN WHICH THERE WAS NO GENERAL CHANGE IN 1945.

The principal industries or branches of industry in which no general changes in rates of wages were reported during 1945 included coal mining, boot and shoe manufacture, the tailoring and shirt, etc., making trades in Great Britain and the dressmaking and hat, cap and millinery trades in England and Wales, paper making, printing and bookbinding, road passenger transport, merchant shipping, and cinema theatres. In some of these industries, e.g., boot and shoe manufacture and printing, agreements were reached for advances to operate early in 1946. In the case of about 12,500 workpeople, there were two or more movements in wages during the year that left the general level of wages the same at the end as at the beginning of the year.

#### CHANGES IN ACTUAL EARNINGS.

The particulars given above relate only to increases in rates of wages for a full normal week and do not take account of changes in actual earnings resulting from other factors such as the state of employment, alterations in working hours, the introduction or discontinuance of nightshift working and of systems of payment by results or the transference of workpeople between relatively highly-paid and low paid occupations and industries. Statistics showing the changes in average weekly and hourly earnings and average weekly working hours in a large number of industries between October, 1938, and January,

1945, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945.

#### METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1945 the figures in the Table in the first column of page 3 relate to the net amount of the change in the year. The gross total of all the increases granted was £1,774,900 and that of all the decreases was £18,100 a week, the net effect being an increase, as shown, of £1,756,800 a week. The following Table gives the aggregate amounts of the total increases and total decreases which were effected by various methods during 1945, together with percentages showing to what extent each method contributed to the total.

Method.	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in first column.			
	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
Under sliding scales* based on—				
Cost-of-Living .. .. .	45,000	2.5	18,050	99.7
Selling Prices .. .. .	200	0.0	—	—
Arbitration and Mediation .. .	503,700	28.4	50	0.3
By Other Methods—				
Direct Negotiation, etc. .. .	649,500	36.6	—	—
Joint Industrial Councils* .. .	271,500	15.3	—	—
Other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, etc., established by voluntary agreement* .. .	120,500	6.8	—	—
Wages Councils and other Statutory Wages Boards* .. .	184,500	10.4	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,774,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be seen that over one-half of the increases were arranged by agreement between organisations of employers and workpeople, either directly or through Joint Industrial Councils or other joint organisations. A large part of the remainder was the result of arbitration and mediation proceedings in cases in which a settlement had not been reached by negotiation. Nearly all the decreases were due to the operation of sliding-scale arrangements under which wages rise or fall in accordance with changes in the cost-of-living index figure. The majority of the workpeople affected by decreases received increases at other dates in the year.

#### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN THE YEARS 1939-1945.

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople, in the industries and services for which detailed statistics are available,† whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1939 to 1945, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages:—

Year.	Approximate number of separate individuals† reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Rates of Wages of the Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
1939 ..	6,150,000	65,800	980,900	8,500	+ 972,400
1940 ..	8,780,000	—	2,633,000	—	+ 2,633,000
1941 ..	8,855,000	—	2,485,000	—	+ 2,485,000
1942 ..	6,692,000	400	1,706,000	50	+ 1,705,950
1943 ..	7,187,000	152,100	1,619,900	2,900	+ 1,617,000
1944 ..	8,572,000	300	1,956,000	500	+ 1,955,500
1945§ ..	7,164,000	400	1,756,850	50	+ 1,756,800

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn above,† and especially of the fact that certain large groups of workpeople are not covered by the statistics, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other years, and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another.

The statistics for the years 1939 to 1945 given in the above Table include the effect of changes in rates of wages in agriculture. The figures previously published for 1939 to 1944 (see page 9 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945) have excluded the effect of such changes.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries for which statistics are available,† approximately 22,000 workpeople were reported to have had their normal weekly hours of labour reduced during 1945. The largest groups affected consisted of agricultural workers in Gloucestershire and workpeople in the ophthalmic optical

\* Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils, other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, or Wages Councils, etc., are included under "sliding scales."

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table there were 8,000 workpeople in 1939, 214,000 in 1942, 33,000 in 1943, and 12,500 in 1945, who were affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount, within the same year.

§ The figures for 1945 are preliminary and subject to revision.

industry. Other workpeople whose hours were reduced included those engaged in asbestos (textile) manufacture, and shift-workers in coke and by-product manufacture in South Wales.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople, in the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department,\* whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1939 to 1945, and the aggregate net amount of the change.

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Normal Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1939 ..	—	396,000	– 1,412,000
1940 ..	54,000	193,000	– 633,000
1941 ..	16,000	10,000	– 2,500
1942 ..	4,000	10,000	+ 5,000
1943 ..	6,000	139,000	+ 256,000
1944 ..	2,000	—	+ 3,000
1945 ..	—	22,000	– 42,000

The number affected in 1939 consisted mainly of juvenile workers under 16 years of age employed in a large number of industries. Those affected in 1940 were chiefly juveniles in some other industries, and agricultural workers in areas in which there were changes in the number of hours beyond which overtime rates are paid. In 1941 to 1944 the workpeople were mostly agricultural workers.

#### COST OF LIVING.

There was no marked change in the average level of working-class cost of living in 1945, compared with 1944. The official index figure, which was 102 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, at 1st January, 1945, rose to 107 in June, but subsequently fell to 103. The average for the year 1945 was about 103 per cent. above the July, 1914, level compared with an average of nearly 101 per cent. for 1944.

In his Budget statement in April, 1945, Sir John Anderson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the Government would continue to aim at stability of prices and, referring to the statement he had made in April, 1944, that the Government would aim at preventing the cost-of-living index from rising above 35 per cent. over the pre-war figure, said that he was hopeful that the index figure could be kept within that limit during the ensuing year. In October, 1945, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Government, Mr. Dalton, in a supplementary Budget statement, said that it was the Government's intention for the next year at least, and until further notice, to seek to hold the cost-of-living index steady and not to allow it to vary from the existing level by more than an insignificant amount, even if this policy had to be carried out in face of rising costs and an increase in the Exchequer subsidies. At the time when this statement was made, the index figure was about 31 per cent. above the pre-war level, and there has been no change since that date.

The following Table shows, for 1st September, 1939, and for each month in 1945, the figures for each of the five main groups of items included within the scope of the cost-of-living index:—

#### Average Percentage Increases in Retail Prices, Rents, etc., over the level of July, 1914.

Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
1939.						
1st September ..	38	62	108	82	79	55
1st January ..	68	64	245-250	165	191	102
1st February ..	68	64	245-250	167	191	102
1st March ..	68	64	245-250	166	191	102
3rd April ..	68	64	245-250	166	191	102
1st May ..	68	65	245-250	175	191	103
1st June ..	70	66	245-250	175	191	104
30th June ..	76	66	245-250	175	191	107
1st August ..	72	66	245-250	176	191	105
1st September ..	69	66	245	176	192	103
1st October ..	69	66	245	176	192	103
1st November ..	69	66	245	176	192	103
1st December ..	69	66	245	175	192	103
1946.						
1st January ..	69	66	245	175	193	103

The fluctuations in the "all items" index resulted mainly from movements in the food index brought about by changes in the prices of potatoes. There was a substantial rise in the fuel and light index at 1st May, as a result of a general increase in the price of coal, and there were increases in the prices of gas during the year in some areas. There was also a small rise in the average level of working-class rents, due to increases in local rates, and a slight rise in the index figure for miscellaneous other items. On the other hand, the average level of prices of working-class clothing fell slightly during the year.

Of the rise of 48 points in the index between 1st September, 1939, and 1st January, 1946, the increases in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches account for about 4½ points; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases in prices resulting from the Purchase Tax.†

Food.—From 1st January to 1st May, inclusive, the average

\* See footnote † in the second column on page 2.

† Of the commodities of which account is taken in the cost-of-living index, non-utility clothing (including clothing materials and adults' footwear), domestic ironmongery and pottery were still subject to Purchase Tax at 1st January, 1946.

level of retail prices of the articles of food included within the scope of the statistics was 68 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. Owing to a substantial increase in the average price of old potatoes, the percentage rose to 70 at 1st June, and with a further sharp rise in the average price of potatoes during June, the percentage rose to 76 at 30th June. During the following two months, however, there were successive reductions in the average price of potatoes, in consequence of which the food index fell to 69 per cent. above the July, 1914, level at 1st September and remained at that level for the rest of the year.

The following Table shows the average retail prices at 1st January, 1946, in comparison with those a year earlier and at 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ¼d. at—			Average Percentage Increase or Decrease, (–) at 1st Jan., 1946, compared with	
	1st Jan., 1946.	1st Jan., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Jan., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. .. .	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	..	11
Thin Flank .. .	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. .. .	1 1	1 1	0 9½	..	35
Thin Flank .. .	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. .. .	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	..	13
Breast .. .. .	0 8	0 8	0 7½	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. .. .	1 0	1 0	0 10½	..	16
Breast .. .. .	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	50
Bacon* .. .. .	1 10½	1 10½	1 4	..	23
Fish .. .. .	—	—	—	..	30
Flour .. per 6 lb.	1 3	1 2½	0 11½	..	9
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 9	0 9	0 8½	..	21
Tea .. .. .	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	32
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	33
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	21
Butter—					
Fresh .. .. .	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	31
Salt .. .. .	1 1	1 1	1 3½	..	30
Cheese .. .. .	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	12
Margarine—					
Special .. .. .	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	1
Standard .. .. .	0 5	0 5	0 2	..	16
Eggs (fresh)† .. each	0 2	0 2	0 1½	..	24
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8	0 7	0 6½	..	16

Throughout 1945 the retail prices of all the articles included in the above Table were controlled by the Ministry of Food. For most of these articles the maximum permitted prices remained unchanged throughout the year, and changes in the average level of prices of these articles were therefore relatively small. As regards potatoes, there were various changes in the maximum permitted prices during the year, with consequential alterations in the average level of prices, as indicated above; at the end of the year the average price was about 1d. per 7 lb. higher than at 1st January. There were also seasonal variations in the prices of milk in some parts of the United Kingdom, and changes during April and November in the average prices of some kinds of fish, following variations in the maximum permitted prices.

**Rent.**—The rents of unfurnished working-class dwellings remained subject to the control of the Rent Restrictions Acts throughout 1945. The average level of such rents (including local rates) at 1st January, 1945, was about 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914. As a result of increases in local rates in a number of towns, there was a slight rise in inclusive rents during April and May, and at 1st June the average level was about 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914. Thereafter rents remained at approximately the same level until the end of the year, being about 2 to 3 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939.

**Clothing.**—There was very little movement in the average level of prices of working-class clothing and clothing materials during the first seven months of the year, a slight increase in the average prices for men's utility suits being offset by reductions in the average prices of some kinds of utility woollen cloth. During the latter part of the year there was a slight downward movement in the average level of prices, principally due to small decreases in the average prices of some clothing materials. For working-class clothing as a whole, the returns furnished to the Department indicate that at 1st January, 1946, the average level of prices was about one-half of 1 per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1945, and about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939.

**Fuel and Light.**—A general increase of 3s. 6d. per ton in the retail prices of coal came into operation at 1st May, with a corresponding increase in the prices per cwt.; as a result of this advance in prices, the average level of the retail prices of coal at 1st January, 1946, was about 6 per cent. higher than a year earlier, and about 54 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939. The price of gas was raised in some areas

\* 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 January, 1946, and at 1st January, 1945, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

during 1945, and the average level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. during the year. There were reductions in the retail prices of lamp oil during the second half of 1945, the average price at 1st January, 1946, being about 12 per cent. below the level of a year earlier. There were no changes in the average levels of prices of candles or matches during 1945, but a reduction of one-half penny per lb. in the maximum permitted price of common wax candles took effect on 1st January, 1946, resulting in a fall of about 5 per cent. in the average level of prices.

**Miscellaneous Other Items.**—There was a slight upward movement in the average price of soda during 1945, and there were some small increases in the prices of domestic pottery following the raising of some of the maximum permitted prices owing to increased costs of production. For the remaining articles included in this group, *viz.*, soap, domestic ironmongery and brushes, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers, such changes as occurred were relatively unimportant.

**Comparison with previous years.**—The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the twelve months of 1945 with the corresponding averages for each of the previous fourteen years:—

Year.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
1931 ..	31	54	96	74	75	47½
1932 ..	26	54	89	72	73	44
1933 ..	20	56	84	70	72½	40
1934 ..	22	56	86	70	72½	41
1935 ..	25	57	87	70	70	47
1936 ..	30	59	89	74	70	47
1937 ..	39	59	102	78	74	54
1938 ..	40½	60	109	81	75	56
1939 ..	41	62	114	84	79	58
1940 ..	44	63	115	84	81	61
1941 ..	68	64	269	127	127	99
1942 ..	61	64	299	135	155	100
1943 ..	66	64	251	144	182	99
1944 ..	68	64	245	156	191	101
1945 ..	69½	65	247	172	191	103

It should be noted that the foregoing figures are designed to indicate the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing among working-class households at July, 1914, no account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1945, was 2,282, as compared with 2,194 in the previous year.

The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1945 was about 530,000†, of whom about 80,000 were indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was nearly 830,000†.

The aggregate number of working days lost on account of stoppages, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at about 2,830,000 in 1945, compared with about 3,710,000 in 1944.

**Principal Disputes in 1945.**—Stoppages of work in the transport industry, principally at docks and in passenger road transport services, accounted for more than one-half of the aggregate number of working days lost in all stoppages in 1945. Of the total of nearly 1,500,000 days lost through disputes in this industry, it is estimated that approximately 1,100,000 days resulted from the stoppage by dock workers, in connection with demands for increases in wages, reductions in hours and other alterations in working conditions, which began on 24th September at Birkenhead and spread in October to Liverpool, Hull, Manchester, London and various other ports, involving altogether some 50,000 workers. At the beginning of March, about 11,000 stevedores and dockers at London and Tilbury ceased work in objection to the transfer of their place of proof of attendance to inside the Royal Docks and to disciplinary measures taken to deal with absenteeism. Nearly 55,000 working days were lost in this stoppage.

There were numerous stoppages during the year by workers in passenger road transport services. During the first week of May, over 6,000 London tram, omnibus and trolley bus drivers and conductors stopped work for several days, objecting to new summer duty schedules, and during July there was a longer stoppage in the Midland counties, which ultimately involved some 4,500 omnibus drivers and conductors who were dissatisfied with new time schedules. It is estimated that

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. In addition, stoppages involving less than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also omitted from the statistics, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures given for 1945 are preliminary and subject to revision.

† Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 360,000 in 1945, compared with approximately 580,000 in 1944. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 120,000 in 1945 and 350,000 in 1944.

nearly 25,000 working days were lost in the first of these stoppages and about 40,000 in the second. A further 25,000 days were lost by a stoppage of over 2,000 omnibus drivers, conductors and maintenance staffs in the Durham and Tyneside districts during the middle of March, arising from dissatisfaction with proposed new running schedules.

Although the coal mining industry was responsible for over one-half of all the stoppages of work in 1945 and for nearly one-quarter of the time lost, there was only one dispute of considerable size. This affected, directly and indirectly, about 16,000 colliery workers in Scotland and involved a loss of about 180,000 working days during March, the cause being a demand by firemen, deputies and shot firers for increased wages.

In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries there were nearly 600 stoppages of work during 1945. About 5,000 fitters, machinists and other engineering workers were involved in a stoppage of work at Coventry during the second half of January, over questions of piece-work prices and objection to the attitude of a works manager, and nearly 40,000 working days were lost in this stoppage. In the third week of March there was a stoppage by about 5,000 aircraft workers in Lancashire and Cheshire, who were dissatisfied with piece-work rates; this stoppage continued until the end of the first week of April, the numbers of workers involved increasing during the last few days to over 9,000, and nearly 40,000 working days being lost. Another stoppage, affecting aircraft workers near London, began at the end of May, on a question of output bonus, and continued through the first half of June, involving 5,000 workers and the loss of some 45,000 working days.

In the clothing industry some 1,700 waterproof garment workers in the Manchester area were involved in a stoppage which began in the last week of November and lasted until the end of the first week of January, 1946, with a loss of nearly 45,000 working days during 1945. The cause of this stoppage was a demand for increased rates of wages and reduced working hours.

In the following Table, the disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom in 1945 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1944:—

Industry Group.	1945.			1944.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1945.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1945.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1945 through all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1944.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1944.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1944 through all Stoppages in progress.
Agriculture and Fishing ..	4	2,600	12,000	8	700	2,000
Coal Mining ..	1,295	242,000†	640,000	1,253	568,000†	2,480,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	13	900	3,000	22	3,400	13,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	27	4,800	28,000	22	1,600	4,000
Engineering ..	235	76,000	320,000	261	130,000	600,000
Shipbuilding ..	186	28,400	143,000	199	44,000	370,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal ..	170	19,400	70,000	150	23,000	78,000
Textile ..	41	4,000	11,000	48	6,600	46,000
Clothing ..	29	8,300	56,000	30	2,800	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9	1,800	9,000	8	900	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	17	1,700	5,000	10	1,200	2,000
Building, etc. ..	36	3,200	5,000	48	5,100	7,000
Gas, Water and Electricity ..	5	1,600	4,000	5	700	2,000
Supply ..	156	128,000	1,490,000	82	32,000	85,000
Transport ..	8	1,500	5,000	5	200	1,000
Administration, Distribution, Commerce, etc. ..	9	600	3,000	10	600	1,000
All Other Industries ..	42	6,200	26,000	33	5,200	11,000
Total ..	2,282	531,000†	2,830,000	2,194	826,000†	3,710,000

Summary for 1931 to 1945.—In the following Table comparable figures are given for each of the years 1931 to 1945\* :—

Year.	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year.	Number of Workers involved in Stoppages beginning in Year.†			Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress during Year.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1931 ..	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932 ..	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933 ..	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000
1934 ..	471	109,000	25,000	134,000	960,000
1935 ..	553	230,000	41,000	271,000	1,960,000
1936 ..	818	241,000	75,000	316,000	1,830,000
1937 ..	1,129	388,000	209,000	597,000	3,410,000
1938 ..	875	211,000	63,000	274,000	1,330,000
1939 ..	940	246,000	91,000	337,000	1,360,000
1940 ..	922	225,000	74,000	299,000	940,000
1941 ..	1,251	297,000	63,000	360,000	1,080,000
1942 ..	1,303	350,000	107,000	457,000	1,530,000
1943 ..	1,785	453,000	104,000	557,000	1,810,000
1944 ..	2,194	716,000	105,000	821,000	3,710,000
1945 ..	2,282	447,000	83,000	530,000	2,830,000

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

† Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year, are counted more than once in the year's total; see note † in previous column.

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

### NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944,\* at 17th December, 1945, 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.

	Origin of Disablement.					Total.
	During Service.	Other War Casualties.	Industrial Accidents and Diseases.	Other Accidents and Diseases.	Disablement from Birth or Childhood.	
Ex-Service (1914-1918)						
Men ..	23,904	9	159	180	—	24,252
Women ..	7	—	—	3	—	10
Other Ex-Service						
Men ..	42,526	423	5,671	8,747	—	57,367
Women ..	447	3	10	88	—	548
Juveniles ..	8	1	3	5	—	17
Non-Ex-Service						
Men ..	—	1,133	18,451	21,962	11,178	52,724
Women ..	—	177	700	3,258	4,000	8,135
Juveniles ..	—	12	50	271	667	1,000
Total ..	66,892	1,758	25,044	34,514	15,845	144,053

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

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914-1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.
Amputations ..	5,900	4,964	7,655	18,519
Arthritis and rheumatism ..	300	2,484	1,714	4,498
Congenital malformations ..	22	135	2,054	2,211
Diseases of digestive system ..	324	5,335	1,835	7,494
Diseases of heart, etc. ..	930	2,860	2,391	6,181
Diseases of the lung† ..	965	5,005	5,366	11,336
Ear defects ..	1,186	2,498	4,977	8,661
Eye defects ..	1,106	2,437	7,488	11,031
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk ..	2,557	3,860	2,486	8,903
Injuries and diseases† of lower limb ..	4,015	7,747	8,619	20,381
Injuries and diseases† of upper limb ..	4,320	5,439	5,234	14,993
Injuries and diseases† of spine ..	235	1,705	2,281	4,221
Nervous and mental disorders ..	1,011	6,341	3,110	10,462
Tuberculosis ..	576	3,008	2,770	6,354
Other diseases and disabilities ..	815	4,114	3,879	8,808
Total ..	24,262	57,932	61,859	144,053

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th December, 1945, is shown in the first part of the Table below. At the date of registration, action was proceeding in respect of a number of disabled persons who, on the basis of the information available at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, would be *prima facie* eligible for registration. The number of such persons who were unemployed is shown in the second part of the Table.

	Suitable for ordinary Employment.			Requiring Employment under special conditions.			Grand Total.
	Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.	Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.	
Men ..	14,895	10,114	25,009	3,160	2,869	6,029	31,038
Women ..	139	988	1,127	21	384	405	1,532
Total ..	15,034	11,102	26,136	3,181	3,253	6,434	32,570
Unemployed Persons registered under the Act.							
Men ..	7,882	4,775	12,657	1,172	1,322	2,494	15,151
Women ..	231	902	1,133	31	96	127	1,260
Total ..	8,113	5,677	13,790	1,203	1,418	2,621	16,411
Unemployed Persons apparently eligible for Registration but not registered.							
Men ..	7,882	4,775	12,657	1,172	1,322	2,494	15,151
Women ..	231	902	1,133	31	96	127	1,260
Total ..	8,113	5,677	13,790	1,203	1,418	2,621	16,411

### INTRODUCTION OF QUOTA SCHEME.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 18th December regarding the introduction of the Quota Scheme under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944,\* the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that he had made an Order† specifying 2 per cent. as the standard percentage, with effect from 1st March, 1946; as from that date all employers with twenty or more workers would be under the

\* See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1943 (page 163), and March, 1944 (page 47).

† Except tuberculosis.

‡ The Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1945, S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1570. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

obligation imposed by the Act to employ their quota of disabled persons.

The reason for giving notice of a date for the commencement of the Scheme so far ahead as 1st March next is to allow employers time to prepare for the statutory obligations which will fall upon them under the provisions of the Act.

It is desirable to introduce a Scheme of this complexity by gradual stages, and a start is therefore being made with the low percentage figure of 2 per cent. as soon as the number on the Register in need of the benefits of the Scheme is sufficiently large to justify having a percentage at all. The prescribed percentage will not remain as low as 2 per cent. for many months, but will be raised as soon as that is necessary to facilitate the resettlement of the larger numbers of disabled persons coming on to the Register. The 2 per cent. is the standard percentage for general application and will apply to all employments, unless between now and 1st March a special percentage has been fixed for any industry.

The only disabled people who will count for the purpose of the quota are those who are registered as such under the Act; a person who has not been registered will not count, however serious the disablement and whatever the cause. Accordingly, those who are substantially handicapped by disablement are urged to get on to the Register as soon as possible.

**Progress of Registration.**—Registration began on 25th September, 1945, and the number who had registered up to 17th December was 144,053, of whom 32,570 were not in employment.\* The numbers registering have, thus far, fallen below expectations, but registration is increasing weekly. There appear to be two main reasons for the slow progress of registration. These reasons are indicated in the following paragraphs.

For those disabled persons who are already in employment and feeling reasonably secure, there is no incentive in the form of an immediate advantage, as the advantage does not accrue until the Quota Scheme is introduced. After 1st March next the advantage of being registered will be apparent, and it is anticipated that there will then be a very rapid increase in the numbers of disabled persons already in employment asking for registration. Meanwhile, the launching of the Scheme next March will be very much facilitated if between now and then substantial numbers of disabled persons have registered, even though they are already in employment. Employers can help by advice and persuasion in getting their employees who suffer from substantial disablement to register before the date when the Quota Scheme actually starts.

There is also some evidence of reluctance to apply for registration through a fear that the disabled person's position may be prejudiced by registration. It should, therefore, be made abundantly clear that this registration has nothing in common with the compulsory registrations for employment which have taken place during the war. Registration is entirely voluntary and imposes no obligations of any kind upon the disabled person. It merely confers advantages upon him. So far from prejudicing his chances of keeping or getting employment, it will, after 1st March next, very definitely enhance his prospects, whether he is in or out of work.

The Scheme gives to registered disabled persons, first, a special chance of engagement in order to fill a quota vacancy, and, second, a measure of protection against discharge "without reasonable cause."

**Position of Employers under the Quota Scheme.**—The employers affected by the quota obligation are all those with twenty or more employees. This figure of twenty or more employees relates to the total of an employer's staff irrespective of where or how they are employed. Employment means contractual employment of any kind, and is limited to employment in Great Britain or, in certain circumstances, on a British ship.

The obligation to employ a quota does not mean that the employer must discharge non-disabled persons to make room for the disabled; it means that he must take the opportunity when engaging fresh staff to build up to his quota. Accordingly, on and after 1st March, 1946, an employer must not engage a person who is not registered if he is below his quota (or if after the engagement he would be below it), unless the person is a former employee who is entitled to reinstatement or unless the employer has obtained a permit to engage him.

An employer will have to get a permit to engage a non-registered person (except in a reinstatement case) for a quota vacancy, and a permit will not be issued if there is a registered disabled person suitable and available for the job. There is no intention to force upon employers the engagement of disabled persons who are obviously unsuitable for the job the employer has to offer. Permits will be issued by Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges, and may be for one or more persons, or may be subject to certain conditions. If it is proposed to refuse a permit or to impose conditions which the employer does not like, he can ask for the matter to be referred to a Disablement Advisory Committee, and a decision will be given in the light of the Committee's recommendation. The final responsibility rests with the Minister of Labour and National Service.

An employer must not discharge a registered disabled person "without reasonable cause" if he is below his quota, or if the discharge would bring him below it. The question whether there is "reasonable cause" for the discharge of a registered disabled person when the employer is below his quota will be referred to a Disablement Advisory Committee before any action is taken to institute proceedings against an employer.

\* See the statistics in the previous column.

An employer will have a right to attend a meeting of the Committee, and the Committee will make a report to the Minister. If the Minister then decides to take proceedings, the decision will rest with the Court before whom proceedings are taken.

**Calculation of Quota.**—The quota for any employer is ascertained by applying the percentage to the total of his employees. As the quota is determined by a percentage, it is not a fixed figure but will vary with changes in his total staff. So long as the percentage remains at 2 per cent., employers with 20–24 workers will not come under the quota obligation, as 2 per cent. of 24 produces a fraction of less than one-half and the Act provides that this shall be ignored.

#### THE DISABLED PERSONS (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1945.

The above-mentioned Regulations\* were also made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 18th December under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. Their purpose is to deal with certain matters affecting employers when the Quota Scheme for the employment of disabled persons is introduced next March.

The regulations prescribe the procedure to be followed by employers in applying for (a) a reduction of the standard percentage or of any special percentage, (b) the determination in advance of an over-all percentage, where two or more percentages are applicable to the employer, to cover a period not exceeding twelve months; and (c) permits to engage persons who are not registered as disabled. With regard to the computation of the number of persons employed by an employer, the Regulations set out the rules to be applied in the case of (i) part-time workers and (ii) workers engaged by an employer in two or more classes of employment.

In addition to the records which employers are required by the Act to maintain in respect of persons employed by them, the Regulations prescribe the recording of certain matters relevant for showing compliance with the quota provisions of the Act, and also of supplementary particulars respecting persons in "designated" employments.

The Regulations come into force on 1st March, 1946.

### RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

#### STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 20th December, the Minister of Labour and National Service supplied a statement showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services (a) during November, and (b) from 18th June to 30th November, together with (c) a comparison of the numbers actually released and discharged with those laid down in the Government's programme. The particulars are set out below.

##### Releases and Discharges.

Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
November, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy† .. .. .	39,733	768	3,418	43,919
Army .. .. .	175,355	20,542	22,165	218,062
Royal Air Force .. .. .	92,259	7,284	4,037	103,580
Total .. .. .	307,347	28,594	29,620	365,561
Women.				
Royal Navy† .. .. .	4,127	13	417	4,557
Army .. .. .	7,912	483	1,629	10,024
Royal Air Force .. .. .	9,699	215	1,030	10,944
Total .. .. .	21,738	711	3,076	25,525
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy† .. .. .	43,860	781	3,835	48,476
Army .. .. .	183,267	21,025	23,794	228,086
Royal Air Force .. .. .	101,958	7,499	5,067	114,524
Total .. .. .	329,085	29,305	32,696	391,086
18th June to 30th November, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy† .. .. .	105,049	2,800	17,806	125,655
Army .. .. .	452,830	47,135	91,003	590,968
Royal Air Force .. .. .	198,789	17,225	22,678	238,692
Total .. .. .	756,668	67,160	131,487	955,315
Women.				
Royal Navy† .. .. .	17,695	20	3,014	20,729
Army .. .. .	60,423	620	10,713	71,756
Royal Air Force .. .. .	45,792	297	8,655	54,744
Total .. .. .	123,910	937	22,382	147,229
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy† .. .. .	122,744	2,820	20,820	146,384
Army .. .. .	513,253	47,755	101,716	662,724
Royal Air Force .. .. .	244,581	17,522	31,333	293,436
Total .. .. .	880,578	68,097	153,869	1,102,544

\* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1558. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).  
† The figures for the Royal Navy understate the total number of releases and discharges actually effected up to 30th November. This is because releases are made from ships and establishments and not from dispersal centres and in some cases there is a considerable time lag between the date of release and the date on which the report of the release reaches the Admiralty.

‡ Individual specialist releases numbering 2,706 men and 43 women.

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

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (—) on Programme.	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (—) on Programme.
Royal Navy* Army .. .. .	147,000	125,655	—21,345	16,330	20,729	+4,399
Royal Air Force .. .. .	594,000	590,968	—3,032	68,500	71,756	+3,256
Total .. .. .	741,000	716,623	—24,377	84,830	92,485	+7,655

### IRONFOUNDING INDUSTRY.

#### EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT.

An acute shortage of workers in ironfoundries is seriously delaying the production of light castings for the housing programme (such as baths, gas and electric cookers, grates, soil pipes and guttering) and also of engineering castings needed for industrial reconversion.

The ironfounding section of the iron and steel industry is a basic one for which a very large number of men must be recruited. The number needed cannot be exactly estimated, but is certainly of the order of 35,000, of whom 15,000 are needed for builders' castings. During the war, the labour force of the foundries fell considerably, as a result particularly of measures of concentration and calling-up to the Forces. Every effort is now being made to secure the return of ex-operatives from other industries and the Services, and also to recruit juveniles; but it is clear that a labour force of the size required cannot be got together in a reasonable time by the normal means of labour supply.

In view of this, young men who become redundant in non-ferrous metal and steel foundries, or who can be released from such work, will be directed to work in iron foundries, subject to the usual right of appeal. The work to which they will be directed will justify deferment of call-up for military service.

This step is the result of a recommendation of a Committee on Special Methods of Recruitment to Iron Foundries, recently set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to consider how best to meet the urgent demand for skilled and unskilled labour in the ironfounding industry. The Committee comprise representatives of the Joint Iron Council, the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, the National Union of Foundry Workers, the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society, and the Ironfounding Workers' Association.

The Committee have, amongst other things, explored the possibility of the importation of foreign labour from France and Belgium. This, however, was not found possible; no workers could be spared from those countries, as they are themselves suffering from a distinct shortage of labour in this field.

The ironfounding industry offers prospects of steady employment; the demand for its products, and especially for essential fittings for the housing programme, will be very large for some time to come. Any workers who are interested in obtaining such employment are urged to enquire at the nearest Employment Exchange for particulars of vacancies in their locality.

### COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

#### PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH WALES FOR PERSONS SUSPENDED FROM THE INDUSTRY ON ACCOUNT OF SILICOSIS AND PNEUMOCONIOSIS.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Labour and National Service, a Working Party, under the Chairmanship of Mr. D. R. Grenfell, M.P., has investigated the problem of providing work in South Wales for persons suspended from the mining industry on account of silicosis and pneumoconiosis. The results of the investigation have been published in summary form in a Command Paper,† in which also the recommendations of the Working Party are set out in full.

The Working Party point out that the war has clearly refuted the suggestion that men suffering from the early stages of pneumoconiosis and silicosis are substantially below standard in regard to ability to work, to learn, or to maintain good time-keeping. They do not, however, wish to minimise the disability involved, which represents a handicap sufficient to justify special measures to secure employment for the type of cases suffering under it.

In the opinion of the Working Party, the persons affected by the diseases fall into two categories. The vast majority are capable of work in any light industry which does not involve working in dust or fumes and does not require heavy lifting. Such work should, however, be made available within daily

\* See footnote † in previous column.  
† Provision of Employment in South Wales for Persons Suspended from the Mining Industry on Account of Silicosis or Pneumoconiosis. Cmd. 6719. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### ASSISTANCE BOARD.

#### REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1944.

The Report\* of the Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1944, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper.

On the subject of unemployment allowances and allowances for the prevention and relief of war-time distress (P.R.D.), the Report refers to the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1943†, which came into force on 17th January, 1944. These Regulations, in addition to codifying and simplifying the previous complex series of Regulations, raised the general standard of allowances by improving in certain respects the rates for applicants and their dependants, simplified the method of calculating the allowance for rent, and abolished winter allowances so as to enable applicants to receive a regular income throughout the year. Of the 23,423 applicants for unemployment assistance or P.R.D. allowances, 19,321 benefited by the improved rates.

The number of applicants for unemployment assistance, which stood at nearly 750,000 when the first allowances were paid in January, 1935, had decreased by the outbreak of war to about 445,000; there was a further decrease during the war and the figure for 29th September, 1944, was only 16,270. As regards the applicants for unemployment assistance in September, 1944, some were receiving assistance in supplementation of unemployment insurance benefit and a few others were persons who would have been entitled to benefit if they had not been disqualified by decisions of the statutory authorities under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The great majority, however, were in receipt of assistance owing to the poverty of their recent employment records, i.e., they either did not satisfy the contribution conditions for the receipt of benefit or had exhausted the benefit to which they were entitled in the current benefit year. The Report refers to the effect on the number of applicants for assistance of the improvement in the employment situation and states that, in places where the conditions were most favourable, the assistance register had nearly disappeared. On the other hand, in districts where the staple industries are "heavy," the situation was considerably less favourable and about half the applicants in September were located in districts of this type. Statistics relating to an area in the Welsh coal-fields, including the towns of Merthyr Tydfil, Bargoed, Aberdare and Tonypany, showed that more than half of the applicants were upwards of 55 years of age and that about a quarter had done no work since the beginning of the war.

In 1944, the total amount paid in respect of unemployment assistance and P.R.D. allowances was £2,048,000. The average payment, excluding supplementation of unemployment benefit, was 27s. 10d. at the beginning of the year, and rose to 29s. 6d. as a result of the introduction in January of the revised allowances payable under the new Regulations referred to above; at the end of the year the average payment was 29s. 7d. Payments in supplementation of unemployment benefit were slightly greater than in 1943, mainly owing to the effect of the revised Regulations; the average payment for the first ten months of the year was 15s. 1d., but, with the introduction of higher rates for benefit as from 2nd November, 1944, under the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944, the need for supplementation became less and the average payment in December was 7s. 11d. The number of applicants for allowance at 31st December, 1943, was 23,859, including 16,919 unemployment assistance cases and 6,940 P.R.D. cases. As the result of the renewal of enemy activity in the summer of 1944, the number of P.R.D. cases increased, but the number declined again towards the end of the year. At 29th December, 1944, the total number of applicants was 23,954, consisting of 16,841 unemployment assistance cases and 7,113 P.R.D. cases. As in previous years, there was a considerable number of persons, in addition to those included in the foregoing figures, whose needs were met by immediate non-recurring payments. The total number of such payments during the year was about 167,000.

Under the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, the Assistance Board is responsible for paying supplementary pensions to old age pensioners who require them. The Report shows that the average number of applicants for supplementary pensions during 1944 was about 1,350,000. Detailed figures are given in respect of supplementary pensions paid during the year, together with the results of a special enquiry into the circumstances and conditions of supplementary pensioners. The Report also devotes much attention to the question of welfare of supplementary pensioners and makes certain suggestions with regard to the future of this class of persons.

The Assistance Board administers a number of special war schemes for other Departments, and a list of these schemes is included in an appendix to the Report. Some details are given in respect of the War Damage payments scheme, under which immediate advances were made to enable persons to replace clothing, bedding, furniture and various personal necessities destroyed in air raids. Other information included in the Report relates to appeals by applicants against the Board's decisions in respect of allowances or pensions and to cases of misrepresentation and fraud dealt with during the year 1944.

\* Cmd. 6700. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).  
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1944 (page 2).

travelling distance not exceeding eight miles of the main centres of residence. There is, in addition, a limited number of special cases who require employment under special conditions. The Working Party are satisfied that persons in the first of these categories can be employed by ordinary light industry under normal industrial conditions, and that the provision of employment for them in special or subsidised State enterprises is undesirable. Persons in the second category are the concern of the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation, Limited,\* who have under active consideration the establishment of small centres in a number of places in South Wales, to employ about 50 persons each in a wide range of useful occupations, the output from which would be disposed of through ordinary commercial channels.

The Working Party make a number of proposals which, in conjunction with the plans of the Corporation mentioned above, will not, they consider, leave any material gap in the provision of employment to cover all classes of silicotic and pneumoconiotic persons. They are satisfied that, in present conditions of demand for factory space, the provision of Government-owned factories, "ready-to-occupy," would be a substantial inducement to industry. To be effective, however, such factories would need to be erected without delay. They, therefore, recommend that a small number of factory premises should be built by the Government through the South Wales and Monmouthshire Trading Estate Company, Ltd., immediately, in advance of demand from tenants, in selected areas containing large numbers of disabled unemployed.

To induce firms to employ the workers affected, the occupation of these special factories should carry with it an obligation to employ a minimum percentage of "disabled persons" as defined by the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.† The Working Party consider that, for the special factories, this minimum percentage should be high and should not be variable by bargaining between the prospective tenant and the Board of Trade; a minimum of 50 per cent. of the total employed is tentatively suggested. They recommend that, by way of recompense for acceptance of the obligation, the rent which would normally be chargeable for these factories should be reduced by a percentage, again put tentatively at 50 per cent. They also consider that it would be of great assistance if the Board of Trade, in future negotiations with firms leasing any Government-owned factory in the South Wales Development Area other than these special factories, were empowered to adjust the rent by a variable percentage in return for an undertaking by the tenant to employ disabled persons. The above recommendations appear to the Working Party to have at least three advantages, viz.: they would ensure employment for men in areas in which this is highly desirable and otherwise difficult to obtain; they would give an indirect but real preference to persons suspended from the mining industry; and they can be brought into operation at once and administered within the framework of existing legislation.

The Working Party have given careful consideration to the amount of factory space required and the districts in which the factories should be located, and they recommend that, initially, special factories, of a total area of a quarter of a million square feet, should be erected at each of the following focal points: the Ammanford-Garnant area, the Tumble area, the Tonypany area, the Ferndale area, and the Ystalyfera area.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (PNEUMOCONIOSIS) ACT, 1945.

The Workmen's Compensation (Pneumoconiosis) Act, 1945,‡ received the Royal assent on 20th December. The object of this Act is to make provision for disregarding periods of war service or war employment, for the purposes of certain time limits in schemes (known as "amending schemes") made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applicable to workmen suffering from any form of pneumoconiosis.§

The time limits in question are those resulting from provisions in the amending schemes which (a) exclude compensation for an injury where a workman has not been employed in specified employment within a specified time before the date of the injury; (b) provide for contributions towards compensation from, and the furnishing of information as to, employers who have employed the workman in respect of whom the compensation is payable if he has been employed by them within a specified period before the date of the injury; or (c) require medical examination on engagement or transference unless the workman has been employed in specified employment within a specified period.

For the purposes of the Act, a period of war service or war employment is defined as any period, between 3rd September, 1939, and such date as may be specified in the amending scheme, during which a workman has been engaged in any service or employment which he would not have undertaken but for a state of war.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945 (page 79).  
† See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1943 (page 163) and March, 1944 (page 47).  
‡ 9 and 10 Geo. 6 Ch. 16. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).  
§ See the issues of this GAZETTE for February and July, 1943 (pages 21 and 96).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The 27th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Paris from 15th October to 5th November, 1945. Including two countries readmitted to membership of the Organisation in the course of the Session (Italy and Guatemala) and one country admitted for the first time (Iceland), 47 countries were represented by Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates. The Conference rejected the credentials of the Argentine Workers' Delegate and Adviser, on the ground that the workers' organisations in the Argentine Republic did not enjoy freedom of association, action or speech, and that accordingly their nominations did not comply with the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

The Delegates appointed to represent His Majesty's Government were Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. Myrddin Evans, C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. T. I. K. Lloyd, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, as Adviser and Substitute Delegate. The Delegates appointed to represent respectively the United Kingdom employers and the United Kingdom workers were Sir John Forbes Watson, Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Joseph Hallsworth, General Secretary, National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. In addition, 15 advisers were appointed to the Government Delegates and 8 Advisers each to the Employers' and Workers' Delegates.

The items on the Agenda were:—

- I. Director's Report (Social problems of the immediate post-war period with special reference to Europe—Future policy and programme of the I.L.O.).
- II. The maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion.
- III. Welfare of children and young workers (First discussion).
- IV. Matters arising out of the work of the Constitutional Committee.
- V. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories (Supplementary provisions).
- VI. Reports on the application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).

The Conference was opened by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. Carter Goodrich (United States Government Delegate). Mr. Justin Godart, Representative of the French Government on the Governing Body, welcomed the Delegates in the name of his Government.

Mr. A. Parodi, French Minister of Labour, was elected President of the Conference, and the following were elected Vice-Presidents: Mr. Trujillo Curria (Minister of Labour of Mexico and Mexican Government Delegate), Sir John Forbes Watson (United Kingdom Employers' Delegate), and Mr. Gunnar Andersson (Swedish Workers' Delegate).

**Employment.**—The Conference adopted unanimously a Resolution on the maintenance of full employment in the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion. The Resolution consisted of a Preamble and 13 Sections. The Preamble recited the circumstances leading the Conference to adopt the Resolution and concluded with the decision of the Conference to bring the suggestions in the Resolution to the notice of Governments and of the international bodies primarily concerned. The Resolution was as follows:—

Section 1 stated that the Conference welcomed the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations and noted with keen satisfaction that it provided for international economic and social co-operation for the promotion among other things of higher standards of living and full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and that it pledged all Members to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations Organisation for the achievement of these purposes. It was noted that several Members of the International Labour Organisation had already officially affirmed their determination to achieve full, or high, levels of employment in the post-war period and had set out the methods they proposed to use, and it was urged that all Members should take the same course.

Section 2 stated that it should be the responsibility of Governments to take all steps within their power, in collaboration with workers' and employers' organisations and industry generally, to establish such economic and financial (including fiscal) conditions as would facilitate full employment; it also declared that, as the success of a full employment policy in one country would often depend on factors controlled at least in part by other countries, including the availability of raw and semi-manufactured materials and capital equipment and the equilibrium of the balance of payments, Government policy in relation to these matters should have due regard to the impact of particular national measures upon the employment situation in other countries.

Section 3 contained suggestions for the maintenance of a high level of investment and the elimination of shortages of capital goods which create "bottlenecks" and hinder an increase in employment and the production of consumers' goods.

Section 4 recommended measures for counteracting inflationary developments due to shortage of goods and high demand for goods. These measures included the retention, so long as shortages

prevailed, of controls over prices, production and distribution supplemented as necessary by financial or taxation measures designed to absorb any excess of monetary demand.

Section 5 dealt with the relaxation of controls and abatement of the taxation level when more normal economic conditions were reached.

Section 6 indicated action to maintain demand when the inflationary period had passed, including the adoption of a suitable budgetary policy.

Section 7 recommended the establishment of appropriate minimum wage standards, adequate for satisfying reasonable human needs, in order to assist the progressive raising of the standard of living of all workers.

Section 8 stated that as the shortages of transport, sources of power, materials and industrial equipment in relation to the available labour, which characterise the period of industrial rehabilitation and conversion, more especially in the devastated countries which are members of the United Nations, tend to cause unemployment, and as the shortage of consumption goods, more particularly food, clothing, and medical supplies, may deprive employed workers of the minimum standard necessary to enable them to do their work efficiently, arrangements should be made by the Governments concerned to enable the countries in which there are serious shortages of such goods to import the sources of power, materials and industrial equipment required to restore transport and to replenish their stocks, and consumers' goods necessary to ensure to the people a satisfactory standard of living. The granting of priorities for supply of goods, the provision of goods without direct payment, the provision of credits and the making of long-term loans at low rates of interest were among the methods specified as appropriate for this purpose.

Section 9 stated the need for raising the standard of living in less advanced countries (particularly those with large agricultural populations), and outlined measures whereby the industrialised countries might help those countries.

Section 10 referred to the need for paying attention, in planning industrial reconstruction and development, to wartime changes in the structure and location of industry.

Section 11 stated that, in order to facilitate economic recovery and to further full employment, Members should give consideration to measures to facilitate the resumption and expansion of world trade.

Section 12 referred to the nature of methods whereby countries might be enabled to bring their balances of payments into equilibrium.

Section 13 advocated the creation of machinery, including tripartite consultative bodies where appropriate, for implementing the measures suggested in the Resolution.

**Protection of Children and Young Persons.**—The Conference decided by 118 votes to 0 to include in the Agenda of the next General Session of the Conference the question of (a) medical examination of fitness for employment (young workers); and (b) restriction of night work of children and young persons (non-industrial occupations). In respect of each of these sub-items, the Conference adopted unanimously a list of points on which Governments would be consulted by the International Labour Office with a view to the adoption of Conventions and/or Recommendations next year.

The Conference also adopted unanimously six Resolutions. Three were in favour of the consideration, by an early Session of the Conference, of (1) the extension of medical examination of young persons under 18 to agriculture, (2) the revision of the Night Work (Young Persons) Convention, 1919, and (3) the regulation of the underground work of young persons in mines. A fourth Resolution suggested the setting up of an Advisory Committee to study the problems of young workers.

The main Resolution on this subject aimed at a comprehensive policy for the future. It declared that "Governments, whilst encouraging the fullest discharge of individual and family obligations, should accept responsibility for assuring the health, welfare and education of all children and young persons and the protection of all youthful workers of either sex, regardless of race, creed, colour or family circumstances, both by national action and by appropriate measures of international co-operation." The Resolution recognised that questions relating to the health, education, employment, protection and general welfare of children and young persons were inter-related, and could not be solved in isolation. It further recognised that certain of the matters with which it dealt would be primarily the responsibility of other inter-governmental agencies, either existing or projected, and expressed the hope that such agencies would carefully consider the views which it stated.

The resolution went on to affirm the deep interest of the Conference in the furtherance among the nations of the world of programmes which would make possible the abolition of child labour by providing for every child proper maintenance and such conditions of life as would foster the talents and aptitude of the child and his full development as a citizen and worker. It stated that all necessary measures to this end should be taken on questions relating to health and social protection; equality of educational opportunities (including provision for vocational guidance, training, economic assistance and the development of apprenticeship); the regulation of the age of admission to employment and the development of juvenile placement; social insurance for young workers; regulation of hours of work, night work, rest periods, holidays, safety, hygiene, carrying of heavy loads, wages, board and lodging, and the right of association; the application and

supervision of protective policies; and collaboration on an international basis. Detailed provisions were suggested on each of these items.

In a further Resolution, the Conference dealt particularly with the youth of liberated countries, with special reference to the need for an improvement of nutrition, the provision of medical aid, the distribution of medicaments, the provision of general medical care and health services, the reconstruction of educational and social institutions for the service of childhood and youth, and the problems of displaced children and orphans.

**Social Policy in Dependent Territories.**—The Conference adopted by 100 votes to 0, on a final record vote, a Recommendation concerning minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories (supplementary provisions).

The Recommendation provided that each Member State which was responsible for any dependent territory should take all steps within its competence to secure the effective application in each such territory of minimum standards set forth in an Annex to the Recommendation. These standards related to arrangements for wage-fixing and payment and the encouragement of thrift; the labour aspects of land policies (including control of the alienation of agricultural land and the supervision of tenancy arrangements); social security; regulation of hours and holidays; labour inspection; conciliation in industrial disputes; protection of health, safety and welfare; and methods of making widely known the nature and significance of the measures adopted in conformity with the Recommendation.

The Conference also adopted unanimously three Resolutions, relating respectively to the study of the systems of the possession, ownership and use of the land in dependent territories; the relations between the International Labour Organisation and the authorities of dependent territories; and the advisability of placing on the Agenda of the next General Session of the Conference for first discussion the question of including in a Convention such provisions of the Recommendation on the same subject which was adopted in 1944, and those contained in the new Recommendation now adopted, as may be suitable for a Convention.

**Constitutional Questions.**—By 116 votes to 0, the Conference adopted an "Instrument" embodying amendments of the Constitution of the Organisation in respect of certain urgent problems arising from the replacement of the League of Nations by the United Nations. These amendments concerned the membership and finance of the Organisation and the procedure for future amendments. A Resolution was adopted expressing the hope that all State Members would ratify the "Instrument" before the opening of the next General Session of the Conference.

In addition to authorising arrangements to be made for the settlement of various matters consequent on the dissociation of the Organisation from the League of Nations, the Conference adopted a Resolution which welcomed the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations; pledged the full co-operation of the International Labour Organisation with the United Nations; confirmed the desire of the International Labour Organisation to enter into relationship with the United Nations on terms to be determined by agreement; and authorised the Governing Body to enter, subject to the approval of the Conference, into such agreements with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations as might be necessary or desirable for this purpose.

Finally, the Conference decided that all the constitutional questions on which no decision was taken at the present Session of the Conference should be remitted to a small "Working Party" and brought before the Conference next year with a view to final decision. This "Working Party" would have a comprehensive mandate to review all the questions raised during the constitutional discussions of the last eighteen months, and to consider any new points which might be raised by its members, by Governments, or by members of the Governing Body. It would consist of representatives of six governments (United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Cuba, South Africa and China), three Employers' representatives and three Workers' representatives, including Sir John Forbes Watson (United Kingdom Employers) and Mr. J. Hallsworth (United Kingdom Workers).

It was further agreed that the "Working Party" should meet in London in January, 1946, and should remain in session until it had drawn up a report containing proposals for the amendment of the Constitution. This report, which should cover any proposals arising out of the anticipated negotiations with the United Nations, should be referred to Governments for their observations, and on the basis of those observations a further report should be drawn up containing draft amendments for submission to and final decision of the 1946 Conference.

A "preliminary general discussion" was held by the Conference before the Session closed, in the course of which members of a number of Delegations representing all three Groups considered various suggestions for altering the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

**Application of Conventions and Inspection.**—The Conference adopted the Report of the Committee on the application of Conventions, which noted gratifying evidence of the desire of Governments to maintain unimpaired the machinery for supervision of the application of Conventions, and invited the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing the question of labour inspection on the Agenda of the next General Session of the Conference with a view to the adoption of a Convention.

**Discussion on the Director's Report.**—Several plenary sittings of the Conference were devoted to a general discussion on the Director's Report. The Rt. Hon. G. A. Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, paid a visit to the Conference and assured it of the United Kingdom Government's determination to give the work of the Organisation their full support.

**Election of the Governing Body.**—Under the constitution of the Organisation, the Governing Body consists of 16 members representing Governments, eight representing Employers and eight representing workers. Of the 16 members representing Governments, eight are appointed by the States of chief industrial importance (at present, the United States of America, Belgium, Canada, China, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India and the Netherlands). The remaining eight are appointed by Governments elected for that purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference other than those from the countries named above.

As a result of elections held during the Conference, the following eight States were chosen to nominate Government representatives on the Governing Body:—Australia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, Poland and Sweden. (Australia, Egypt and Sweden are new members; Norway, Greece and Yugoslavia were not re-elected.)

The following were elected by the Employers' Group:—Mr. L. Birla (India), Sir John Forbes Watson (United Kingdom), Mr. Gemmill (South Africa), Mr. Li Ming (China), Mr. Oersted (Denmark), Mr. Waline (France), Mr. Ramos (Mexico) and Mr. Zellerbach (United States). The following were elected by the Workers' Group:—Mr. Watt (United States), Mr. Hallsworth (United Kingdom), Mr. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Andersson (Sweden), Mr. Monk (Australia), Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan (China), Mr. Bengough (Canada) and Mr. Lombardo Toledano (Mexico).

At a meeting of the Governing Body held immediately after the Conference, Mr. Myrddin Evans, C.B., United Kingdom Government Representative, was elected Chairman of the Governing Body.

## MARITIME PREPARATORY CONFERENCE.

A Maritime Preparatory Conference,\* consisting of representatives of the more important maritime countries, was held in Copenhagen from 15th November to 1st December, at which the following countries were represented:—the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The Delegation from the United Kingdom consisted of Sir T. Gilmour Jenkins, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., representing H.M. Government, Mr. R. Snedden, C.B.E., representing the Employers and Mr. C. Jarman representing the Seafarers. Each of these delegates was accompanied by a number of advisers.

The questions placed on the Agenda of this Maritime Session of the Conference by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, with a view to the formulation of international maritime standards, were as follows:—(a) Wages, hours of work on board ship, manning; (b) leave; (c) accommodation on board ship; (d) food and catering; (e) recognition of seafarers' organisations; (f) social insurance; (g) continuous employment; and (h) entry, training and promotion.

The Conference made proposals for framing nine Conventions, two Recommendations and four Resolutions, on which it is hoped to take final decisions at a full Maritime Session of the Conference to be held in the United States of America before the middle of 1946.

## INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

The Inland Transport Committee met in London from 13th to 20th December. The Committee consisted of representatives of Governments, Employers and Workers from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Greece, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, and a Delegation from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office representative of Governments, Employers and Workers. At the invitation of the Governing Body, observers were also present from the International Transport Workers' Federation and the European Central Inland Transport Organisation. The Committee was presided over by Mr. Henri Hauck, Director of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, France.

The Committee appointed three sub-committees on railways, road transport and other forms of transport, each to consider (a) urgent questions; (b) social problems; and (c) safety and reconstruction in its respective sphere. The proposals put forward by these sub-committees were considered by a Co-ordinating Committee composed of representatives from each sub-committee and the Co-ordinating Committee submitted its conclusions to the full Committee.

The Committee passed a series of resolutions under the two headings of (1) urgent questions, and (2) other questions. The general resolutions under (1) set out recommendations on certain urgent matters to be made to Governments. Other resolutions dealt with industrial relations, manpower, and Regional Conferences. Resolutions under (2) covered social problems, automatic coupling, dock labour, and suggestions for meetings of branches of the industry.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1945 (page 199).

## CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

## REPORT ON TRAINING FOR THE CATERING INDUSTRY.

A Report by the Catering Wages Commission entitled "Training for the Catering Industry" has been published.\* The Report is addressed to the Minister of Labour and National Service, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Education and deals in the main with the training of the juvenile entrant.

In a reference to the juvenile labour supply position likely to obtain in the early post-war years, the Report emphasises that it is becoming more than ever important for an industry to offer prospects of progressive employment conditional on the acquisition of recognised standards of higher skill. After surveying existing training facilities in the catering industry and paying a tribute to the sponsors of existing schemes and, in particular, to the work of the Hotels and Restaurants Association in the field of hotel training, the Commission reach the view that these facilities are meagre and unco-ordinated, and they are impressed by the need for the provision of training facilities on a nation-wide scale with tests of skill on some recognised standard.

The Report comments on the importance attached by the Commission to the establishment of the Catering Trades Education Committee—a joint body representative of the whole catering industry which is applying itself to questions of technical education and training. Strong support is given to the proposals of this Committee for a national scheme of basic training in catering, to be given within the existing framework of technical education in the country.

The difficulties likely to arise in extending the present provision of technical education to cover the needs of the catering industry are dealt with under the three headings of (i) buildings, (ii) equipment and (iii) teachers; suggestions are made for easing these difficulties.

As regards higher training, the Report indicates the lines on which further development might proceed. An Institute of Catering is one of the long term projects mentioned as being worth further study by the industry.

## WAGES BOARD FOR LICENSED RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND LICENSED RESTAURANTS.

The Wages Board for Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants, which was recently established by the Minister of Labour and National Service,† has now been constituted. The Board consists of sixteen persons to represent employers and sixteen persons to represent workers, together with three independent members, Sir Ernest Fass, Mr. W. Asbury and Miss E. Hesling. Sir Ernest Fass has been appointed to be Chairman of the Board and Mr. Asbury to be Deputy Chairman.

The Wages Board includes within its scope residential establishments such as hotels, inns, holiday camps and clubs, at which intoxicating liquor can lawfully be sold or supplied, and which have four or more bedrooms ordinarily available for guests or lodgers. Also included are licensed restaurants and licensed workers' hostels.

This is the fourth Wages Board to be set up out of the five recommended by the Catering Wages Commission. An Order for the establishment of the fifth Board, to cover unlicensed residential establishments, has recently been made by the Minister.‡ This fifth Board has not yet been constituted.

## SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations§ under Section 50 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1945, prescribing scales of salary for teachers appointed by education authorities in Scotland. Under the terms of these Regulations it is the duty of every Education Authority, as from 20th December, 1945, to pay to the teachers employed by them at any time during the period from 1st April, 1945, to 31st March, 1948, salaries in accordance with the scales which the Regulations prescribe.

Basic scales of salary, according to years of service, are prescribed as follows for women who have been granted the Teacher's General Certificate (a) after less than four years' training: £260 a year to £460; (b) after four years' training: £300 to £460; (c) after graduation and training: £320 to £460. The scale for men holding the General Certificate is £345 to £590. Where a teacher holds the Special Certificate, and teaches his special subject in a secondary department for at least ten hours a week or is the head teacher of a school having a secondary department, or fulfils certain other conditions relating to past service, the basic scales are £400 to £650 for men and £350

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1945 (page 44).

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

§ The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1945, S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1545/S.60. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

to £550 for women. Scales are also prescribed for holders of the Teacher's Technical Certificate, for uncertificated teachers of technical subjects, and for teachers employed as psychologists.

Teachers holding posts of special responsibility are to receive additions to their basic salaries, such additions consisting of specified amounts for teaching certain types of pupils, or of amounts varying according to the average number of pupils on the rolls during the school years commencing in 1936, 1937 and 1938. Thus, a qualified teacher of deaf or of hard-of-hearing children receives an extra payment of £25 a year, while the head teacher of a primary or nursery school receives an additional payment according to a scale ranging from £40 to £300 a year. Other provisions relate to the additional payments to be made to teachers employed as organisers or supervisors of a technical subject, and to assistant teachers and head teachers employed in certain schools in remote districts.

If, in the opinion of an education authority, the adoption of the new scales would provide inadequate remuneration for certain classes of teachers, or if the salary receivable by any teacher is less because of war damage in the school in which he was employed, the authority may report their opinion to the Secretary of State who may direct that alternative salary scales shall apply to such teachers. A teacher may apply to the Secretary of State in cases where the adoption of the new scales would result in a reduction of his salary, and the Secretary of State may direct that the new scales shall not apply for a specified period or until the teacher makes a further application.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 13th December, 1945, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury furnished a statement, which is printed in the *Official Report*,\* showing the total expenditure (other than expenditure out of loans for capital purposes or out of capital receipts) on specified public social services during the financial year commencing 1st April, 1943 (or the latest available year), and estimates, where available, of the expenditure for the financial year 1944. The statement also gives figures, so far as available, of the total numbers of persons in Great Britain who benefited directly from the expenditure for 1943 (or the latest available year) in respect of the several services. The following particulars relating to expenditure on the services specified have been extracted from the statement:—

Service.	Great Britain. Financial Year Commencing 1st April.	
	1943 (or latest available year). (1)	1944 (estimated). (2)
Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance Acts:	£000	£000
(i) Unemployment Benefit, etc., General Scheme	5,239	6,488
(ii) Unemployment Benefit, etc., Agricultural Scheme	248	262
(iii) Unemployment Allowances	1,735	1,660
(iv) Prevention and Relief of Distress	658	625
National Health Insurance Acts	52,933†	53,651†
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts	62,415	62,940
Old Age Pensions Acts	55,347	56,200
Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940 (Supplementary Pensions)	47,100	58,096
War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act (War of 1914-18)	32,599	33,043
Pensions (Navy, Army and Air Force and Mercantile Marine) Act, 1939; Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939; Military Training Act, 1939; Reserve and Auxiliary Forces Act, 1939 (War of 1939-45)	35,235	43,476
Education Acts	146,499	157,223
Physical Training and Recreation Act	2	1
Acts relating to Approved Schools	1,846	2,052
Public Health Acts so far as they relate to:—		
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease	21,027	
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work	6,538	
Midwives Acts		
Housing Acts	55,335	Not available.
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor	40,815	
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts	9,721	
Mental Deficiency Acts		
Totals	575,292	—

A statement giving particulars of comparable expenditure in the years 1942 and 1943, which was given in the *Official Report* for 14th December, 1944, was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 5).

## HERRING INDUSTRY.

## GRANTS AND LOANS TO HERRING FISHERMEN.

Pamphlets have recently been issued setting out the terms and conditions on which the Herring Industry Board are prepared to make grants and loans from public funds to herring fishermen or other persons desiring to engage in the herring industry. These arrangements are intended to assist, in particular, men

\* *Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons: Official Report*, Vol. 417, No. 59, 13th December, 1945. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (8d. post free).  
† The figures given relate to the calendar years 1944 and 1945, respectively.

## WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce collect information as to hourly earnings and hours worked in the last pay-week in each month in a wide range of manufacturing industries throughout Canada. For the pay-week preceding 1st September, 1945, returns furnished by over 6,000 manufacturing undertakings, employing about three-quarters of a million men and women paid at hourly rates of wages, showed that the average hourly earnings for the week were 69.2 cents and that the average number of hours worked in the same period was 44.1\*. Similar returns for the pay-week preceding 1st March indicated that the corresponding averages for that period were 70.1 cents and 45.8 hours.

The average hourly earnings in the pay-week preceding 1st September were the lowest recorded in the eleven months for which the series of statistics has been compiled; but the variation between this figure and the highest average (70.5 cents an hour in the pay-week preceding 1st December, 1944, and also in the pay-week preceding 1st May, 1945) was slight. The Bureau point out, however, that the reduction is indicative of a trend which it is anticipated will become increasingly pronounced in coming months, as overtime working continues to diminish and the industrial distribution of workers alters with the transference from war to peace conditions. Average hours of work in the same pay-week were the lowest recorded in the eleven months' period, except in the pay-weeks preceding 1st January and 1st April, 1945, when the figures were affected by the loss of working time at the Christmas and Easter Holidays, respectively.

The Bureau draw attention to the fact that, during the period of eleven months over which the statistics extend, there was a decline of 2.71 dollars in the average weekly wages of hourly rated workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, in which much of the war-time production was concentrated, while, on the other hand, the average weekly wages of the same class of workers in the light manufacturing industries fell by 0.28 dollars only. It is stated that the decrease in the former case was mainly due to a reduction of between 2½ and 3 hours a week in the time worked, on the average, by wage earners in the durable manufactured goods industries, and that the falling-off in the amount of overtime worked was largely responsible for a decline of 1.2 cents an hour in the average hourly earnings of these workpeople between the pay-week preceding 1st November, 1944, and that preceding 1st September, 1945.

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings and the average hours of work per week in certain manufacturing industries in Canada in the pay-weeks preceding 1st September and 1st March, 1945:—

Industry.	Average Hourly Earnings in Pay-Week preceding		Average Hours of Work in Pay-Week preceding	
	1st Sept., 1945.	1st March, 1945.	1st Sept., 1945.	1st March, 1945.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Petroleum and Products	87.5	84.1	43.6	45.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	70.9	67.4	44.7	46.1
Clay, Glass and Stone	65.5	63.7	44.5	46.4
Aluminium and Products	74.8	74.9	43.5	46.0
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc Foundry and Machine Shop	71.2	74.6	44.7	45.6
Products	76.0	76.7	45.1	48.6
Tools	73.3	74.6	43.4	47.3
Electrical Apparatus	70.2	70.9	42.7	44.7
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	71.9	71.6	46.2	49.2
Sheet Metal Work	67.8	65.7	44.3	45.1
Automobiles and Parts	91.7	94.0	41.4	46.0
Aeroplanes and Parts	85.6	84.3	42.7	47.0
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	86.4	86.4	43.0	45.7
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	48.3	48.2	46.1	47.9
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	49.5	49.0	46.0	47.2
Silk and Artificial Silk Goods	51.0	48.4	46.5	48.3
Hosiery and Knit Goods	47.8	46.4	41.5	43.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	55.5	54.3	38.9	40.8
Leather Boots and Shoes	49.8	49.2	43.5	44.8
Flour and other Milled Products	62.5	61.8	47.7	47.9
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	49.4	48.6	41.6	40.1
Beverages	66.1	66.2	45.6	44.6
Tobacco	52.6	50.9	44.1	45.2
Rubber Products	72.3	72.3	45.4	45.3

The figures of hours worked collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics include overtime, and also the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to workers absent on holidays with pay during the period under review are also included in the statistics as if the hours for which payment was made had actually been worked. The earnings of which account is taken in the calculations are gross earnings before deductions are made on account of taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc.; but they do not include the value of board and lodgings when these form part of the remuneration. Incentive and production bonuses are included, as well as sums paid to workers absent on holidays with pay during the period.

\* The figures for the pay-week preceding 1st September are provisional and subject to revision.

who have served in the Armed Forces or the Mercantile Marine. They cover the construction of boats and the purchase of nets and gear.

Grants will only be made in case of need and each applicant must contribute not less than one-tenth of the cost of his share of the boat, or of the cost of the nets, as the case may be. He may then be granted up to one-third of the cost. Loans are limited to two-thirds of the cost in cases where no grant has been made and to 56½ per cent. of the cost where grants have been made towards the same purchases.

As a result of research and experiment undertaken by the Herring Industry Board, designs and specifications have been drawn up for what they regard as the most economical and appropriate type of boat for herring fishing. These designs and specifications will shortly be available for the guidance of any person contemplating new construction, whether financially assisted under the foregoing scheme or not.

Copies of the pamphlets and forms of application can be obtained, on request, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Fisheries Department, St. Stephen's Chambers, Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.1, or, in Scotland, from the Secretary, Herring Industry Board, 20, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.

## SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (TRANSITIONAL POWERS) ACT, 1945.

## DEFENCE REGULATIONS.

Orders in Council\* were made by His Majesty on 20th December, in pursuance of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945. This Act makes provision, *inter alia*, for the application of certain Defence Regulations for purposes connected with the maintenance, control and regulation of supplies and services, and for the continuation of Defence Regulations so applied, during a limited period, notwithstanding the expiry of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939-1945. The new Orders in Council provide that a number of such Defence Regulations shall have effect by virtue of the Act, subject to adaptations in certain cases. Among the Regulations affected are the following Regulations of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which have been referred to, as indicated below, in earlier issues of this GAZETTE:—

*Regulation 55AA*, which empowers the competent authorities (including the Minister of Labour and National Service) to require the keeping of books and the making of returns by undertakings, and to authorise entry into and the inspection of undertakings for the purpose of securing compliance with any such requirements.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1943 (page 94).

*Regulation 58A*, which relates to the control of employment and empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service to direct persons to perform services, to regulate the engagement of workers by employers and the duration and situation of their employment, and to make provision for securing that enough workers are available in undertakings engaged in essential work.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1940 (page 180), March, 1941 (page 69), February, 1942 (page 55), September, 1942 (page 172) and October, 1943 (page 148).

*Regulation 58AA*, which empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service to establish a tribunal for the settlement of trade disputes, to prohibit strikes or lock-outs, and to take other steps necessary to prevent the interruption of work by trade disputes.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1940 (page 206).

*Regulation 58AAA*, which provides for the continuation in employment of persons employed in the civil service of the Crown.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945 (page 90).

*Regulation 58AE*, which authorises the Minister of Fuel and Power to take measures to secure the adequate training of persons employed in or about coal mines and the medical examination of new entrants.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1943 (page 162).

*Regulation 68E*, which empowers welfare authorities, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health (or the Secretary of State in Scotland), to make arrangements for the provision of domestic help to households where such provision appears to be necessary.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1944 (page 210).

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on 13th December, repealed and re-enacted with modifications the Trade Boards Acts (Northern Ireland), 1923 to 1944, and the Holidays with Pay Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, and continues, with minor modifications, the provisions of Part III of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order (Northern Ireland), 1940,† until 31st December, 1950. The Act is substantially the same as the Wages Councils Act, 1945, in Great Britain.‡

\* S.R. & O. 1945, Nos. 1615-30, H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1940 (page 258).

‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1944 (page 194) and April, 1945 (page 60).

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ANALYSIS FOR MID-1939 AND JULY, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1945.

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, October and November, 1945. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given on pages 126 and 127 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945, page 194 of the issue for November, pages 227 and 228 of the issue for December, and pages 15 and 16 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 women at mid-1945 derived from the returns rendered by employers under The Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes in the level of employment in each industry, except coalmining, building and civil engineering, since mid-1945, 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, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Oct., 1945.	Nov., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Oct., 1945.	Nov., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Oct., 1945.	Nov., 1945.
<b>GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):—</b>												
<b>Metal Manufacture:</b>												
Pig Iron .....	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.8
Steel Melting, etc. ....	172.4	147.0	149.4	150.9	6.0	27.8	25.8	24.8	178.4	174.8	175.2	175.7
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. ....	51.2	63.0	60.3	60.2	4.7	21.0	18.9	18.7	55.9	84.0	79.2	78.9
Tin Plates .....	22.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	25.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
Iron and Steel Tubes .....	29.1	25.2	26.3	26.6	2.6	8.8	7.5	7.4	31.7	34.7	33.8	34.0
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. ....	22.4	19.2	19.0	19.1	4.4	10.7	9.7	9.6	26.8	29.9	28.7	28.7
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture</b> .....	<b>313.3</b>	<b>279.8</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>333.4</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>345.6</b>
<b>Engineering:</b>												
General Engineering .....	621.4	777.9	712.6	701.8	64.9	361.9	256.8	240.0	686.3	1,139.8	969.4	941.8
Electrical Engineering .....	105.9	106.1	100.5	100.2	28.0	69.7	58.2	56.5	133.9	175.8	158.7	157.7
Marine Engineering .....	47.1	70.1	68.4	67.6	1.1	10.4	8.2	7.3	48.2	80.5	76.6	74.9
Constructional Engineering .....	51.6	35.7	33.5	35.1	1.9	6.2	4.0	4.5	53.5	41.9	37.5	39.6
<b>Total, Engineering</b> .....	<b>825.5</b>	<b>989.8</b>	<b>915.0</b>	<b>904.7</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>448.2</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>921.4</b>	<b>1,438.0</b>	<b>1,242.2</b>	<b>1,213.0</b>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles:</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft .....	428.1	597.2	491.7	469.6	45.2	279.0	178.8	160.1	473.3	876.2	670.5	629.7
Carriages, Carts, etc. ....	10.7	10.9	11.3	10.2	1.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	12.6	14.4	14.5	13.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons .....	51.6	41.1	42.8	48.4	1.4	5.7	5.0	5.5	53.0	46.8	47.8	53.9
<b>Total, Vehicles</b> .....	<b>490.4</b>	<b>649.2</b>	<b>545.8</b>	<b>528.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>538.9</b>	<b>937.4</b>	<b>732.8</b>	<b>696.8</b>
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> .....	<b>141.8</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>239.2</b>	<b>235.2</b>
<b>Metal Goods Industries:</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfoundry .....	84.9	39.4	40.9	41.8	9.8	12.9	12.6	12.7	94.7	52.3	53.5	54.5
Electrical Wiring and Contracting .....	38.9	32.0	34.1	34.9	2.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	41.7	37.5	39.3	40.3
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. ....	116.4	112.2	109.6	109.2	79.5	167.7	140.1	135.0	195.9	279.9	249.7	244.2
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. ....	34.0	38.1	34.9	34.4	14.3	38.7	31.6	30.5	48.3	76.8	66.5	64.9
Watches, Clocks, etc. ....	20.8	7.3	7.3	7.7	17.9	6.2	6.7	7.2	38.7	14.2	14.0	14.9
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ....	21.9	20.6	20.1	20.2	11.6	16.6	15.3	15.5	33.5	37.2	35.4	35.7
Bolts, Nuts, etc. ....	16.8	16.1	15.6	15.7	13.0	18.8	16.8	16.7	29.8	34.9	32.4	32.4
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus .....	21.2	15.7	17.1	17.4	1.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	22.6	19.9	21.1	21.3
<b>Total, Metal Goods Industries</b> .....	<b>185.2</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>315.6</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>293.6</b>
<b>Total, Group I Industries</b> .....	<b>557.5</b>	<b>480.6</b>	<b>452.8</b>	<b>456.5</b>	<b>292.5</b>	<b>428.7</b>	<b>371.2</b>	<b>365.2</b>	<b>830.0</b>	<b>858.3</b>	<b>824.0</b>	<b>821.7</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .....	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.4	12.7	12.3	12.4
Explosives .....	88.6	91.6	94.0	95.9	36.2	65.9	67.1	67.3	124.8	157.5	161.1	163.2
Paint, Varnish, etc. ....	29.2	78.3	43.3	39.7	7.9	90.4	38.5	33.7	37.1	168.7	81.8	73.4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. ....	60.3	44.1	45.8	46.8	6.5	9.2	9.4	9.4	66.8	53.3	55.2	55.0
<b>Total, Chemicals, etc.</b> .....	<b>210.5</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>438.1</b>	<b>357.6</b>	<b>352.6</b>
<b>Total, Group I Industries</b> .....	<b>2,539.0</b>	<b>2,850.2</b>	<b>2,625.2</b>	<b>2,600.8</b>	<b>503.8</b>	<b>1,453.6</b>	<b>1,115.7</b>	<b>1,064.1</b>	<b>3,042.8</b>	<b>4,303.8</b>	<b>3,740.9</b>	<b>3,604.9</b>
<b>GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES*):—</b>												
Coal Mining .....	757.5	707.8	693.8	693.3	3.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	761.2	717.6	703.6	703.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .....	203.2	138.2	144.4	148.2	11.6	28.4	28.0	27.8	214.8	166.6	172.4	176.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service .....	193.0	129.3	140.8	145.7	12.0	82.0	78.6	75.4	205.0	211.3	219.4	221.1
Other Road Passenger Transport .....	34.1	13.1	14.4	14.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	37.1	15.1	16.5	16.6
Goods Transport by Road .....	141.7	129.8	133.6	135.4	4.9	13.4	13.3	13.3	146.6	143.2	146.9	148.7
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services .....	19.6	18.7	19.4	19.9	2.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	22.2	25.5	26.3	26.8
<b>Total, Group II Industries</b> .....	<b>1,349.3</b>	<b>957.4</b>	<b>1,026.4</b>	<b>1,037.1</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>1,395.8</b>	<b>1,086.5</b>	<b>1,186.5</b>	<b>1,190.6</b>
<b>GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES):—</b>												
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:</b>												
Grain Milling .....	28.2	21.6	22.5	22.8	3.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	32.1	30.3	31.2	31.5
Bread, Biscuits, etc. ....	103.1	69.3	71.4	72.2	77.6	68.0	69.2	69.2	180.7	137.3	140.6	141.4
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ....	26.4	13.4	14.2	14.5	55.9	23.9	26.2	26.4	82.3	37.3	40.4	40.9
Other Food Industries .....	71.3	53.8	57.9	58.8	62.2	71.9	73.1	73.4	133.5	125.7	131.0	132.2
Drink Industries .....	95.0	71.0	74.1	74.9	25.9	38.1	38.7	38.4	120.9	109.1	112.8	113.3
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ....	15.5	14.4	15.9	16.2	26.8	31.1	32.2	31.7	42.3	45.5	48.1	47.9
<b>Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco</b> .....	<b>339.5</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>262.3</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>591.8</b>	<b>485.2</b>	<b>504.1</b>	<b>507.2</b>
<b>Textile Industries:</b>												
Cotton Spinning .....	65.5	35.3	36.3	37.2	119.4	78.3	79.5	80.6	184.9	113.6	115.8	117.8
Cotton Weaving .....	53.7	27.4	28.3	28.7	101.3	71.9	73.2	73.4	155.0	99.3	101.5	102.1
Wool .....	90.3	50.1	51.7	52.8	117.3	79.7	83.0	84.1	207.6	129.8	134.7	136.9
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, etc. Yarn .....	19.3	9.1	9.1	9.3	29.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	48.5	26.4	26.5	26.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn .....	15.3	10.8	12.1	12.6	8.4	6.7	9.8	9.7	23.7	19.5	21.9	22.3
Hosiery .....	29.1	12.3	13.0	13.3	9.3	50.4	54.0	54.5	126.4	62.7	67.0	67.8
Carpets .....	12.6	2.2	3.1	3.7	19.4	3.5	4.9	5.3	31.9	5.7	8.0	8.9
Linen .....	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	9.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	12.7	9.7	9.2	9.3
Jute .....	10.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	15.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	25.7	13.5	13.9	14.1
Hemp .....	6.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	10.2	11.4	10.1	10.0	17.0	18.5	15.1	15.0
Lace .....	5.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	12.9	6.9	6.8	6.7
Other Textiles .....	20.0	16.9	17.3	17.4	4.9	46.5	43.5	42.2	61.9	63.4	60.3	59.6
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ....	56.7	32.0	32.8	33.3	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	76.9	52.2	53.2	53.7
<b>Total, Textiles</b> .....	<b>388.3</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>599.6</b>	<b>408.9</b>	<b>410.4</b>	<b>418.4</b>	<b>987.9</b>	<b>619.2</b>	<b>634.4</b>	<b>641.1</b>
<b>Leather, Leather Goods, Fur:</b>												
Tanning, Currying, etc. ....	33.5	21.4	22.1	22.6	11.3	11.8	12.0	12.2	44.8	33.2	34.1	34.8
Leather Goods .....	11.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	16.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	28.2	18.4	18.5	18.7
<b>Total, Leather</b> .....	<b>45.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Clothing Industries:</b>												
Tailoring .....	66.6	37.4	38.2	38.9	168.0	134.8	142.5	144.6	234.6	172.2	180.7	183.5
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ....	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	83.4	48.3	51.6	52.0	93.5	52.5	55.9	56.4
Dressmaking, etc. ....	11.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	96.1	48.0	52.3	52.9	107.5	54.7	58.3	59.1
Hats and Caps .....	11.1	3.7	4.0	4.2	18.5	9.0	9.5	9.6	29.6	12.7	13.3	13.8
Other Dress Industries .....	7.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	23.4	12.6	14.3	14.5	30.9	15.4	17.3	17.8
Boots, Shoes, etc. ....	78.4	51.1	51.8	52.5	56.6	44.2	45.7	46.4	135.0	96.3	97.5	98.9
<b>Total, Clothing</b> .....	<b>185.1</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>315.9</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>631.1</b>	<b>402.8</b>	<b>424.2</b>	<b>430.3</b>

\* Excluding Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying (other than coal), National and Local Government Service, Railways, Shipping, Dock and Harbour Service.

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Oct., 1945.	Nov., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Oct., 1945.	Nov., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Oct., 1945.	Nov., 1945.



third quarter of 1945 there was an increase in the section as a whole of 731,000\* or an average of 244,000 per month. This was followed by an increase of 336,000 in October and of 310,000 in November, making a total for the five months of 1,377,000. In the manufacturing groups the increases in the third quarter amounted to 617,000 or an average of 206,000 per month, followed by an increase in October of 290,000 and of 211,000 in November, making a total increase in the five months of 1,118,000. Of the increase of 211,000 in November, manufacture for export accounted for 78,000, compared with an average monthly increase of 74,000 in the preceding four months. The estimated number employed at the end of November on production of manufactured goods for export, based on employers' returns, was 793,000, compared with 417,000 at mid-1945, and about 1,000,000 at mid-1939.

—	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	31st Oct., 1945.	30th Nov., 1945.
Manufactures—					
Metals and Chemicals†	2,036	923	1,214	1,848	1,982
Other Manufactures‡	3,634	1,746	1,827*	2,100*	2,177
Total Manufactures	5,670	2,669	3,041*	3,948*	4,159
Basic Industries and Services§	4,681	5,027	5,111	5,111	5,112
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	726	722	810	860
Distributive Trades	2,887	2,009	1,958	2,011	2,037
Other Services	2,105	1,513	1,488	1,507	1,529
Total ..	16,653	11,944	12,320*	13,387*	13,697

The increase of 134,000 in civilian and export work in the metal and chemical industries in November was the net result of a reduction of 210,000 in the number employed on work for the Forces offset in part by a decline of 76,000 in the total number employed in these industries from 3,782,000 to 3,706,000. For "other manufactures" the increase of 77,000 was due to a reduction in work for the Forces of 42,000 and to an increase of 35,000 in total employment.

The changes between mid-1945 and November, 1945, in each of the three main groups of industries may be summarised as follows:—

Group I. Metal and Chemical Industries†:—	Increase (+), Decrease (—), Mid-1945–November, 1945.	
	Manufacture of equipment, etc. for Forces ..	Home civilian and export work ..
	—	—1,408,000
		+ 768,000
Net change ..		— 640,000
Group III. Other Manufacturing Industries‡:—		
Manufacture of equipment, etc. for Forces ..		— 215,000
Home civilian and export work ..		+ 350,000
Net change ..		+ 135,000
Group III. Other Industries and Services:—		
(Building and civil engineering, distribution, catering and other services)		+ 258,000
Net change ..		+ 1,000
Group II. Basic Industries§		
All Industries and Services:—		
Manufacture of equipment, etc. for Forces ..		—1,623,000
Home civilian and export work ..		+1,377,000
Net change ..		— 246,000

5. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed† at 12th November and 10th December, 1945, were as follows:—

—	Men and Boys		Women and Girls		Total.
	12th Nov.	10th Dec.	12th Nov.	10th Dec.	
12th November	150,994	115,467	266,461		
10th December	163,307	121,449	284,756		

In addition there were on the registers at 10th December, 8,539\*\* uninsured persons including 3,231 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The analysis of the figures for 10th December is as follows:—

—	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
Men, 18-64 ..	30,421	125,167	155,588	538	156,126
Boys, 14-17 ..	3,191	3,984	7,175	6	7,181
Women, 18-59 ..	19,279	94,320	113,599	1,087	114,686
Girls, 14-17 ..	2,574	4,153	6,727	36	6,763
Total ..	55,465	227,624	283,089	1,667	284,756

The total of 284,756 includes 61,037 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-service personnel numbering 9,052 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 12th November and 10th December in each Administrative Region are given in the next column.

Region.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
London and South-Eastern ..	10,722	8,991	19,713	91	19,804
Eastern ..	1,049	2,922	3,971	9	3,980
Southern ..	2,213	3,210	5,423	20	5,443
South-Western ..	1,833	4,737	6,570	7	6,577
Midlands ..	5,408	17,106	22,514	40	22,554
North Midlands ..	1,665	3,662	5,327	68	5,395
North-Eastern ..	3,491	10,895	14,386	126	14,512
North-Western ..	9,894	29,599	39,493	291	39,784
Northern ..	7,538	29,694	37,232	164	37,396
Scotland ..	13,082	37,249	50,331	178	50,509
Wales ..	5,196	54,232	59,428	352	59,780
Special Schemes ..	333	4	714	16	1,067
Great Britain ..	155,588	7,175	113,599	6,727	283,089
Northern Ireland ..	20,561	708	5,290	335	26,894
United Kingdom ..	176,149	7,883	118,889	7,062	309,983

\* Revised figures.  
† Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.  
‡ Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, wood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass and other manufactures.  
§ Agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government.  
|| Commerce and finance, professional and personal services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning.  
\*\* The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 10th December these numbered 21,014 men and 532 women.  
\*\*\* This figure excludes 1,640 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Region.	—	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
London and South-Eastern ..	12th Nov. 10,722 10th Dec. 8,277 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	8,991 10,610 + 1,619	19,713 18,887 — 826	91 239 + 148	19,804 19,126 — 678	
Eastern ..	12th Nov. 1,049 10th Dec. 1,641 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	2,922 3,651 + 729	3,971 5,292 + 1,321	9 16 + 7	3,980 5,308 + 1,328	
Southern ..	12th Nov. 2,213 10th Dec. 2,089 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	3,210 4,106 + 896	5,423 6,195 + 772	20 12 — 8	5,443 6,207 + 764	
South-Western ..	12th Nov. 1,833 10th Dec. 1,735 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	4,737 5,423 + 686	6,570 7,158 + 588	7 12 + 5	6,577 7,170 + 593	
Midlands ..	12th Nov. 5,408 10th Dec. 4,582 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	17,106 18,443 + 1,337	22,514 23,025 + 511	40 123 + 83	22,554 23,148 + 594	
North Midlands ..	12th Nov. 1,665 10th Dec. 1,539 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	3,662 5,677 + 2,015	5,327 7,216 + 1,889	68 348 + 280	5,395 7,564 + 2,169	
North-Eastern ..	12th Nov. 3,491 10th Dec. 3,240 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	10,895 11,709 + 814	14,386 14,949 + 563	126 271 + 145	14,512 15,220 + 708	
North-Western ..	12th Nov. 9,894 10th Dec. 8,689 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	29,599 33,008 + 3,409	39,493 41,697 + 2,204	291 195 — 96	39,784 41,892 + 2,108	
Northern ..	12th Nov. 7,538 10th Dec. 6,287 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	29,694 33,233 + 3,539	37,232 39,520 + 2,288	164 169 + 5	37,396 39,689 + 2,293	
Scotland ..	12th Nov. 13,082 10th Dec. 11,444 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	37,249 43,087 + 5,838	50,331 54,531 + 4,200	178 221 + 43	50,509 54,752 + 4,243	
Wales ..	12th Nov. 5,196 10th Dec. 5,942 Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	54,232 57,610 + 3,378	59,428 63,552 + 4,124	352 61 — 291	59,780 63,613 + 3,833	

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 10th DECEMBER, 1945, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in the United Kingdom at 10th December, 1945, was 312,357, including 184,776 men and boys and 127,581 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 10th December, 9,101† uninsured persons, including 3,342 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 years and under 65.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
London and South-Eastern ..	11,544	992	5,480	871	18,887
Eastern ..	3,050	157	1,909	176	5,292
Southern ..	3,950	166	1,852	227	6,195
South-Western ..	5,027	191	1,773	167	7,158
Midlands ..	16,247	392	6,070	316	23,025
North Midlands ..	3,766	146	3,099	205	7,216
North-Eastern ..	8,051	259	6,319	320	14,949
North-Western ..	25,187	1,086	14,721	703	41,697
Northern ..	18,378	1,013	19,116	1,013	39,520
Scotland ..	30,000	1,754	21,363	1,414	54,531
Wales ..	30,055	1,015	31,183	1,299	63,552
Special Schemes ..	333	4	714	16	1,067
Great Britain ..	155,588	7,175	113,599	6,727	283,089
Northern Ireland ..	20,561	708	5,290	335	26,894
United Kingdom ..	176,149	7,883	118,889	7,062	309,983
	Temporarily Stopped.				
London and South-Eastern ..	9	—	230	—	239
Eastern ..	4	—	11	1	16
Southern ..	1	—	11	—	12
South-Western ..	4	—	8	—	12
Midlands ..	94	—	28	1	123
North Midlands ..	18	—	324	6	348
North-Eastern ..	64	—	188	18	271
North-Western ..	105	—	84	6	195
Northern ..	71	—	95	1	169
Scotland ..	125	—	94	1	221
Wales ..	43	—	14	2	61
Great Britain ..	538	6	1,087	36	1,667
Northern Ireland ..	198	2	481	26	707
United Kingdom ..	736	8	1,568	62	2,374

\* The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 10th December these numbered 21,014 men and 532 women.  
† This figure excludes 1,640 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Region.	Men 18 years and under 65.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
London and South-Eastern ..	11,553	992	5,710	871	19,126
Eastern ..	3,054	157	1,920	177	5,308
Southern ..	3,951	166	1,863	227	6,207
South-Western ..	5,031	191	1,781	167	7,170
Midlands ..	16,341	392	6,098	317	23,148
North Midlands ..	3,784	146	3,423	211	7,564
North-Eastern ..	8,115	260	6,507	338	15,220
North-Western ..	25,292	1,086	14,805	709	41,892
Northern ..	18,449	1,015	19,211	1,014	39,689
Scotland ..	30,125	1,755	21,457	1,415	54,752
Wales ..	30,098	1,017	31,197	1,301	63,613
Special Schemes ..	333	4	714	16	1,067
Great Britain ..	156,126	7,181	114,686	6,763	284,756
Northern Ireland ..	20,759	710	5,771	361	27,601
United Kingdom ..	176,885	7,891	120,457	7,124	312,357

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 10th DECEMBER, 1945.

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 10th December, 1945, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th November, 1945. The figures exclude the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 10th December, 1945.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Totals compared with 12th November, 1945.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern ..	11,553	5,710	1,863	19,126	— 678
London (Administrative County)	4,466	1,779	498	6,743	— 398
Brighton and Hove ..	511	159	36	706	+ 53
Chatham ..	371	711	104	1,186	+ 185
Croydon ..	246	81	36	363	+ 25
East Ham ..	165	66	21	252	+ 26
Harrow and Wembley ..	185	113	39	337	+ 4
Hendon ..	230	55	28	313	+ 13
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	243	75	40	358	— 21
Tottenham ..	288	54	44	386	— 36
West Ham ..	146	81	41	268	+ 79
Willesden ..	101	107	27	235	— 105
Eastern ..	3,054	1,920	334	5,308	+ 1,328
Ipswich ..	147	20	16	183	+ 18
Luton ..	142	25	30	197	+ 26
Norwich ..	290	36	33	359	+ 60
Southern ..	3,951	1,863	393	6,207	+ 764
Portsmouth (including Gosport) ..	822	655	90	1,567	+ 276
Reading ..	125	27	39	191	— 52
Southampton ..	556	477	67	1,100	+ 129
South-Western ..	5,031	1,781	358	7,170	+ 593
Bristol (including Kingswood) ..	1,453	267	77	1,797	+ 69
Plymouth ..	486	476	44	1,006	+ 297
Swindon ..	41	54	12	107	+ 15
Midlands ..					

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 10th DECEMBER.  
INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 10th December, 1945, distinguishing those unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and all employed females under 60 years of age. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons

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

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

The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purpose of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1945 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Changes are rapidly occurring in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries and it is probable that some insured work-people have changed their industry since July and subsequently become unemployed. To the extent that this has happened the figures for 10th December given below will not accurately represent the amount of unemployment in each industry at that date.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
<b>Agriculture*</b> —												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	1,521	4,354	5,875	15	692	707	1,536	5,046	6,582	4,454	5,137	9,591
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	191	387	578	2	50	52	193	437	630	244	443	687
Total, Agriculture	1,712	4,741	6,453	17	742	759	1,729	5,483	7,212	4,698	5,580	10,278
<b>Fishing</b> —	780	3	783	34	—	34	814	3	817	846	3	849
<b>Mining</b> —												
Coal Mining	10,962	123	11,085	9	—	9	10,971	123	11,094	10,977	123	11,100
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	69	—	69	—	—	—	69	—	69	69	—	69
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	39	3	42	—	—	—	40	3	43	40	3	43
Stone Quarrying and Mining	236	6	242	63	—	63	299	6	305	737	6	743
Slate Quarrying and Mining	78	—	78	—	—	—	78	—	78	78	—	78
Other Mining and Quarrying	95	40	135	—	—	—	95	40	135	96	40	136
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	55	2	57	—	—	—	55	2	57	174	3	177
Total, Mining	11,534	174	11,708	73	—	73	11,607	174	11,781	13,171	175	13,346
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</b> —												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	115	15	130	—	—	—	115	15	130	116	15	131
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	199	68	267	—	—	—	199	68	267	206	69	275
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	81	32	113	—	—	—	81	32	113	100	33	133
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	395	115	510	—	—	—	395	115	510	422	117	539
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making</b>	277	52	329	3	—	3	280	52	332	321	53	374
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc.</b>	126	85	211	1	—	1	127	85	212	138	89	227
<b>Glass</b> —												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	180	194	374	—	—	—	180	194	374	180	194	374
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	119	125	244	1	—	1	119	126	245	119	126	245
Total, Glass	299	319	618	1	—	1	299	320	619	299	320	619
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b> —												
Chemicals	894	816	1,710	1	—	1	895	825	1,720	957	832	1,789
Explosives	11,956	24,946	36,902	21	—	21	11,977	24,967	36,944	12,020	24,994	37,014
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	158	115	273	1	—	1	159	116	275	164	116	280
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	530	515	1,045	1	—	1	530	516	1,046	546	523	1,069
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	13,538	26,392	39,930	4	—	4	13,542	26,420	39,962	13,637	26,465	40,102
<b>Metal Manufacture</b> —												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	94	59	153	2	—	2	94	61	155	96	61	157
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,608	1,944	3,552	4	—	4	1,612	1,947	3,559	1,623	1,948	3,571
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,045	539	1,584	2	—	2	1,047	539	1,586	1,084	541	1,625
Tin Plates	179	118	297	—	—	—	179	118	297	180	118	298
Iron and Steel Tubes	444	411	855	1	—	1	444	412	856	446	419	865
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	193	252	445	1	—	1	194	252	446	203	252	455
Total, Metal Manufacture	3,563	3,323	6,886	7	—	7	3,570	3,329	6,899	3,632	3,339	6,971
<b>Engineering, etc.</b> —												
General Engineering, Engineers	19,458	20,601	40,059	13	—	13	19,471	20,635	40,106	20,248	21,215	41,463
Iron and Steel Founding	1,651	1,228	2,879	2	—	2	1,653	1,230	2,883	1,703	1,239	2,942
Marine Engineering, etc.	1,063	1,400	2,463	1	—	1	1,064	1,403	2,467	1,542	1,405	2,947
Constructional Engineering	892	442	1,334	—	—	—	892	442	1,334	915	444	1,359
Total, Engineering, etc.	23,064	23,671	46,735	15	—	15	23,079	23,710	46,789	24,408	24,303	48,711
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles</b> —												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	23,483	10,606	34,089	8	—	8	23,491	10,621	34,112	26,468	11,599	38,067
Carriages, Carts, etc.	212	57	269	—	—	—	212	57	269	225	59	284
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	147	123	270	—	—	—	147	123	270	153	123	276
Total, Vehicles	23,842	10,786	34,628	8	—	8	23,850	10,801	34,651	26,846	11,781	38,627
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>	5,056	1,849	6,905	1	—	1	5,057	1,854	6,911	5,992	1,858	7,850
<b>Other Metal Industries</b> —												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	316	420	736	—	—	—	316	420	736	328	420	748
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	310	75	385	—	—	—	310	75	385	383	82	465
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc.	1,246	1,830	3,076	—	—	—	1,246	1,831	3,077	1,330	1,873	3,203
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	149	95	244	1	—	1	150	95	245	154	96	250
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	148	170	318	—	—	—	148	170	318	151	170	321
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	146	107	253	—	—	—	146	107	253	177	109	286
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	150	50	200	—	—	—	150	51	201	185	52	237
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	57	34	91	—	—	—	57	34	91	61	34	95
Metal Industries not separately specified	4,989	5,587	10,576	2	—	2	4,991	5,604	10,595	5,024	5,614	10,638
Total, Other Metals	7,511	8,368	15,879	19	—	19	7,514	8,387	15,901	7,793	8,450	16,243

\* 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.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
<b>Textiles</b> —												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	279	358	637	—	—	—	279	358	637	284	361	645
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	203	187	390	4	—	4	207	190	397	208	195	403
Total, Cotton	482	545	1,027	4	—	4	486	549	1,035	492	556	1,048
Woolen and Worsted	181	137	318	27	—	27	208	140	348	221	180	401
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc.	50	46	96	1	—	1	51	46	97	53	47	100
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture	77	100	177	—	—	—	77	100	177	84	101	185
Linen	45	114	159	—	—	—	45	114	159	583	918	1,501
Jute	103	142	245	—	—	—	103	142	245	103	142	245
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	95	400	495	—	—	—	95	400	495	115	531	646
Hosiery	71	186	257	—	—	—	71	186	257	79	241	320
Lace	15	24	39	1	—	1	16	24	40	18	26	44
Carpets	16	31	47	—	—	—	16	31	47	17	31	48
Other Textiles	266	523	789	14	—	14	280	527	807	293	632	925
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	297	114	411	1	—	1	298	114	412	406	165	571
Total, Textiles	1,698	2,362	4,060	48	—	48	1,746	2,395	4,141	2,464	3,570	6,034
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b> —												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	130	81	211	1	—	1	131	81	212	147	93	240
Leather Goods	68	78	146	—	—	—	68	79	147	73	81	154
Total, Leather	198	159	357	1	—	1	199	160	359	220	174	394
<b>Clothing</b> —												
Tailoring	410	718	1,128	2	—	2	412	722	1,134	451	776	1,227
Dress Making and Millinery	49	168	217	1	—	1	50	170	220	53	185	238
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	22	31	53	14	—	14	36	31	67	40	33	73
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	46	215	261	—	—	—	46	215	261	86	528	614
Other Dress Industries	28	36	64	1	—	1	29	38	67	29	39	68
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	290	92	382	4	—	4	294	132	426	333	137	470
Total, Clothing	845	1,360	2,205	22	—	22	867	1,308	2,175	992	1,698	2,690
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b> —												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	825	737	1,562	1	—	1	826	742	1,568	948	792	1,740
Grain Milling	163	98	261	—	—	—	163	98	261	190	101	291
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	236	287	523	5	—	5	241	293	534	252	295	547
Other Food Industries	711	790	1,501</									

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN DECEMBER.

## 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 December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £164,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 490,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages reported in December were men engaged in the port transport industry and manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales. Other industries and services in which increases were reported included cement manufacture, brick-making, salt-glazed ware manufacture, heating and domestic engineering, electrical cable manufacture (women and girls), boot and shoe repairing, the wood box, packing case and wooden container industry in England and Wales, electricity supply, and milk distribution and retail meat distribution in England and Wales. In the ophthalmic optical industry minimum weekly rates of wages were increased and standard weekly hours of work were reduced.

In the port transport industry, following the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation set up under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Evershed,† an agreement was reached whereby the national minimum wages for timeworkers and the minimum guarantee for pieceworkers were increased by 3s. a day, with effect from 26th November; there were corresponding increases in piecework rates. Men employed as manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales were granted an increase in the national war-wage addition of 6s. a week, and women received 75 per cent. of this increase.

In the building brick, tile, etc., industry in England and Wales, revised minimum rates were adopted, involving in many areas increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men, of 5s. a week for women 18 years and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; there was also an increase of 1½d. an hour for men in the sanitary pipe industry. In the heating, ventilating and domestic engineering industry fitters and adult mates received an increase of 2d. an hour, and revised rates were adopted for apprentices. Women employed in electrical cable making were granted increases in time rates of 3s. a week and girls received smaller increases. The minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for boot and shoe repairing were increased by 3s. 6d. a week. Adult male workers employed in electricity supply undertakings were granted an increase of 1d. an hour in war bonus. Minimum rates were increased in the milk distributive trade by 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week, according to area, and in retail meat distribution by 3s. or 4s. a week.

Of the total increase of £164,000, about £137,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; about £16,000 took effect under arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

## Hours of Labour.

The standard working week of workers employed in the ophthalmic optical industry was reduced from 48 to 46 hours.

## Changes in Wages and Hours in 1945.

A special article dealing with these changes is published on pages 2 to 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Brick, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales (certain districts)‡	Pay day in week beginning 3 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the making of building bricks (other than glazed bricks, Stock bricks, Fletton bricks and sand-lime and concrete bricks) roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra cotta (unglazed), chimney pots and finials.	New standard minimum rates adopted, and war bonus discontinued; the new minima are equal to the former minimum rates with the addition of the former war bonus and further additions of 1½d. an hour in the case of adult male time workers, 1s. a shift in the case of kilnfirers and boilerfirers working on an 8-hour shift basis, and smaller amounts for boys, youths, women and girls. Rates after change, for a normal 48-hour week, include: getters 87s., fillers 85s., wheelers and setters 86s., wheelers (only) 82s., labourers 79s., women (18 and over) 51s.; plus good timekeeping bonus of 3s. a week for men and 2s. for women.§
	Southern Counties	do.	do.	New standard minimum rates adopted, and war bonus discontinued; the new minima are equal to the former minimum rates with the addition of the former war bonus and further additions of 1½d. an hour in the case of adult male time workers, 1s. a shift in the case of kilnfirers and boilerfirers working on an 8-hour shift basis, 1s. 3½d. for those working on a 10½-shift basis, and smaller amounts for boys, youths, women and girls. Rates after change, for a normal 48-hour week, include labourers: 79s., excavator drivers 87s., boiler firer (power steaming) 83s., women (18 years and over) 51s.; plus good timekeeping bonus of 3s. a week for men and 2s. for women.
	Staffordshire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire.¶	Pay day in week beginning 10 Dec.	do.	Standard minimum rates adopted as follows: men—kilnfirers and boilermen (working on a shift basis) 14s. 9d. a shift of 8 hours, shot firers 1s. 10½d. an hour, getters 1s. 9½d., fillers 1s. 9½d., panmen millfeeders 1s. 8½d., wheelers (only) 1s. 8½d., wheelers and drawers 1s. 9d., wheelers and setters 1s. 9½d., setters (only) 1s. 10½d., excavator drivers 2s. 0½d., labourers 1s. 7½d., youths and boys 6½d. an hour at 14 rising to 1s. 4½d. an hour (6½s. 6d. for a 48-hour week) at 20; women and girls 32s. a week at 16 rising to 51s. at 18 and over; plus good timekeeping bonus of 3s. a week for men, 2s. for youths and women and 1s. 6d. for boys and girls.**
	Beds., Bucks. and Peterborough district.	3 Dec.	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	New minimum rates adopted, involving an increase of 1½d. an hour in the minimum rate for men. Rates after change for a 48-hour week include: labourers (male adults) 82s., women (over 18 years) 64s.††
Sanitary Pipe Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay day in week beginning 10 Dec.	Timeworkers, pieceworkers and shiftworkers employed in the Salt-Glazed Ware Industry:— Men, youths and boys	Increases in war bonus of 1½d. an hour for male operatives, 21 years of age and over, and of ½d. for youths and boys at 15 years increasing, according to age, to 1½d. at 20. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of good timekeeping bonus, if any: men, 21 years and over, 82s. a week, youths and boys 27s. 6d. at 15 years increasing, according to age, to 66s. 6d. at 20.‡‡
			Women and girls	Increases in war bonus of 1½d. an hour for women 18 years and over, of ½d. for girls at 16 years and of ¼d. at 17. Minimum rates after change: women, 18 years and over, 53s. a week, girls at 16 years 33s. 6d., at 17 years 37s. 6d.‡‡

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

† See page 221 of the December issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ The districts affected are the Northern, North-Eastern and North-Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent) part of South-Western Counties and North and South Wales.

§ Piece rates are to be such as to enable piece workers of average ability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above the amount they would earn during the same period if employed at the appropriate day-work rate.

¶ These rates were the result of an agreement made by the Southern Counties Brick and Tile Joint Industrial Council. Piecework rates are to be such as to enable piece workers of average ability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above a day-work rate of 1s. 8½d. an hour.

‡‡ These rates were the result of an agreement between the Midland Federation of Brick and Tile Manufacturers and the trade unions concerned; the agreement also dealt with other matters, including payments, according to service, up to 95s. for shiftworkers and 85s. for other workers in respect of summer holidays, and payment at double time for work done on recognised public holidays, and a guaranteed week of 44 hours for the purpose of the Essential Work Order.

\*\* The agreement contains certain provisions to the effect that piece-work rates shall be such as will yield to a worker of average ability a minimum of 25 per cent. above the appropriate day-work rate.

†† These changes were the result of an agreement made by the National Conciliation Board for the Fletton brick industry.

‡‡ These changes were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Salt-Glazed Ware Industry; it was further agreed (i) that at undertakings where the minimum rates in operation prior to this revision were higher than the agreed minimum rates, the increases in war bonus should be limited to such amounts (if any) as would be necessary to bring the minimum rates previously in operation up to the level of the revised agreed minimum rates; and (ii) that pieceworkers whose rates were at present more than 25 per cent. in excess of the revised appropriate daywork minimum rate should not be entitled to this advance.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of 2nd full pay week in Dec.	All workers (day, piece and shiftworkers).  Time workers:— Adult males	Further 1d. an hour war bonus granted to all adult male workers and a further ½d. an hour war bonus granted to youths, boys and women. Where the new total war bonus for adult male workers did not amount to 4d. an hour an additional war bonus granted to bring the total up to this figure, and in such case one half of this additional war bonus granted to youths, boys and women.*
			Youths, boys and women Pieceworkers	Concurrently with above, 4d. an hour of new total war bonus merged into basic rates for able-bodied adult male workers, making new basic hourly rates for adult male general labourers as follows:— Group I works 1s. 10d., Group II works 1s. 9½d., Group III works 1s. 8½d. Any balance remaining out of the new total war bonus after above merger to be paid as an "extra hourly allowance" to present adult male employees and to former adult male employees returning from war service.*
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Great Britain	1st full pay period after 1 Dec.	Fitters, adult mates and apprentices	New total war bonus merged into hourly basic rates.* Hourly wage rates and new total war bonus merged into piece-work rates.* Increases of 2d. an hour for fitters and adult mates; revised rates adopted for operative apprentices involving increases varying from 2½d. to 5½d. an hour, according to age and grade. Rates after change include: fitters—England and Wales, Grade A districts, 2s. 6d., B 2s. 5½d., C 2s. 4½d., D 2s. 4½d., Scotland 2s. 4½d.; adult mates—London, within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross, 2s., all other districts 1s. 11d.; operative apprentices—up to 17 years of age one-third of the appropriate graded craftsmen's rate, 17 to 19 one-half of the rate, 19 to 21 seven-eighths of the rate, 21 to 23 three-quarters of the rate, 23 to 25 seven-eighths of the rate. (In Scotland the above proportions of the craftsmen's rate are payable according to year of apprenticeship.)
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture.	Great Britain	17 Dec.	Men, women and girls, other than homeworkers.	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, female charge hands and other women 18 years and over, of ½d. for girls 16 and under 18, and of ¼d. for girls under 16; and increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for female workers (all ages). General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, female charge hands 1s. 4d., other women 18 years and over 1s. 1d.†
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	3rd pay day in Dec.	Women and girls employed as time-workers and pieceworkers.	Increases of 3s. a week of 47 hours in cost-of-living bonus for adult females 18 years and over, of 2s. 3d. for those aged 16 and 17 years, and of 9d. for those aged 14 and 15. Inclusive rates after change for timeworkers—women, 18 years and over, 57s. 6d., 59s. 6d. and 61s. 6d., according to class of occupation; girls, 22s. 6d. at 14 years, 24s. at 15, 31s. at 16, and 34s. 6d. at 17.‡
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.	7 Sept. §	Men	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum day work rate, and of 10s. a week to stockfitters in charge, 7s. 6d. to stockfitter second hands, and 5s. to stockfitter third hands; revised piecework rates adopted, involving an increase of 12½ per cent. on list prices in the brass and compo shops and for polishers and blacksmiths, and increases of varying amounts in other sections. Minimum rates after change include: stockfitters in charge 100s. a week, stockfitter second hands 82s. 6d., frame setters 1s. 8d. an hour, cupola men 1s. 7d., general minimum day work rate 1s. 6d., plus flat-rate bonus of 5d. an hour in each case.
		7 Dec.	Women and girls	Increases in minimum day work rates of 4d. to 5½d. an hour, according to occupation, for skilled workers, and of 2½d. to 4½d., according to age and experience, for semi-skilled workers; deduction of 7½ per cent. from piecework rates for black dippers abolished, and addition to other piecework rates increased from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. Minimum day work rates after change for skilled workers include: painters (black), painters (dippers), wrappers 11d. an hour, lacquerers, colour painters 1s. 0½d., sprayers 1s. 1d., transferers 1s. 1½d., plus flat-rate bonus of 2½d. an hour in each case.
Surgical and Dental Instrument Manufacture.	Sheffield	3 Dec.	Workpeople paid at time rates and piece rates.	Increase of 5 per cent. (35 to 40 per cent.) on pre-war rates.
Horse-shoeing, etc.	Belfast (certain firms)	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 29 Nov.	Farriers	Increase of 4s. 6d. a week for firemen and floormen. Rates after change: firemen 89s. 6d. a week, floormen 85s.‖
Woolen and Worsted.	West of England	Pay day in week ending 3 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum time rates for men on day work, of 5s. for women on day work, of 6s. for youths 18 years and over and of 5s. for boys and girls under 18. New scales of piece-work rates fixed so as to yield increases of 13s., 13s. 6d. or 14s. 6d. a week for men and of 9s. for women. Rates after change for dayworkers: men—class A occupations 84s. 6d., B 81s. 6d., C 77s. 6d., D 75s. 6d.; youths and boys 32s. 6d. at under 15 rising to 71s. 6d. at 20; women—class A 48s. 6d., B 47s., C 45s. 6d.; girls 31s. 6d. at under 15 years rising to 43s. 6d. at 17.¶
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain	24 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in guaranteed time rates for foremen, forewomen and male and female managers and in general minimum time rates for men and women 21 years or over (other than workers substantially employed as makers of bespoke handsewn leather footwear), and of 2s. for male and female workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 years or over, other than new entrants: men 84s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., according to occupation; women 63s. 6d. to 96s. 6d., according to occupation.†
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container.	England and Wales ††	1st pay day after 3 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases on existing rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over other than dilutees, of ½d. for female dilutees, of ¼d. to ½d., according to age, for male workers under 21, and of ¼d. or ½d., according to age, for female workers under 21. National minimum rates after change: men—sawyers and machinists 2s. 0½d., box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nail machinists 1s. 11½d., labourers 1s. 9d.; women—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling, and nail machinists 1s. 4½d., labourers 1s. 3d.‡
Newspaper Printing.	Paisley and Greenock	1st full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople engaged in the production of daily newspapers.	Increases of various amounts as a result of the adoption of revised scales of wages. Rates after change: compositors—116s., upmakers 121s., readers 118s. 6d., linotype operators 123s. 3d., minders 116s., brake-hands 102s. 6d., oilers 98s. 6d., flyhands 94s. 6d., packers 96s. 6d., general assistants 94s. 6d., press telegraphists 115s. 6d.
Building	Scotland	Beginning of 1st full pay period following 27 Dec.	Apprentices	Increases of varying amounts, as the result of the adoption of a uniform scale of wages in place of the occupational scales previously in operation. Rates after change: 1st year of apprenticeship 22s. a week, 2nd year 28s., 3rd year 38s., 4th year 49s., 5th year 60s., 6th year 71s.**

\* The above changes were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Schedules to the Orders (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1499—Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture, and S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1525—Boot and Shoe Repairing) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

‡ The rates for girls at 14 and 15 years of age are subject to the additional payment of a service bonus of 1s. a week after 2 months' service, 2s. a week after 4 months, and 3s. a week after 6 months.

§ These increases were agreed on 10th October and made retrospective to 7th September.

‡‡ This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland).

‡‡ These increases were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry. Higher rates than the national minimum rates quoted are in operation in certain districts.

\*\* This scale was fixed by an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (see page 27).

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	United Kingdom	Beginning of 1st pay week after 17 Dec.*	Adult male workers	Increase of 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) in war bonus.*
Waterworks Undertakings.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland and Westmorland.	Beginning of 1st full pay after 7 Dec.	Manual workers except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1½d. an hour on basic rates. Minimum rate after change for general labourers 1s. 10½d. an hour, inclusive of 6d. an hour war bonus.†
	Midland Area	Commencement of the 1st full pay week in Dec.	do.	Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum rates for labourers, and of 1½d. for all other workers. Rates after change for labourers and trenchmen Zone A 1s. 4d., Zone B 1s. 3d., plus 6d. an hour war bonus.‡
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Great Britain	1st full pay after 26 Nov.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tipplers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase of 3s. a day in national minimum wage. Minimum rates after change on half-daily basis: Greater Ports 19s., Smaller Ports 18s.‡ (a) Minimum guarantee on half daily basis increased from 16s. to 19s. a day in the Greater Ports and from 15s. to 18s. a day in the Smaller Ports, with equivalent increases during overtime periods. (b) Existing piecework rates increased by 5 per cent. in lieu of each 1s. a day flat-rate increase received under previous national agreements, and in lieu of each 1s. granted under the terms of the present agreement.
Lighterage	Thames	26 Nov.	Lightermen in rough goods trade Quay lightermen, watchmen and apprentices.	Increase of 18s. a week. Rate after change 126s. Increase of 3s. a day in the daily rate of 1s. 8d. a "short night" (between 8 p.m. and 12 p.m.) and of 3s. 4d. a "long night" (between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.) and other rates increased <i>pro rata</i> ; increases varying from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a day, according to years of service, for apprentices. Rates after change for quay lightermen and watchmen 19s. a day, 10s. 8d. a "short night" and 21s. 1d. a "long night."
National Government Establishments.	Great Britain	Beginning of 1st pay after 7 Dec.	Captains, mates, drivers and firemen of quay lighterage and seeking tugs. Quay lighterage roadsmen, wharf hands and other weekly paid employees. Workpeople employed in Admiralty Industrial Establishments: Craftsmen (hired) in certain establishments.¶ Women replacing ordinary labourers.	Increase of 16s. 6d. a week. Minimum rates after change: Greater Ports in general 104s. 6d., Smaller Ports 99s. Adoption of uniform minimum basic rate of 73s. 6d. a week (exclusive of bonus, <i>e.g.</i> , 25s. 6d. a week for time workers outside London area) in place of varying rates based on local district rates.** Adoption of rates of pay, related to the men's rate, of 67s., 68s., 69s., and 70s. where the men's rate is 79s., 80s., 81s. 6d. and 83s., with proportionate differences where the men's rate exceeds 83s., in place of a uniform proportion of 80 per cent. previously in operation.** Increases of 6s. a week in national war wage addition for men, of 7s. per cent. thereof for women, and of amounts varying according to areas for juvenile workers. National war wage additions for adult workers after change: men—30s. a week or 7-659d. an hour for a 47-hour week; women—75 per cent. of men's rate.†† Increase of 5s. a week in basic wage. Rates after change: Northumberland and Cumberland 78s. 6d., Westmorland and North and East Ridings of Yorkshire 76s. 6d., inclusive of 7s. 6d. a week war bonus.‡‡
Local Authority Services.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 31 Dec.	Manual workers in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week, according to area, in general minimum time rates for all workers.§§ Increases in agreed minimum rates of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week, according to area.
Milk Distribution, etc.	England and Wales	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at undertakings scheduled under the Essential Work Order.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates of remuneration for managers and managements, who have a weekly sales turnover of more than £70, and of 3s. for other workers.
Retail Meat Distribution.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 10 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in general butchers' shops and in pork butchers' shops.	National minimum rates of remuneration adopted where lower minimum rates had previously operated, resulting in increases of 1s. 6d. to 5s. a week, according to occupation and age.
Retail Drapery, Clothing and Footwear Distribution.	England and Wales (certain depopulated areas).	Pay day in week commencing 31 Dec.	Male and female workers	Increases of 4s. in the minimum weekly rates of remuneration for those 21 years of age and over, of 3s. at 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for those under 18.¶¶
Ophthalmic Optical Appliance Making.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 3 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	

\* This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court, which provided that ½d. of the increase should be paid from the beginning of the 1st pay day in November and the remaining ½d. from the date shown above (see page 27). The award also provided, in accordance with the joint request of the parties, that where in any district there is no provision in the District Council's schedule for the adjustment of the wage variations for apprentices, probationers or juveniles, the bonus is to be increased by such amount as will maintain the present proportions to adult rates. The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the National and District Councils for the Electricity Supply Industry. The scheduled minimum hourly rates of wages for indoor and outdoor labourers in the various districts are as follows: London—indoor 23-99d., outdoor 24-78d.; Yorkshire—indoor Zone A 22-25d., Zone B 21-5d., outdoor Zone A 22-5d., Zone B 21-75d.; North-Western—indoor Zone A 21-89d., Zone B 21-15d., outdoor Zone A 22-41d., Zone B 21-64d.; West Midlands—Zone A 21-53d., Zone B 21-03d.; East Midlands—Grade I 22-75d., Grade II 21-75d.; North East Coast—indoor Zone A 21-92d., Zone B 21-53d., outdoor Zone A 22-42d., Zone B 22-03d.; East Coast—Zone A 21-25d., Zone B 20-54d.; Home Counties (stations over 800 km.)—21-75d.; South Coast—Zone A 21-53d., Zone B 20-00d.; Devon and Cornwall—Zone A 21-77d., Zone B 21-05d.; West of England—Bristol 22-73d., Zone A 22-31d., Zone B 21-51d.; South Wales and Monmouthshire—21-75d.; Scotland—Zone A 21-71d., Zone B 20-97d.; Northern Ireland—Belfast 21-25d., Londonderry, Ballymford and Larne 20-5d.; other districts (as from 1st full pay period following 1st January, 1946) 19-5d.

† This increase was the result of a decision of the North-West Area District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

‡ These increases were the result of a decision of the Midlands District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.

§ The classification of ports is as follows: Greater Ports:—Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Garston, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Hartlepool, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Llanelly, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Widnes, Wisbech, Workington and Yarmouth. Smaller Ports:—Arbroath, Aberystwyth, Banff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgwater, Briton Ferry, Carlisle, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man Ports, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Newhaven, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Scilly Isles, Stornoway, Teignmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wigton. At some ports, differential day work rates (higher than the general minimum rates) are in operation for certain classes of men.

¶ Flat-rate increases granted under previous national agreements amounted to 4s. a day.

¶¶ No change was made in the rates of wages of craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and in those Admiralty establishments which have been in existence for some years before the war.

\*\* These changes were the result of awards of the Industrial Court (see page 27).

†† These increases took effect as the result of a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) and apply to those authorities affiliated to the constituent District Joint Industrial Councils. The areas affected and the minimum or standard rates, after change, for general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in the sub-divisions of these areas are indicated below. Northern, Grade A areas 1s. 5½d. an hour plus 30s. a week; West Riding of Yorkshire, 1s. 11½d. an hour (for a 47-hour week); Lancashire and Cheshire, 84s. 8d., 82s. 8d., and 80s. 9d. a week; East Midlands, 88s. 8d., 84s. 9d., 80s. 10d.; West Midlands, 84s. 8d., 83s. 2½d., 80s. 2d. and 77s. 3½d. a week; Eastern Area, 85s., 83s., 80s. and 78s.; South Midlands, 84s. 6d., 81s. 6d., 79s. and 79s.; London-Metropolitan Area, 63s. and 66s., plus in each case a bonus of 30s. a week; Middlesex, 63s. 8d., 61s. 3d., plus in each case a bonus of 30s. a week; Kent, Surrey and Sussex, 87s., 83s., 79s.; Gloucestershire, Somersetshire and Wiltshire, 85s., 82s., 80s. and 77s.; Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Cornwall, 55s., 52s. 6d., 50s. and 48s., plus in each case a bonus of 30s. a week; North Wales, 84s., 82s., and 79s.

‡‡ This increase was the result of a resolution of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen confirming a proposal of the Northern Regional Council.

§§ 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., 1945, No. 1476) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. A further Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1477) increases the number of days of paid annual holiday to 10.

||| The areas include the Boroughs or County Boroughs of Bexhill, Deal, Dover, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Hastings, Hythe, Lydd, Margate, New Romney, Ramsgate and Southend-on-Sea and the Urban Districts of Broadstairs and St. Peter's, Felixstowe and Seaford.

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

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Industrial and Staff Canteens.	Great Britain	15 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Scales of minimum weekly rates fixed for a 47-hour week, as follows:— male workers 21 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, Grade A, 110s., B, 120s., C, 130s., D, 140s., head cooks 110s., cooks 97s., assistant cooks 85s., porters 70s., other male workers 22s. at under 15 years rising to 60s. at 20; female workers 21 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewaresses, Grade A, 80s., B, 90s., C, 100s., D, 110s., head cooks 80s., cooks 65s., female workers 18 years or over—assistant cooks 57s. 6d., cashiers 53s., canteen attendants 50s., other female workers 20s. at under 15 years rising to 40s. at 17.*

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING DECEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Ophthalmic Optical Appliance Making.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 3 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Standard working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.†

\* These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. The rates quoted are minima and are supplemented by emoluments (free meals and, for certain workers, a reasonable supply of clean overalls and clean headwear, during the time a worker is on duty) valued at 10s. a week. The Order provides for enhanced rates for night workers and shift workers, and also for overtime rates, a guaranteed week of 44 hours, and holidays with pay. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1488) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 222).

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

## TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work\*, reported to the Department as beginning in December, was 130. In addition, 21 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during December, in these 151 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 21,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during December, was about 87,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in December, the coal mining industry accounted for 87, involving nearly 12,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 18,000 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 December:—

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining	6	81	87	11,800	18,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	—	4	4	2,200	11,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	10	23	33	2,800	10,000
Clothing	1	1	2	1,800	35,000
Other Industries	4	21	25	3,000	13,000
Total, December, 1945..	21	130	151	21,600	87,000
Total, November, 1945..	15	236	251	89,200	235,000
Total, December, 1944..	21	139	160	32,900	65,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
		Directly.	In-directly.†			
CHEMICALS, ETC.— Process workers employed at a Royal Ordnance Filling Factory—Glascoed, Pontypool, Mon.	1,500	..	1945. 1945.	10 Dec. 15 Dec.	Objection to a reversion from a three-shift to a one-shift system of working.	Work resumed unconditionally.
SHIP-REPAIRING— Fitters, turners, machinists, etc., employed in ship-repairing—Bootle (one firm).	350	..	13 Dec. 22 Dec.	13 Dec. 22 Dec.	Refusal by members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to work with three former members who had joined another organisation.	Work resumed after the National Service Officer had given permission to employer to discharge the workers in question.
Ship-repairing operatives—Liverpool and Birkenhead (various firms).	650	..	18 Dec. 22 Dec.	18 Dec. 22 Dec.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	
CLOTHING— Waterproof garment workers—Manchester and district (various firms).	1,750§	..	24 Nov. 1946. 5 Jan.‡	24 Nov. 5 Jan.‡	Demand for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages of piece workers and time workers, employers' offer of a 10 per cent. increase to piece workers only having been rejected.	Work resumed following acceptance of an amended offer providing for certain increases in wages to piece workers and time workers.

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

† *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ Approximately 250 workers, employed by a number of firms, had all their demands conceded and returned to work early in December.

## CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

## Summary of Index Figures for 1st January, 1946.

Rise since July, 1914	69%	103%
Change since 1st December, 1945	nil	nil
Index Points	nil	nil
Per cent.	nil	nil

## FOOD.

Retail prices of food at 1st January showed little change, on average, as compared with those at 1st December.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices at 1st January, 1946, with the corresponding prices at 1st December, 1945, and 1st September, 1939:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Jan., 1946, compared with—	
	1st Jan., 1946.	1st Dec., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Dec., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs .. .. .	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	11
Thin Flank .. .	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs .. .. .	1 1	1 1	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	35
Thin Flank .. .	0 6	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. .. .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	13
Breast .. .. .	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. .. .	1 0	1 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	16
Breast .. .. .	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon* .. .. .	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	..	50
Fish .. .. .	1 3	1 3	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	30
Flour .. per 6 lb.	0 9	0 9	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	9
Bread .. per 4 lb.	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Tea .. .. .	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	32
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	33
Milk .. per quart	1 8	1 8	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	21
Butter—					
Fresh .. .. .	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Salt .. .. .	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	12
Standard .. .	0 5	0 5	0 2	..	..
Eggs (fresh)† .. each	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8	0 8	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	24

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st December, 1945, and 1st January, 1946, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Dec., 1945.	1st Jan., 1946.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs .. .. .	44	59	59
Thin Flank .. .	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen			
Ribs .. .. .	32	79	79
Thin Flank .. .	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs .. .. .	48	67	67
Breast .. .. .	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs .. .. .	51	75	75
Breast .. .. .	—3	—3	—3
Bacon* .. .. .	35	102	102
Fish .. .. .	116	166	166
Flour .. .. .	26	64	64
Bread .. .. .	42	56	56
Tea .. .. .	85	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93	93
Milk .. .. .	92	156	156
Butter—			
Fresh .. .. .	13	37	37
Salt .. .. .	7	41	41
Cheese .. .. .	16	51	51
Margarine .. .	—3	3	3
Eggs (fresh) .. .	58	60	60
Potatoes .. .	33	65	66
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	69	69

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

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

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

‡ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st January, 1946, and 1st December, 1945, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 2d.

## ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st January was about the same as at 1st December, 1945, being about 2 to 3 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

As regards clothing, changes in retail prices during December were relatively slight. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st January the average level of prices was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st January showed little change as compared with those at 1st December, 1945. Prices of coal averaged about 54 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 199 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 38 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 113 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes in the prices of lamp oil or matches during the month, but at 1st January the average price of common wax candles was about 5 per cent. lower than a month earlier, as a result of a reduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. per lb. in the maximum permitted price. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st January was about 51 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 175 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items\* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during December, apart from a slight increase in the average price of soda. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st January was about 64 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 193 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st January, 1946, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same figure as at 1st December, 1945, 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 the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date.

The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

## SUMMARY TABLE: ALL ITEMS.

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 ..	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921 ..	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922 ..	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923 ..	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924 ..	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925 ..	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926 ..	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927 ..	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928 ..	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929 ..	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930 ..	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931 ..	53	52	50	47	45	47	45	45	45	45	46	48
1932 ..	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933 ..	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934 ..	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	43	44	44
1935 ..	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	43	45	47
1936 ..	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937 ..	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938 ..	59	57	56	54	56	55	56	56	56	55	56	56
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 ..	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99
1944 ..	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	102	102	101	101	101
1945 ..	102	102	102	102	103	104	107	105	103	103	103	103
1946 ..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 28 of this GAZETTE.

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

## 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 December was 117, as compared with 144 in the previous month and 158 in December, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.†	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Paper, Printing, etc. . . . . 2
Underground . . . . . 30	Rubber Trades . . . . . 2
Surface . . . . . 6	Gas Works . . . . . ..
Metalliferous Mines . . . . . 1	Electrical Stations . . . . . 2
Quarries . . . . . 2	"Other" Industries . . . . . 1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES . . . . . 39	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.
FACTORIES.	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships . . . . . 6
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass . . . . . 1	Building Operations . . . . . 9
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. . . . . 3	Works of Engineering Construction . . . . . 3
Metal Extracting and Refining . . . . . 1	Warehouses . . . . . 1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) . . . . . 5	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT . . . . . 63
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. . . . . 5	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture . . . . . 6	Brakemen, Goods Guards
Shipbuilding . . . . . 7	Engine Drivers, Motormen . . . . . 3
Other Metal Trades . . . . . 1	Firemen . . . . . 1
Cotton . . . . . 1	Guards (Passenger) . . . . . 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy . . . . . 3	Labourers . . . . . 1
Other Textile Manufacture . . . . . 1	Mechanics . . . . . 1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing . . . . . 1	Permanent Way Men . . . . . 7
Tanning, Currying, etc. . . . . 1	Porters . . . . . ..
Food and Drink . . . . . 1	Shunters . . . . . 2
General Woodwork and Furniture . . . . . 2	Other Grades . . . . . 1
	Contractors' Servants . . . . . ..
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE . . . . . 15
	Total (excluding Seamen) . . . . . 117

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of cases§ and deaths§ in the United Kingdom reported during December 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:	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins . . . . . 1
Smelting of Metals . . . . . ..	TOTAL . . . . . 1
Plumbing and Soldering . . . . . 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Shipbreaking . . . . . ..	Pitch . . . . . 4
Printing . . . . . ..	Tar . . . . . 8
Other Contact with Molten Lead . . . . . ..	Paraffin . . . . . ..
White and Red Lead Works . . . . . ..	Oil . . . . . ..
Pottery . . . . . ..	TOTAL . . . . . 12
Vitreous Enamelling . . . . . ..	CHROME ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator Works . . . . . 1	Manufacture of Bichromates . . . . . ..
Paint and Colour Works . . . . . ..	Dyeing and Finishing . . . . . ..
Coach and Car Painting . . . . . ..	Chrome Tanning . . . . . ..
Shipbuilding . . . . . ..	Chromium Plating . . . . . 2
Paint used in other Industries . . . . . ..	Other Industries . . . . . ..
"Other" Industries . . . . . ..	TOTAL . . . . . 2
Painting of Buildings . . . . . ..	Total, Cases . . . . . 20
TOTAL . . . . . 2	INDIA.
OTHER POISONING.	II. Deaths.
Mercurial . . . . . 1	OTHER POISONING.
Aniline . . . . . 1	Mercurial . . . . . 1
Toxic Anæmia . . . . . 1	TOTAL, Deaths . . . . . 1
Toxic Jaundice . . . . . ..	
TOTAL . . . . . 3	

\* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th December, 1945, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 1st December, 1945, and the 4 weeks ended 30th December, 1944.

‡ Revised figure.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund\* in Great Britain for the periods stated:—

	Thirteen weeks ended 29th December, 1945.	Thirteen weeks ended 29th September, 1945.	Thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1944.
	£	£	£
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers . . . . .	5,391,000	5,560,000	5,536,000
Employed persons . . . . .	5,391,000	5,559,000	5,536,000
Service Depts.† . . . . .	3,040,000	..	..
Exchequer . . . . .	6,920,000	5,536,000	5,535,000
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	142,000	3,615,000	138,000
Total Income . . . . .	20,884,000	20,270,000	16,745,000
Benefit‡ . . . . .	3,953,000	1,795,000	1,028,000
Cost of Administration . . . . .	1,155,000	753,000	705,000
Miscellaneous Payments . . . . .	67,000	62,000	72,000
Total Expenditure . . . . .	5,175,000	2,610,000	1,805,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers . . . . .	85,000	176,000	91,000
Employed Persons . . . . .	85,000	175,000	91,000
Exchequer . . . . .	86,000	170,000	91,000
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	6,000	103,000	

## PALESTINE.

In September, according to the combined series of official index figures, based on the prices of food, housing, fuel and light, clothing and footwear, and miscellaneous items in Arab and Jewish markets in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, the cost of living was 158 per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with 157 and 156 per cent. in August and July, respectively.

## ÈIRE.

At mid-November, the official index figure, covering food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, and sundries, based on the average of prices in July, 1914, taken as 100, was 298, an increase of 5 points or 1.7 per cent. compared with the previous month, and of 125 points or 72.3 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure at mid-November was 271, an increase of 10 points or 3.8 per cent. over the previous month, and of 113 points or 71.5 per cent. over mid-August, 1939.

## ICELAND.

At 1st November, the official index figure in Reykjavik, covering food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous items, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 181.2 per cent. compared with 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure at 1st November was 0.8 per cent. below the figure for the previous month, and 247.5 per cent. above that for 1st September, 1939.

## SWITZERLAND.

At the end of October, the official index figure, covering food, fuel and light, soap, rent, and clothing, based on the average of prices in June, 1914, taken as 100, was 208.3, a decrease of 1.4 points or 0.7 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 71.1 points or 51.8 per cent. compared with the end of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 212.6 at the end of October, a decrease of 3.1 points or 1.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 81.4 points or 62.0 per cent. compared with the end of August 1939.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-September, 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 128.9, a decrease of 0.4 points or 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 30.3 points or 30.7 per cent. compared with mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure at mid-September was 139.4, a decrease of 1.5 points or 1.1 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 45.9 points or 49.1 per cent. over the level of mid-August, 1939.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

## AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in June, 1945, was 0.1 per cent. higher than in May, 1945, but 1.6 per cent. lower than in June, 1944.

## ÈIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1945, was 76,538, compared with 71,071 at 24th November, 1945, and 77,676 at 30th December, 1944.

## 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 October, 1945, was slightly higher than in September. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, taken as 100) was 100 in October, 1945, compared with 99 in September, and 96 in October, 1944.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 793,000 showed that 3.0 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th September, 1945, compared with 3.1 per cent. at 31st August, 1945, and 2.9 per cent. at 30th September, 1944.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October, 1945, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 34,908,000. This is 1.2 per cent. lower than the figure for September, 1945, and 9.0 per cent. lower than that for October, 1944, but 15.0 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries in October, 1945, is estimated to have been 1.3 per cent. lower than in September, 1945, and 25.9 per cent. lower than in October, 1944, but 21.6 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 during the week ended 13th October, 1945, was approximately 1,500,000, compared with 1,650,000 during the week ended 8th September, 1945.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics indicate that in August, 1945, the number of workpeople

employed in manufacturing establishments generally and in mining and transport was 0.2 per cent. lower than in July, 1945, but 2.8 per cent. higher than in August, 1944.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—QUESTION WHETHER RIGHT TO RECOVER DAMAGES AT COMMON LAW IS LOST BY THE EXERCISE OF AN OPTION TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant company and, while at work, lost three fingers through the failure of the defendants, in breach of their statutory duty, to fence a machine which he was using. Four weeks later he attended at the defendants' works and was paid compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, for that period. Thereafter he attended weekly for payment and signed a pay-sheet which showed clearly that the payments were made under the Act. Some months later, in July, 1942, the plaintiff's solicitor wrote claiming compensation under the Act or, alternatively, damages. The defendants admitted liability under the Act, but pointed out that the plaintiff had been in receipt of compensation. The plaintiff, nevertheless, continued to draw his weekly compensation, and eventually returned to work in October, 1942, having received, in all, some £45 10s. 0d. in compensation under the Act. He subsequently commenced an action at Common Law claiming damages which the Commissioner of Assize at Lancaster dismissed on the grounds that the injured workman may choose the basis of his compensation, but that, if he accepts one single weekly payment knowing it was tendered as compensation, he could not thereafter sue successfully at Common Law. The plaintiff's appeal to the Court of Appeal was dismissed, whereupon he appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords (Lords Simon, Russell of Killowen, MacMillan, Porter and Simonds) held that the plaintiff having been made aware of his option in July, 1942, nevertheless continued to draw weekly compensation until he returned to work in October, 1942. He had accordingly, deliberately and consciously, chosen to claim compensation under the Act instead of proceeding independently of the Act. A workman did not lose his alternative remedy merely because he accepted some payments under the Act, when the statutory option contained in Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, was unknown to him, but, if he persisted in taking weekly compensation after he knew of this alternative remedy, he was debarred from changing the nature of his claim. The appeal was dismissed.—*Young v. Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd.* House of Lords, 29th November, 1945.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During December, 1945, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

*Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales)*.—Proposal W.D.(42), dated 14th December, 1945.

*Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain)*.—Proposal R.(83), dated 21st December, 1945.

*Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain)*.—Proposal D.(84), dated 28th December, 1945.

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 Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

## WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During December, 1945, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

*Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1499 (O.(32)), dated 6th December, 1945; effective from 17th December, 1945.

*Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1525 (D.(83)), dated 12th December, 1945; effective from 24th December, 1945.

*Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1513 (L.(22)), dated 13th December, 1945; effective from 21st December, 1945.

*Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1563 (Y.(37)), dated 18th December, 1945; effective from 1st January, 1946.

*Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1600 (Q.(60)), dated 22nd December, 1945; effective from 7th January, 1946.

*Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1599(S.63 (A.S.(24))), dated 31st December, 1945; effective from 11th January, 1946.

*Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1945*.—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1609 (H.L.(30)), dated 31st December, 1945; effective from 11th January, 1946.

\* See footnote on page 28.

## ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT.

## NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

The Road Haulage Central Wages Board have issued Proposal R.H.(19), dated 4th December, 1945, for increasing the remuneration for workers engaged on road haulage work in connection with vehicles operating under "A" or "B" licences or defence permits.

Further information concerning this proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the industry from the Secretary of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

## NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During December, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eleven awards,\* Nos. 806-816. Two of these awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

*Award No. 814 (18th December)*.—Parties: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association on the North East Coast, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 2d. per hour on the present base rate of bricklayers' labourers, and for the payment of 1d. per hour extra to men employed in driving winches. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim for an advance of 2d. per hour on the base rate of bricklayers' labourers; but they awarded that an additional 1d. per hour should be paid to bricklayers' labourers whilst employed in driving winches.

*Award No. 816 (27th December)*.—Parties: Firms in membership of organisations represented on the Employers' Side of the Apprenticeship Council of the Building Industry in Scotland, and apprentices in membership of Trade Unions represented on the Workers' Side of the Council in the employment of the above-mentioned employers. Claim: That the rates of wages of apprentices in the building industry in Scotland should be in accordance with the specified proportions of the craftsmen's rate as adopted on 21st January, 1943, for England and Wales, by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim as stated, but awarded that apprentices on whose behalf the claim was made should be paid in accordance with the following scale:—

	Per week.
1st year .. .. .	22s.
2nd .. .. .	28s.
3rd .. .. .	38s.
4th .. .. .	49s.
5th .. .. .	60s.
6th .. .. .	71s.

## NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) have issued eight awards, Nos. 485-492. Three of these awards are summarised below.

*Award No. 485 (29th November)*.—Parties: Certain firms in Belfast, and carriers in their employment. Claim: "For an increase of 10s. per week on the present minimum rates for carriers." Award: That the existing basic rate of wages of firemen should be increased from £4 5s. to £4 9s. 6d. per week, and that the existing basic rate of wages of floormen should be increased from £4 0s. 6d. to £4 5s. per week, being an increase of 4s. 6d. per week in each case.

*Award No. 489 (7th December)*.—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain of their employees. Claim: "For an increase of 1d. per hour in the wages of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed by the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board." Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 490 (11th December)*.—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain of their employees. Claim: "For 1d. per hour increase in the basic rate of wages of conductors whose wages and conditions are governed by an Agreement between the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board (Passenger Section)." Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

## INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During December, 1945, the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2036-2039. Three of these awards are summarised below.

*Award No. 2036 (7th December)*.—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments, Trade Union

\* See footnote on page 28.

Side and Official Side. Claim: That a minimum basic rate of 73s. 6d. (hired) be paid to all craftsmen employed in Admiralty establishments at home, except in certain instances where by agreement the minimum basic rate for particular trades has been fixed at a higher figure, such rates to be increased by 1s. a week. Award: The Court awarded that, in the case of craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and in those Admiralty establishments which have been in existence for some years before the war, no change in rates should be made. In the case of craftsmen employed at war-time Admiralty industrial establishments a uniform minimum rate of 73s. 6d. per week should be paid.

*Award No. 2037 (7th December)*.—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments, Trade Union Side and Official Side. Claim: That the percentage of the male ordinary labourers' rate (at present 80 per cent.) payable to women replacing ordinary labourers in Admiralty industrial establishments at home be increased to 85 per cent. Award: The Court awarded that the rates of women replacing ordinary labourers should be related to base rate and bonus payable to ordinary labourers in the establishments concerned as follows: when the man's rate is 79s., 80s., 81s. 6d., 83s., the corresponding woman's rate should be 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., with proportionate differences for rates in excess of 83s. for male ordinary labourers.

*Award No. 2039 (17th December)*.—Parties: National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, Trade Union Side and Employers' Side. Claim: That the war bonus payable to manual workers in the industry should be increased by 2d. per hour. Award: The Court awarded that the bonus payable to adult male manual workers should be 6d. per hour as from the beginning of the pay week following the first pay day in November, 1945, and 7d. per hour as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date of the Award.

## SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During December, 1945, two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards related to individual undertakings or establishments.

## ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS, 1882-1936.

## REPRESENTATION OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY (WEST MIDLANDS DISTRICT).

The Minister of Labour and National Service has given notice that as soon as may be after 27th February he will designate to the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (9) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the West Midlands Electricity Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations so designated may choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered by the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (9) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than 23rd February, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\*

[NOTE.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.]

ASSISTANCE BOARD.—*Report of the Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1944*. Cmd. 6700. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 9.

CATERING INDUSTRY.—*Training for the Catering Industry*. Report on an Enquiry by the Catering Wages Commission under Section 2 of the Catering Wages Act, 1943. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 12.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE.—*Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonial Governments*. Cmd. 6713. Price 2d. (3d.).

MINING INDUSTRY.—*Provision of Employment in South Wales for Persons Suspended from the Mining Industry on Account of Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis*. Cmd. 6719. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 8.

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during October, 1945, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1942*. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 3/45. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

NURSES' SALARIES.—*Nurses Salaries Committee: Revised Recommendations regarding certain Grades of Nurses*. Nurses S.C. Notes No. 8. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. (2d.).

PENSIONS.—*Improvements in War Pensions*. Cmd. 6714. Ministry of Pensions. Price 1d. (2d.).

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. Pamphlet No. 20. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

\* See footnote on page 28.

## STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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

*The Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1499; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated December 6, 1945. *The Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1513; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated December 13, 1945. *The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1525), dated December 12, 1945. *The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1563; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated December 18, 1945. *The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1599/S.63), dated December 31, 1945. *The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Waves Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1600; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated December 22, 1945. *The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1609), dated December 31, 1945. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 26.

*The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1545/S.60; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), dated December 14, 1945, prescribing scales of salary for teachers appointed by education authorities, made by the Secretary of State under Section 50 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1945, after having had regard to the recommendations of the National Joint Council to deal with salaries of teachers in Scotland, being a Council approved for the purposes of the said Section.—See page 12.

*The Disabled Persons (General) Regulations, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1558; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated December 18, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.—See page 8.

*The Control of Employment (Advertisements) (Revocation) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1562), dated December 13, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Control of Employment Act, 1939.—See page 1.

*The Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1570), dated December 13, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.—See page 7.

*The Bakehouses (Employment on the Sunday before Christmas) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1580), dated December 17, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. This Order applied to all factories in England and Wales in which the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery other than biscuits is carried on; the Order exempted such factories in respect of Sunday, 23rd December, 1945, from the provisions of Section 77 of the Factories Act, 1937 (which relates to the prohibition of Sunday employment) as respects the employment of women in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery other than biscuits or in work incidental or ancillary to such manufacture.

*The Public Utility Undertakings Police (Employment and Offences) (Revocation) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1582), dated December 18, 1945, made by the Minister of War Transport under Regulation 29B of the Defence (General) Regulations,

1939. This Order revoked the Public Utility Undertakings Police (Employment and Offences) Order, 1941, which made provision for the retention of persons employed as whole-time paid constables by certain specified railway, inland navigation, dock or harbour undertakings, and for their punishment for disobedience to lawful orders or absence without leave. The Order came into force on 1st January, 1946.

*The Building and Civil Engineering (Restriction on Transfer) (Amendment) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1583), dated December 15, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 1.

*The Police (Employment and Offences) (No. 2) Order, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1584), dated December 18, 1945, made by the Secretary of State under Regulation 29B of the Defence (General) Regulations 1939. This Order revoked the Police (Employment and Offences) Order, 1942, the Police (Employment and Offences) (No. 2) Order, 1942, and the Police (Employment and Offences) (No. 3) Order, 1942, which (a) required persons employed whole-time as constables or members of the Women's Auxiliary Police Corps or police auxiliary messenger service to continue in their employment until their services were dispensed with, (b) rendered such persons liable to penalties on summary conviction for disobedience to lawful orders or for absence from duty, and (c) enabled persons who had been so employed and whose services had been dispensed with to be recalled to their employment. The Order came into force on 1st January, 1946.

*Order in Council Revoking and Amending certain Defence Regulations* (S. R. & O. 1945, No. 1612), made by His Majesty in Council on 20th December, 1945, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939-1945. This Order revoked a number of Regulations of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, including Regulation 58AC which conferred power to require persons to continue in essential employment abroad.

*Orders in Council directing that Defence Regulations shall have effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945* (S. R. & O. 1945, Nos. 1615-30; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), made by His Majesty in Council on 20th December, 1945, in pursuance of Section one of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 13.

## FACTORY ACTS.

### FACTORY FORMS.

From time to time the Ministry of Labour and National Service issue Factory Forms regarding Regulations and Orders made under the Factory Acts. The undermentioned Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the October, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
22	Factories Act, 1937. Overtime Register and Report (Women and Young Persons over 16). (Reprinted 1945). Revised price 5½d. (7½d.).
329	Electric Arc Welding, Memorandum on. 4th Edition. Price 4d. (5d.).
936	Factories Act, 1937. Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations, 1932. October, 1945, price 2d. (3d.).
988	Factories Act, 1937. Woodworking Machinery Special Regulations 1922 to 1945. October, 1945, price 2d. (3d.).
1976	Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936. Shift System in Factories and Workshops (Consultation of Workpeople) Order, 1936. Prescribed form of Ballot Paper. January, 1937. (Reprinted 1945). Revised price 5½d. (6½d.).

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

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (or P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, for purchases by post); 13a, Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39-41 King Street, Manchester, 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.  
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