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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 19th December showed an improvement as compared with 21st November.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 21·7 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 22·2 at 21st November, 1932, and 20·9 at 21st December, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 19th December, 1932, was 25·1, and for females 12·6. At 21st November, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·7 and 13·0.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 19th December, 1932, there were approximately 9,457,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 84,000 more than a month before, but 148,000 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 19th December, 1932, there were 2,171,175 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 18,083 less than a month before, but 168,711 more than a year before. The total on 19th December, 1932, included 1,809,344 men, 57,031 boys, 266,828 women and 37,972 girls. It was made up of 755,581 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,069,100 applicants for transitional payments, 216,131 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 130,363 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 19th December, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 321,208 men, 7,292 boys, 120,075 women and 5,947 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 454,522 was 58,476 less than a month before, but 51,090 more than a year before. It included 395,206 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,690 applicants for transitional payments, and 22,626 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 19th December, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 95,931 men, 143 boys, 1,503 women and 13 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 97,590 was 40 more than a month before. It included 63,026 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,644 applicants for transitional payments, and 920 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the registers with those for a year ago are affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—Employment improved in coal mining, metal manufacture, general engineering, ironfounding, and slate quarrying, in the textile industries (except woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery), the clothing, drink, and glass bottle industries, in the dis-

tributive trades, and in the transport, communication hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand employment declined in the pottery, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, leather, and leather goods industries, and the seasonal decline continued in the building industry and public works contracting.

WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in December resulted in a decrease estimated at about £1,600 in the weekly full-time wages of about 31,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £75 in those of 1,200 workpeople.

The largest bodies of workpeople affected by decreases included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, and warehouse workers at Liverpool.

The changes so far reported as having come into operation during 1932 have resulted in total net decreases of about £250,800 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,942,000 workpeople, and in net increases of about £2,550 in those of 33,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st December the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 42 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. a month earlier and 47 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 23 per cent., as compared with 25 per cent. a month earlier and 31 per cent. a year earlier.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in December was 13. In addition, 8 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 5,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in December was about 57,000 working days.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in 1932 was about 382,000, and the aggregate duration of such disputes in 1932 was about 6,488,000 working days.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

A general review of employment and unemployment, changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, changes in cost of living, and trade disputes in 1932, including comparisons with earlier years, appears on pages 2 to 7.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1932.

EMPLOYMENT.

The general level of employment continued to be influenced in 1932 by the widespread depression which began to develop towards the end of 1929. In 1930 the decline in employment in the United Kingdom was rapid and continuous. In the first half of 1931 it was temporarily arrested, and although it reappeared in the third quarter, there was afterwards a marked improvement consequent upon the departure from the gold standard towards the end of September.

In 1932 much of this latter advantage was lost. In January there was a heavy decline in employment, and when allowance is made for the effect of holiday periods on the figures for the first half of the year, it does not appear that there was any real recovery during that period. In the third quarter there was a further decline, but this was followed by a marked improvement during the remainder of the year. While the position over 1932 as a whole, therefore, was rather less favourable than in 1931, there was evidence of some recovery towards the end of the year.

The estimated number of insured workpeople in employment* in Great Britain fell sharply from 9,605,000 in December, 1931, to 9,361,000 in January, 1932. At 21st March, immediately before the Easter holidays, it rose to 9,517,000, but from that point there was a steady decline until 22nd August, when it had fallen to 9,209,000. Part of this decline was due to the dispute in the cotton industry, the effect of which was still more marked in September. The estimated number of insured persons in employment (including persons directly involved in trade disputes) reached in August, 1932, the lowest level recorded during the period since 1923 for which comparable figures are available. At 24th October the numbers in employment (both inclusive and exclusive of persons directly involved in trade disputes) showed a substantial increase, the net figure rising to 9,397,000, partly owing to the resumption of work in the cotton industry and partly as the result of a marked improvement in employment. A slight setback in November was followed by a further increase to 9,457,000 at 19th December, giving an estimated number of insured persons in employment which was 96,000 above the level at 25th January, 1932, but 148,000 below the figure for 21st December, 1931. The average for the year as a whole fell from 9,421,000 in 1931, to 9,352,000 in 1932, the lowest average figure for any year in the period since 1923, except 1926, when employment was adversely affected by the general stoppage in the coal-mining industry.

The following Table gives the estimated average numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in employment in Great Britain from 1924 (the first complete year for which figures are available) to 1932. These figures have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3/4 per cent. of the numbers insured, in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

1924 ...	9,526,000	1929 ...	10,220,000
1925 ...	9,611,000	1930 ...	9,797,000
1926 ...	9,062,000	1931 ...	9,421,000
1927 ...	10,015,000	1932 ...	9,352,000
1928 ...	10,019,000		

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 22.1 in 1932 (wholly unemployed 17.6 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.5 per cent.) as compared with 21.3 per cent. in 1931 (wholly unemployed 16.7 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.6 per cent.).

The average percentages of insured persons recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in each year from 1921 to 1931 have been as follows:—

1921 ...	17.0†	1927 ...	9.7
1922 ...	14.3	1928 ...	10.8
1923 ...	11.7	1929 ...	10.4
1924 ...	10.3	1930 ...	16.1
1925 ...	11.3	1931 ...	21.3
1926 ...	12.5†	1932 ...	22.1

Percentages for each month of 1932, together with the numbers (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table on page 15.

At 19th December, 1932, the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 21.7, as compared with 20.9 at 21st December, 1931. The number of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th December, 1932, was 2,795,795 (2,334,302 wholly unemployed, including persons normally in casual employment, and 461,493 temporarily stopped), as compared with 2,935,873 (2,204,297 wholly unemployed and 731,576 temporarily stopped) at 22nd August, 1932, the highest figure ever recorded, and 2,573,552 (2,165,210 wholly unemployed and 408,342 temporarily stopped) at 21st December, 1931. Comparison with 1931 of the numbers wholly unemployed on the register in 1932 is, to some extent, affected by the results of administrative and legislative changes.† Between January and March of 1932, the improvement in employment led to a reduction in the numbers both of the wholly unemployed and of the temporarily stopped, and the decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed continued until the end of June. From April to July,

* In the calculation of the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment allowance has been made for the effects of legislative and administrative changes on the numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed (see the articles on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue and page 410 of the November, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE).

† Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

‡ See article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

however, there were heavy increases in the numbers temporarily stopped and these outweighed the fall in the numbers wholly unemployed. On the other hand, in the last five months of the year the decline in the industries which are most subject to seasonal influences led to an increase, as in previous years, in the numbers wholly unemployed, but from September onwards, with the exception of November, the increase was more than counter-balanced by a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped in other industries. The numbers wholly unemployed at the end of the year showed an increase of 169,092 over those for a year earlier. For the temporarily stopped the increase was 53,151.

The continuance of acute depression has necessarily had an important effect on the length of the periods of unemployment experienced by individual workers. In a year of comparatively good employment, such as 1929, when the average number of claimants for benefit registered as unemployed on any one date was about 1,100,000, the number of separate individuals who had claims at some time during the year was about 3,800,000. In 1932, however, while the average number of claimants on the register at any one date had increased to 2,500,000, or by well over 100 per cent., the number of separate individuals concerned had increased to about 5½ millions, or by only 50 per cent. The lengthening of the average duration of unemployment in the year has been due, in an important degree, to an increase in the numbers unemployed for long periods. The available figures show that the numbers of claimants on the register, whose current spell of unemployment had lasted for a year or longer, increased throughout the year, and that the increase was confined to men. The total number of claimants who had been registered as unemployed for a year or more was 337,500 (or 13.8 per cent. of all claimants) in January and 462,000 (or 19.1 per cent. of the total) in December. The men claimants aged 18 and over who had been continuously on the register for 12 months or more numbered 300,000 (14.7 per cent. of all men claimants) in January, and 436,000 (or 21.1 per cent. of all men claimants) in December, giving an increase in the numbers of 45 per cent. The number of women claimants who in January had been registered as unemployed for 12 months or longer was 36,784, or 10.3 per cent. of all women claimants; in December the corresponding figures were 25,861 and 8.4 per cent. respectively. The numbers of juveniles unemployed for a similar period were insignificant, but these also showed a reduction between the two dates. In spite of the increase in the number of men with long periods of unemployment it is to be noted that about 54 per cent. of all insured workers had no unemployment during 1932. Among those who experienced unemployment, over 90 per cent. also had employment during the year, and in a large proportion of such cases the duration of employment was much in excess of the duration of unemployment.

In the industries which are usually subject to seasonal fluctuations in employment (of which the more important are the building, contracting and allied industries, the food, drink and clothing industries, the distributive trades and the transport, entertainment, sports, hotel and boarding house services) the normal tendency for employment to improve during the first half of the year, and decline during the second half, was observed in 1932; but in some months these movements were obscured by more substantial movements in other industries.

In the other staple industries such as coalmining, the engineering, vehicle, metal, textile, and pottery industries there were important variations during the year. Most of these industries experienced a decline in January, followed by an improvement in the next two months. There was then a steady decline, which was arrested, however, in September, and the recovery in the last four months of the year, noted above, was due largely to the increase of employment in these industries, coupled in December with the seasonal improvement due to the Christmas trade and traffic.

As indicated above, the general level of employment at the end of 1932 was slightly below that of December, 1931. The decline was most marked in the mining and quarrying industries, in building, public works contracting, and their ancillary industries such as the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone and cement, electrical wiring and contracting, in the jute and lace industries, and to a lesser extent in the woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries. There was also a net decline in engineering (except motor vehicle manufacture), shipbuilding, railway carriage and tramcar building, general ironfounding, tinsplate manufacture, in most of the clothing trades, the drink industries, glass bottle manufacture, the woodworking industries, gas, water and electricity supply, and the transport services.

There was, however, a substantial net improvement in the cotton, silk and artificial silk industries, together with some improvement in most of the other textile industries and the lighter metal trades, in motor vehicle and cycle manufacture, the chemicals and explosives industries, the pottery and glass trades (except glass bottle manufacture), most of the food industries, tobacco, cardboard box, leather and leather goods manufacture, and in hotel and boarding house service.

The decline in employment was again felt mainly in the heavy industries in which the personnel is composed mainly of men, while the industries in which employment improved, normally provide a substantial amount of employment for women. This accounts largely for the fact that while employment among males showed a net decline during the year, the position among females showed an improvement, and the tendency for the disparity between the rates of unemployment for males and females to increase, observed in 1931, thus continued during 1932. At 21st December, 1931, the percentage unemployed amongst males insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 23.2, and among females 15.0. At 19th December, 1932, the corresponding figures were 25.1 and 12.6 per cent. respectively. The proportion of males unemployed at the latter date was nearly double that of females.

The following Table gives the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each Administrative Division for the last four years:—

Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.				Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.			
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
London ...	5.6	8.1	12.2	13.5	North-Eastern ...	13.7	20.2	27.4	28.5
South-Eastern ...	5.6	8.0	12.0	14.3	North-Western ...	13.3	23.8	28.2	25.8
South-Western ...	8.1	10.4	14.5	17.1	Scotland ...	12.1	18.5	26.6	27.7
Midlands ...	9.3	14.7	20.3	20.1	Wales ...	19.3	25.9	32.4	36.5
Northern Ireland ...	14.8	25.8	27.9	27.3	Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	10.4	16.1	21.3	22.1

It will be seen that while employment has continued to decline in London and the Southern Divisions, the rates of unemployment in these areas still remain substantially lower than in the Midlands, the Northern Areas and Wales. The reduction in the proportions unemployed in the Midlands Division is due mainly to the improvement in the motor vehicle and light metal industries, while the figures for the North-Western Division are influenced by the increase of employment in the cotton industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries in 1932 is given below:—

Mining.—In the coal-mining industry employment was very bad throughout the year. There was an almost continuous increase in the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed, from 19.2 in January to 22.8 in December. This increase was accompanied by a decline in the number of wage earners on the colliery books, which fell from an average of 837,000 in the first quarter to 820,000 in the second quarter, 782,000 in the third quarter and 776,000 in the fourth quarter of the year. The normal seasonal variations were observed in the percentages of insured workpeople temporarily stopped, the figure increasing from 8.5 in January to 19.7 in July and thereafter declining steadily to 6.4 in December. Throughout the year employment was considerably worse than during 1931, the average percentages of insured persons wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped, respectively, being 21.3 and 12.7, as compared with 18.2 and 10.0 in 1931. At iron mines the depression increased throughout the year. The percentage unemployed increased steadily from 39.4 in March to 52.6 in December, the average for the year being 45.9, as compared with 39.0 in 1931. In shale mining also employment was very bad, and showed a decline during the second half of the year. In limestone quarrying employment varied in different areas, but it was bad on the whole. In chalk quarrying and china clay mining it was very slack throughout the year, but in the latter industry there was some improvement during the last quarter. In tin mining employment was very bad throughout the year. In slate quarrying it was very slack generally, and there was much short-time working.

Metal Trades.—In pig iron manufacture employment showed little variation and was very bad. The average percentage of insured persons unemployed was 43.3, the lowest figure being 41.1 in May and the highest 46.3 in August. In December it was 43.8, as compared with 42.0 in December, 1931. Of 356 furnaces the number in blast in any one month did not exceed 76, and the average number in blast during the year was 65. The average monthly production of pig iron was 298,000 tons, as compared with 313,200 tons in 1931, 515,600 tons in 1930, 669,500 tons in 1929 and 855,000 tons in 1913.

In iron and steel manufacture employment showed little change, and remained at a low level throughout the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed varied between 51.0 in May and 45.1 in December. In December, 1931, the corresponding percentage was 45.4. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings was 438,100 tons, as compared with 431,300 tons in 1931, 608,300 tons in 1930, 755,600 tons in 1929 and 638,600 tons in 1913.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very slack. A new arrangement for the control of output was introduced during March, and from that date to the end of the year the unemployment percentage remained at a high level, the average for the year being 38.3, as compared with 40.7 in 1931. In steel sheet manufacture employment remained very bad.

In the engineering industry, taken as a whole, the decline which had continued almost without intermission throughout the preceding two years was largely arrested. The percentage rate of unemployment was lowest in March, with a rate of 25.8 per cent., and highest in July, with a rate of 28.2 per cent. From July onwards unemployment fell steadily to 26.7 per cent. in December. The average for the year was 27.2, as compared with 25.7 in 1931. The only section in which employment showed a substantial decline was constructional engineering, with an average rate of unemployment of 33.6 per cent. during the first half of the year and 37.5 per cent. during the second half. In marine engineering also there was some decline and employment was very depressed throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed being over 50 per cent. In general engineering it showed little variation and remained bad, although there was some improvement towards the end of the year. In the motor vehicle section it was bad during the first half of the year, but showed a marked improvement during the latter half. In electrical engineering employment was much better than in other sections, and remained moderate, with little variation. The percentages of insured persons unemployed in the various sections at 21st December, 1931, and 19th December, 1932, respectively, were as follow:—General engineering, 26.8 and 29.2; electrical engineering, 15.1 and 16.4; marine engineering, 51.2 and

55.1; constructional engineering, 29.4 and 38.8; and motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, 22.2 and 18.0.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment continued extremely depressed throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed in the country as a whole being no less than 61.7, while in the North-Eastern area and in Scotland—the two principal districts—the average was over 70 per cent. There was again a heavy decline in the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the tonnage commenced during the fourth quarter of the year (7,410 tons) was the lowest on record.

Employment in the other metal trades showed considerable variation, but was bad on the whole, though there was some improvement in the lighter sections towards the end of the year. The average percentages of unemployment in the principal industries included in the group were:—iron and steel tubes, 43.6; hand tools, cutlery, saws, files, 34.3; stove, grate, pipe, etc., and general ironfounding, 28.3; bolts, nuts, screws, nails, etc., 25.7; wire, wire netting, wire rope, 26.7; brass and allied metal wares, 20.6.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was considerably better than in 1931, but it was still bad. The improvement which followed the suspension of the gold standard in September, 1931, was maintained during the first four months of 1932, the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed falling from 20.1 in January to 15.9 in May. During May, however, employment slackened and there was a heavy increase in temporary stoppages, which lasted throughout the summer months. Between July and October employment was seriously affected by disputes in the manufacturing section of the industry; a local dispute commenced at Burnley in July and lasted throughout August, and at the end of that month most of the manufacturing districts were involved in a stoppage of work, which did not terminate till the end of September. A short stoppage also occurred in the spinning section at the beginning of November. During the last quarter of the year employment showed a marked recovery, and there was a heavy reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped. The percentage unemployed in December was 23.3, as compared with 27.4 in December, 1931, and 47.4 in December, 1930. The exports of cotton piece goods were considerably higher than in 1931, the average per month being 183,170,000 square yards, as compared with 143,020,000 square yards in 1931.

In the wool textile industry also the improvement which began in the last quarter of 1931 was maintained during the first quarter of 1932, and the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell to 15.3 in March. As in the cotton industry, employment slackened considerably during the summer months, particularly in the worsted section, and there was a heavy increase in temporary stoppages during the months May to August, the total percentage unemployed in the latter month being 27.4. In the following three months, however, there was an appreciable improvement, and the unemployment percentage fell to 17.5 in November. Some of this improvement was lost during December, when the percentage unemployed again rose to 19.0. The corresponding percentage for December, 1931, was 16.6. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues averaged 6,819,500 square yards per month during 1932, as compared with 7,256,400 during 1931. In the carpet industry employment was fair, with little variation throughout the year, and was much better than during 1931.

In the other textile industries also employment was much better than during 1931. In the hosiery industry it was moderate during the first quarter of the year, but slack during the summer months. In the last quarter, however, it recovered and was fairly good. In the lace industry employment was fair for the first four months, but for the rest of the year it showed a tendency to decline and was slack. In the silk industry employment was very slack on the whole, but showed some improvement towards the end of the year. In artificial silk yarn manufacture it was slack at the beginning of the year, but subsequently showed an improving tendency and was moderate in the last quarter. In the jute industry employment remained very bad throughout the year. In the linen industry the improvement which began towards the end of 1931 continued for a few months, but during the summer months employment declined and was very bad. In the last quarter it again showed an improvement, but was still very slack. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing, employment showed little variation and was bad throughout the year. In this group of industries the average percentages unemployed during the year were: hosiery, 12.5; lace, 15.4; silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, 19.9; artificial silk yarn manufacture, 16.7; linen, 25.2; jute, 45.4; and textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., 27.9.

Clothing Trades.—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesales bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment was moderate and improving in the first half of the year, but during the latter half it declined and was slack. In dressmaking and millinery employment was slack in January, but it improved during subsequent months and was fairly good on the whole. In the shirt and collar industry it was moderate and showed little fluctuation. In the hat and cap industry also it was moderate for the greater part of the year, but during the last few months it showed a marked decline and was slack. In the glove industry it was fair to good throughout the year. In the boot and shoe industry employment was slack for the greater part of the year, and the slight fluctuations that occurred were reflected almost entirely in the number temporarily stopped. There was a slight improvement in the autumn, but during December it declined to its former level. The average percentage unemployed was 20.9, as compared with 19.3 in 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and dressing section of the leather trades was slack throughout the year, and showed little change, apart from a slight improvement in the last few months. In the leather goods section also employment was

NEW INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS ESTABLISHED BY FOREIGN FIRMS.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade gave particulars, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd June, of new undertakings believed to have been started in this country by foreign firms; and he supplemented this by a further statement in answer to a question in the House of Commons on 19th December. He stated that during the period from November, 1931, to May, 1932, 123 new undertakings had been established in this country by or with the assistance of foreign concerns, and were in production. At the end of April these concerns were employing 3,882 persons; but recent reports show that many of them have increased very considerably the number of their employees, and that the total number at the end of October, 1932, was 5,896.

A further investigation made by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour shows that during the period May to October, 1932, 95 more undertakings of this kind were established, and at the end of October were employing 3,465 persons, excluding 245 foreigners who are temporarily employed in this country by these 95 undertakings under permits issued by the Ministry of Labour. These permits are in respect of foreign workmen employed for short periods on erecting or starting special machinery or on training British workpeople.

The total number of persons actually employed by the undertakings established since November, 1931, was 9,361 at the end of October, 1932. It is estimated by the promoters of the undertakings that the figure will exceed 14,000 when the factories are fully occupied.

The country of origin of the foreign interests in the 95 new undertakings, established during the period May-October, 1932, was:—Germany, in 40 cases; France, 7; Holland, 7; Belgium, 6; Switzerland, 6; Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 2 each; United States, 10; and other countries, 13.

Of the 95 new undertakings, 70, employing 2,398 persons, are in the London district (including an area stretching northwards as far as Letchworth and Watford, and westward as far as Slough); 11, employing 540 persons, in the Midlands; 8, employing 265 persons, in Lancashire; and 6, employing 262 persons, in other areas.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1927 AND 1932.

The Minister of Agriculture, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, gave the following particulars of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales, as returned on 4th June, 1927 and 1932. The figures exclude, in all cases, the occupier of the holding, his wife, and domestic servants:—

Sex and Age of Workers.	Regular Workers.		Casual Workers.		All Workers.	
	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.
Males, 21 years old and over	452,835	419,380	67,078	64,640	519,913	484,020
Males, under 21 years old	134,238	115,610	18,034	9,310	152,272	124,920
Women and girls	62,629	62,240	39,635	25,940	102,264	88,180
Total ...	649,702	597,230	124,747	99,890	774,449	697,120

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

DATE OF COMING INTO FORCE OF CERTAIN SECTIONS. SECTION 90 (3) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932,* provides that "this Act shall come into operation on such date as the Secretary of State may appoint, and the Secretary of State may appoint different dates for different purposes and different provisions of this Act."

Certain sections and sub-sections of this Act have now been brought into operation under this provision. The only section so brought into operation which relates to labour matters is section 64, which was brought into operation as from 1st November, by an Order† issued by the Home Secretary: it contains amendments to the Children (Employment Abroad) Acts of 1913 and 1930.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

THE Home Office have issued a second edition of a pamphlet‡ dealing with fencing and other precautions for laundry machinery. The pamphlet describes in detail the causation of accidents in laundries, and the measures that might be taken to reduce their number.

* 22 and 23 Geo. 5, ch. 46. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932, No. 850. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
‡ Safety Pamphlet No. 11 (Second Edition). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post free).

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1931.

THE following statistics, which have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the annual returns furnished to his office, relate to the activities of all societies in Great Britain registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts whose primary concern is the provision of housing for members and others. These societies should be distinguished from building societies, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect them. Except in the widest sense, the societies are by no means all co-operative in character. Many have been promoted, and are financed (apart from State loans) and controlled, mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees. Most of the societies provide houses for renting rather than for ownership.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of Societies ...	264	287	283	288	283	283
Number of Members ...	19,161	22,437	25,030	25,657	27,097	28,968
Capital—						
£						
Shares ...	856,772	964,157	1,051,785	1,102,437	1,118,660	1,161,857
Loans ...	8,788,506	9,851,397	10,473,682	10,766,542	10,666,025	11,002,784
Reserves* ...	330,144	386,207	477,492	592,675	711,153	773,743
Totals £	9,975,422	11,201,761	12,002,959	12,461,654	12,495,838	12,938,384
Rents receivable						
£						
529,195	604,722	677,367	753,416	795,942	803,920	
Surplus on year before deduction of interest on shares	86,500	92,590	122,547	106,106	105,268	129,568

The increase in the surplus on the year 1931 as compared with 1930 was due to the inclusion of the figures for a new society in London, which accounted for nearly one third of the net surplus of all societies and for over one half of the increase of £63,000 in the total reserves. Apart from this society, the operations of housing societies as a whole were not so profitable as in the preceding year. About one in six of the societies returned losses on the year's working.

Expenditure by all societies on building operations, including the purchase of land, amounted to £1,047,000, or £247,000 more than in 1930. Of this increase the society referred to above was responsible for £163,000.

Ninety-nine societies at the end of 1931 showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board, amounting in all, with accrued interest, to £2,775,000, or £44,000 more than at the end of 1930.

The total value of the land and buildings owned was returned at £12,000,000, an increase of £500,000.

Less than one third of the total membership of housing societies represented tenant shareholders, and more than half of the returns furnished by societies which provided houses for renting showed no tenant shareholders.

In addition to the societies included in the foregoing table, some of the industrial co-operative trading societies have instituted housing schemes for their members, and some have mortgage schemes for assisting their members in the purchase of houses.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Dockworkers.†—Dockworkers at Havre resumed work on 30th December on the employers' terms, which involved a reduction of 2-50 francs, in the daily wage rates. Dockworkers at Dunkirk agreed to resume work on 13th January, at a reduced daily rate of 39 francs.

Textile Industry.—Several thousand workers employed in weaving establishments in Armentières and its vicinity ceased work during the first week of January, following the rejection by the workers' organisations of the employers' proposals for a revision of wage rates and the introduction, in certain establishments, of the system of four looms per weaver in place of the system of two or three looms.

GERMANY.

Textile Industry.—On the expiry of the overtime agreement for the weaving mills in Greiz, Meerane and Reichenbach im Vogtland (Saxony area), the workers demanded the introduction of the forty-hour week as a measure for the relief of unemployment. In conciliation proceedings this demand was rejected, and an award issued providing for a normal 48-hour week and empowering the individual employer to order the working of overtime during the year 1933 up to a total of 156 hours. A further 150 hours' overtime may be worked by agreement with the works council; failing such agreement the conciliation committee is to decide.

The employers in the spinning section of the Aix-la-Chapelle wool textile industry have, without negotiation, reduced the piece-work basis time rates by amounts varying from 5-2 to 10-6 per cent.

* Includes profit carried forward.
† See this GAZETTE for December, 1932, page 456.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY.

THE German Federal Statistical Office has just published in its official organ, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, for 30th December, 1932, the general results of an inquiry made into wages and hours of labour in the metal and engineering industries in October, 1931. The results of a previous inquiry in the same industries in October, 1928, formed the subject of an article in this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 12).

The 1931 inquiry covered ten distinct branches of the metal and engineering industries, as follows:—manufacture of iron and steel goods; manufacture of other metal goods; boiler-making, etc.; constructional engineering; shipbuilding; vehicle and aircraft building; railway carriage and wagon building; optical and scientific instrument making; electrical engineering*; and general engineering.* The scope of the inquiry was extended to cover a considerably wider geographical area than that covered by the inquiry of 1928. Information was obtained in respect of the wages and hours of 213,746 workpeople (174,158 men and 39,588 women) employed by 502 undertakings situated in 103 localities, compared with the 281,919 workpeople employed by 411 undertakings covered by the previous inquiry.

The following Table shows, for the various classes of workpeople in the ten branches of the industry combined, the numbers covered by the inquiry, the average actual weekly hours of work, the average gross weekly and net hourly earnings, and the average agreed hourly time rates or piece-work basis time rates in October, 1931:—

Class of Worker.† (Men 21 years and over, Women 18 years and over.)	No. of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average actual hours of work a week, including overtime.	Average gross weekly earnings, including overtime, etc., and family allowances.		Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, etc., and family allowances.		Average agreed hourly time rates or piecework basis time rates.	
			Rmks.	Rpts.	Rmks.	Rpts.	Rpts.	
Males:								
Skilled ...	T. 37,031 P. 67,684	40-74 37-54	42-94 42-78	104-1 112-8	87-0 96-6			
Semi-skilled ...	T. 16,478 P. 31,258	40-47 36-94	34-79 37-57	84-3 100-2	74-4 84-3			
Unskilled ...	T. 16,690 P. 5,017	39-95 38-55	31-57 36-09	77-8 92-1	71-7 80-9			
Females:								
All workers ...	T. 10,403 P. 29,185	40-71 37-27	21-58 23-60	52-6 63-2	49-0 57-3			
All male workers ...	174,158	38-65	39-86	101-8	87-0			
All female workers ...	39,588	38-17	23-07	60-3	55-1			
All male and female workers ...	213,746	38-56	36-75	94-2	81-0			

By selecting returns from areas covered by both inquiries, it has been possible to compare the results of the later inquiry with those of the inquiry of 1928. The results are summarised in the following Table:—

Class of Worker.† (Men 21 years and over, Women 18 years and over.)	Average hourly earnings, excluding allowances.		Average hourly earnings, including all allowances.		Average actual weekly hours of work.		Average agreed hourly rates or piecework basis time rates.	
	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.
Males:								
Skilled ...	Rpts. 107-4 Rpts. 120-1	Rpts. 105-2 Rpts. 114-2	Rpts. 109-0 Rpts. 121-1	Rpts. 106-1 Rpts. 115-0	Rpts. 49-25 Rpts. 47-25	Rpts. 41-37 Rpts. 38-43	Rpts. 86-1 Rpts. 99-0	Rpts. 87-1 Rpts. 97-4
Semi-skilled ...	Rpts. 87-7 Rpts. 107-9	Rpts. 85-6 Rpts. 101-4	Rpts. 89-1 Rpts. 108-9	Rpts. 86-6 Rpts. 102-2	Rpts. 49-00 Rpts. 47-00	Rpts. 41-00 Rpts. 37-97	Rpts. 75-5 Rpts. 87-4	Rpts. 74-7 Rpts. 84-6
Unskilled ...	Rpts. 79-1 Rpts. 95-7	Rpts. 78-1 Rpts. 93-7	Rpts. 80-3 Rpts. 96-6	Rpts. 78-9 Rpts. 94-8	Rpts. 48-75 Rpts. 47-00	Rpts. 40-75 Rpts. 39-39	Rpts. 71-9 Rpts. 84-3	Rpts. 71-3 Rpts. 82-2
Females:								
All workers ...	Rpts. 55-7 Rpts. 66-7	Rpts. 54-4 Rpts. 65-3	Rpts. 55-9 Rpts. 66-9	Rpts. 54-5 Rpts. 65-3	Rpts. 45-75 Rpts. 46-00	Rpts. 40-83 Rpts. 36-84	Rpts. 50-7 Rpts. 60-7	Rpts. 49-5 Rpts. 59-2

In spite of fluctuations in agreed rates during the interval between the two inquiries, these rates were, as a whole, only slightly lower in October, 1931, than in October, 1928. At 1st January, 1932, however, all rates of wages fixed by collective agreement were reduced by 13 per cent., in accordance with the terms of the Fourth Emergency Order of 8th December, 1931. In November, 1932, the average agreed hourly rates of wages in the metal and engineering industries were 13-6 per cent. below the level of October, 1931.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

AN Order, dated 16th December, 1932, authorises a further† extension of working hours up to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery industry. The permits are valid until 1st April, 1933.

* Separate articles dealing with these two branches of the industry appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1932 (page 286) and December, 1932 (page 456), respectively.

† T. is an abbreviation for timework, P. for piecework.

‡ See this GAZETTE for August, 1932, page 288.

APPOINTMENT OF A FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

UNDER an Order of the Federal President for Encouraging the Expansion of Employment and Agricultural Settlement, dated 15th December, 1932, which came into effect on the same date, provision is made for the appointment by the Federal President, on the nomination of the Federal Chancellor, of a Federal Commissioner for Employment. The function of the Commissioner is to promote and accelerate the institution of co-ordinated measures for the expansion of employment. In the exercise of this function, he is to work in conjunction with the competent Ministries, but is answerable only to the Federal Chancellor. At the headquarters of the Commissioner, which are to be situated in Berlin, the Federal Chancellor is to appoint a committee of members of the Federal Government, and may himself assume its presidency. The Committee is to be competent to decide respecting the principles to govern the institution of measures for the expansion of employment and the extent to which approval may be given to schemes of work which do not conform to these principles or which are of particular importance. To assist him in the discharge of his duties the Commissioner may appoint and convene an advisory committee. He may also delegate his powers to other Federal authorities and to officers of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, as well as to the State and local authorities. All public authorities are bound to give the Commissioner every assistance in the discharge of his duties, free of charge.

The new Federal Commissioner is Dr. Gereke, the author of a widely discussed scheme of productive relief works and President of the Congress of Rural Communes.

The Order of 15th December, 1932, also provides that, for the purpose of securing unified and co-ordinated action in the sphere of agricultural settlement, a committee of members of the Federal Government is to be set up to assist the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture in the discharge of his duties in this connection, in particular, in the work of laying down and applying principles to govern agricultural settlement. The Federal Chancellor may himself assume the presidency of the committee; the Federal Commissioner for Employment is to act as his deputy. The Federal Government is empowered to issue such orders and regulations as may be necessary for the carrying out of measures for the creation of employment and agricultural settlement.

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN GERMANY.

REPEAL OF ORDER.

In September, 1932, the German Federal Government initiated a programme for the expansion of employment in Germany, which included a measure—the Order respecting the Increase and Maintenance of Employment—conferring on employers the right to reduce wages for all weekly hours of work from the thirty-first to the fortieth, inclusive, in cases where they increased their staffs in certain proportions, or to pay reduced wages, subject to official authorisation, in cases where the undertaking could not otherwise be carried on. A summary of this Order was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932, page 367, in which it was mentioned that the right to reduce agreed wage rates by unilateral action was strongly opposed by the organised workers, as tending to undermine the whole system of the regulation of working conditions by collective agreement.

The new German Government has now issued an Order, dated 14th December, 1932, repealing the provisions of the earlier Order (i) as from 31st December, 1932, in cases where the reduction of wages was made in virtue of the engagement of additional workers; and (ii) as from 31st January, 1933, in cases where the payment of reduced rates of wages was authorised in order to ensure the continued working of the undertaking. In special cases falling under (i) above, where existing contracts could not otherwise be fulfilled without considerable prejudice to the employer, the latter may, upon application, be authorised to continue to pay the reduced rates of wages until not later than 31st January, 1933.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

PRELIMINARY figures, showing the extent of unemployment on 1st June, 1931, obtained on the occasion of the seventh population Census of Canada, have been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and are reproduced in *The Labour Gazette* for November, 1932. The Census investigation of unemployment covered all "wage-earners," who are defined as including all persons who work for salary or wages, from general managers to labourers. The total number of wage-earners of both sexes in Canada on 1st June, 1931, was 2,564,879. Of these, 2,093,211, or 81-61 per cent., were at work and 471,668, or 18-39 per cent., were not at work. Of the number not at work, 392,809, or 15-32 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, stated that they were completely unemployed, while 42,443, or 1-66 per cent., stated that they were out of work owing to temporary stoppage. At the end of May, 1931, the trade union percentage of unemployment in Canada was 16-2 per cent., while the latest figure available, that for the end of October, 1932, was 22-0 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 19th December showed an improvement as compared with 21st November. The principal industries in which employment improved were coal mining, metal manufacture, general engineering, ironfounding, and slate quarrying, the textile industries (except woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery), the clothing, drink, and glass bottle industries, the distributive trades, and the transport, communication, hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand, employment declined in the pottery, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, leather, and leather goods industries, and the seasonal decline continued in building and public works contracting.

The improvement in employment was mainly in London, the Northern Counties and Wales, and was less marked in the Southern Counties and the Midlands. In Scotland and in Northern Ireland there was a slight decline. Employment was still moderate in London and the South-Eastern Counties, slack in the South-West and in the Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 19th December, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21.7, as compared with 22.2 at 21st November, 1932, and with 20.9 at 21st December, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 19th December, 1932, was 18.1, as compared with 18.2 at 21st November, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.6 as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at 19th December, 1932, was 25.1, and for females, 12.6; at 21st November, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.7 and 13.0.

At 19th December, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,171,175 wholly unemployed, 454,522 temporarily stopped, and 97,590 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,723,287. This was 76,519 less than a month before, but 213,366 more than a year before. The total included 2,226,483 men, 64,466 boys, 388,406 women and 43,932 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The persons on the Registers included 1,213,813 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,139,434 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 239,677 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,363 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th December, 1932, was 2,795,795.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed an improvement, but was still bad; there was a marked decline in the numbers temporarily stopped in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 17th December, 1932, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1932, but a decrease of 7.2 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932, was 5.07, an increase of 0.45 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, and of 0.12 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931.

In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement on the whole, but was still very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it remained very bad, though there was an increase towards the end of the month in the numbers employed, under a new arrangement for spreading the available work. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment continued bad; in the Buxton and Clitheroe areas it was slack, short-time working still being general. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed an improvement, but was still very slack. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At china clay quarries it continued generally fair; there was a marked improvement, with resumption of full-time working, in some areas. At tin mines employment was still very bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it declined and was very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinsplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment remained very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of December was 60, as compared with 59 at the end of November and 70 at the end of December, 1931.

In the iron and steel industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45.1 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 47.2 at 21st November, 1932, and 45.4 at 21st December, 1931.

In the tinsplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very bad. In steel sheet manufacture it continued to improve, but was very bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement, but remained bad on the whole. In electrical engineering employment was moderate. In the motor vehicle section it remained slack on the

whole; there was a slight improvement at some centres, but a decline at others. In general, textile and constructional engineering it was very bad, though showing some improvement in the general and constructional sections. There was no change in marine engineering and employment was very depressed.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change and remained very bad. There was a slight decline at South-Western ports, but in the North-West there was some improvement, mainly on repair and overhaul work.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the hollowware trade; moderate in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, needle and fishing tackle, and jewellery and plated-ware trades; slack in the edge tool, cutlery (except in the safety razor-blade and scissor sections, where employment was good) and metallic bedstead trades; and bad in the chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed some improvement, but remained slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 23.3 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 24.3 at 21st November, 1932, and with 27.4 at 21st December, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections. It remained good with spinners of knitting and hosiery yarns, but was generally moderate or slack in other departments. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.0 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17.5 at 21st November, 1932, and with 16.6 at 21st December, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline and was moderate on the whole. In the lace trade it showed an improvement, but was still slack generally. In the silk industry employment showed a decline and was slack; in artificial silk yarn manufacture it was described as good at a number of the principal centres, while at others short-time working continued. In the linen industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. In the jute industry also there was an improvement, but employment continued very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued to improve, but was still bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but was slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was little change, and employment remained moderate to slack. In the shirt and collar trade there was a slight improvement, but employment generally remained slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good. In the glove trade it was only moderate. In the felt hat trade it showed a slight improvement, but continued bad, short time working being general.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a decline in most districts, and was slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 21.2 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17.7 at 21st November, 1932, and 19.5 at 21st December, 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and dressing section of the leather trades continued to decline and was slack. There was a decline also in leather goods manufacture, and employment in that section was moderate.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further slight decline in all districts except London, and employment was bad. As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with the other classes of operatives. There was little change with plumbers and labourers, but with all other classes there was a decline, which was most marked with painters. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and remained very slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained slack on the whole; with millers and coachbuilders it continued very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment was moderate generally, though showing some decline; with electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole; with lithographic printers it showed a decline and was slack, short-time working being reported from most centres. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack. With bookbinders it improved slightly, but was still slack on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a marked decline and was bad on the whole; there was a further increase in short-time working. At the other principal centres it was slack on the whole.

In the glass bottle trade employment showed a further substantial improvement, but was still slack. In the other sections of the glass trade there was little general change, and employment was moderate to slack.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a decline and was bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers remained slack. With seamen also it was very slack.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during December are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries:—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for December, 1932.	December, 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining	779,939	5.07	5.07	+ 0.45	+ 0.12
Iron	3,871	4.96	4.96	...	- 0.63
Shale	1,567	5.88	5.88	+ 0.03	+ 0.12
		Days Worked per week by Mines.		Days.	Days.
		Furnaces in Blast.		Number.	Number.
		Mills working.		Number.	Number.
		Shifts Worked (one week).		Per cent.	Per cent.

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.				
Textiles:—								
Cotton	66,127	+ 0.4	- 7.3	104,302	+ 0.6	- 12.5*		
Woollen	49,647	- 2.2	- 6.4	87,594	- 3.4	- 16.7*		
Worsted	75,046	- 1.3	- 4.0	124,940	- 3.9	- 8.7*		
Carpet	9,809	- 2.7	+ 4.6	19,039	- 0.4	+ 7.7		
Boot and Shoe	56,889	- 1.8	- 3.7	113,351	- 4.9	- 8.8		
Pottery	9,633	- 2.3	- 0.3	15,631	- 7.5	- 3.1		
Brick	9,215	+ 1.3	- 4.5	21,381	+ 2.2	- 10.1		

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 19th December, 1932, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 19th December, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,366,200	15.8	6.7	12.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
South-Eastern	996,220	16.4	8.2	14.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
South-Western	907,580	20.5	8.3	17.8	- 0.5	+ 1.4
Midlands	1,892,350	21.2	12.2	18.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
North-Eastern	2,084,770	31.5	13.8	27.6	- 1.6	+ 2.4
North-Western	2,193,800	28.1	18.2	24.8	- 0.8	- 0.4
Scotland	1,340,310	33.0	16.3	28.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Wales	618,770	39.5	17.2	37.2	- 1.1	+ 5.5
Northern Ireland	265,000	34.3	19.5	28.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Special Schemes	143,000	4.5	0.9	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Total	12,808,000	25.1	12.6	21.7	- 0.5	+ 0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from December, 1931, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The percentages for each month have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
1931.						1931.	
21 December 1931.	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	20.9	21 Dec.	2,574,000
25 January	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	22.4	25 Jan.	2,794,000
22 February	25.0	14.2	18.2	3.8	22.0	22 Feb.	2,764,000
21 March	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	20.8	21 Mar.	2,627,000
25 April	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	21.4	25 Apr.	2,712,000
23 May	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	22.1	23 May	2,805,000
27 June	25.3	13.8	16.7	5.5	22.2	27 June	2,816,000
25 July	26.0	14.4	17.1	5.7	22.8	25 July	2,889,000
22 August	26.2	14.5	17.3	5.7	23.0	22 Aug.	2,936,000
26 September	26.2	13.9	17.8	5.0	22.8	26 Sept.	2,930,000
24 October	25.5	12.5	17.9	4.0	22.2	24 Oct.	2,817,000
21 November	25.7	13.0	18.2	4.0	22.2	21 Nov.	2,872,000
19 December	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	21.7	19 Dec.	2,796,000

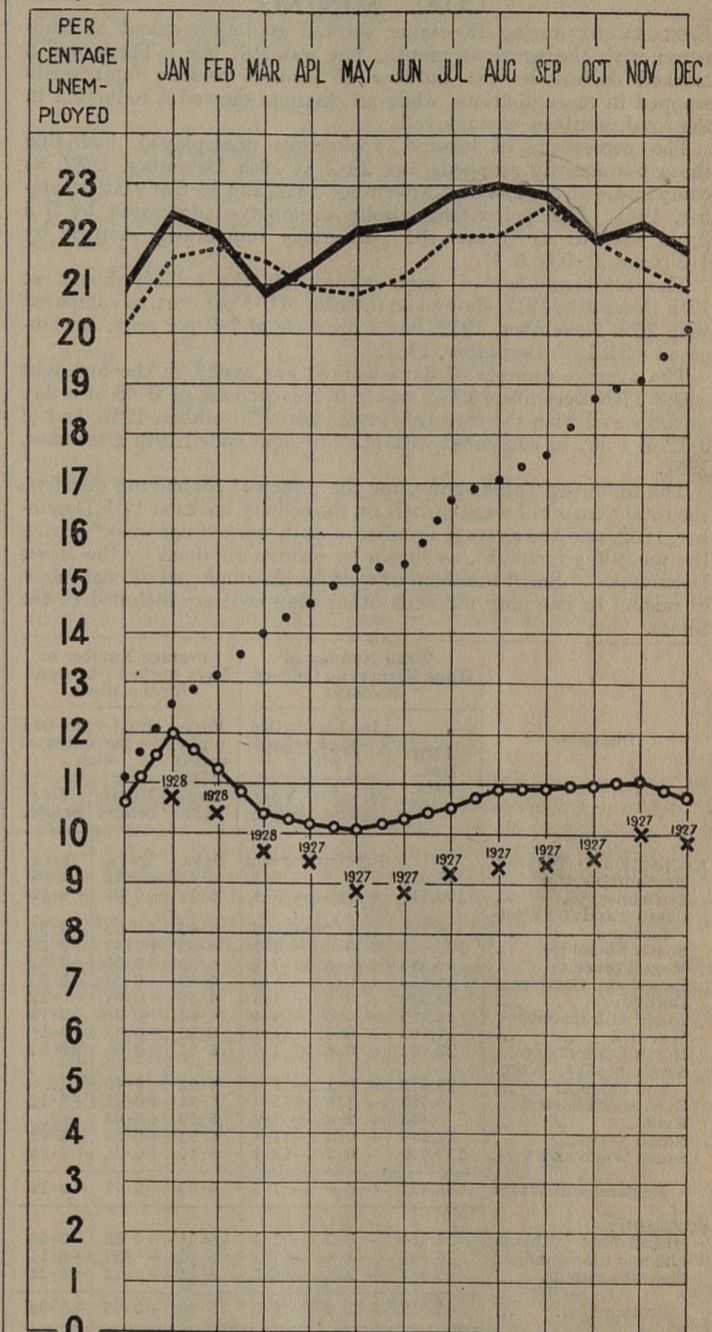
* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1932.
Broken Curve - - - - - = 1931.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1930.
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

X The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-31. The maximum percentages in those years occurred in 1931.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1932.

Area.	Males and Females.				Total.	
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num-bers.	Per-centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.
London	1,023	3,717	1,749	3,618	10,107	0.43
South-Eastern	737	1,850	694	1,420	4,701	0.47
South-Western	635	1,639	606	1,258	4,138	0.46
Midlands	569	2,905	610	2,587	6,641	0.35
North-Eastern	744	3,420	778	2,578	7,520	0.36
North-Western	773	2,992	644	2,784	7,193	0.33
Scotland	772	2,171	584	1,951	5,478	0.41
Wales	331	1,010	291	458	2,090	0.34
GREAT BRITAIN	5,584	19,704	5,956	16,624	47,868	0.39

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered.

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improvement in general engineering at some centres, but employment was very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement in general engineering at a few centres, but employment generally was still very bad; in textile engineering also it remained very bad, with much short-time working. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering improved slightly but was still very bad; in the motor vehicle section there was a slight decline, particularly at Coventry, and employment was slack on the whole; in electrical engineering it was moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment showed an improvement in some sections and was moderate on the whole. There was a slight improvement in London and the Southern Counties, but employment was still slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, employment in marine and general engineering remained very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during December and remained very bad. There was a decline in South-West England, but some slight improvement occurred in North-West England.

As compared with a year ago, the percentage unemployed was lower in London and South-West England; it showed little variation in North-West England, but was higher at the other principal centres, particularly in Northern Ireland and in Wales.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th December, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st November, 1932, and 21st December, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Employed at 19th Dec., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 19th Dec., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,870	- 53	- 825	32.3	- 0.6	- 6.6
South-Eastern...	1,468	+ 227	+ 150	21.1	- 3.3	+ 2.0
South-Western ...	5,491	+ 985	- 573	25.7	+ 4.6	- 3.1
Midlands ...	175	+ 21	+ 52	66.5	+ 8.0	+ 28.7
North-Eastern ...	39,651	+ 104	+ 1,710	77.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
North-Western ...	14,002	+ 678	- 1,309	54.1	- 2.6	- 0.4
Scotland ...	38,327	+ 139	- 646	76.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.9
Wales ...	4,794	+ 132	+ 1,037	72.6	+ 2.0	+ 18.5
Northern Ireland	8,659	+ 213	+ 1,849	82.5	+ 2.0	+ 23.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	115,435	+ 636	- 1,975	63.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.4

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1932, amounted to 225,497 tons, as compared with 238,433 tons at the end of September, 1932, and with 400,505 tons at the end of December, 1931. There was thus a decrease of 12,936 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures at the end of September, 1932, and a decrease of 175,008 tons as compared with the tonnage which was being built at the end of December, 1931. The present total of 225,497 tons is lower than any figure hitherto recorded by Lloyd's Register, and furthermore includes 142,777 tons on which work has been suspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted only to 7,410 tons, the lowest figure on record, showing a decrease of 3,427 tons compared with the figure for the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 39,403 tons, as compared with 47,884 tons in the previous three months, showing a decrease of 8,481 tons.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1932, amounted to 293,246 h.p. as compared with 286,876 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed some improvement, but remained slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 23.3 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 24.3 at 21st November, 1932, and with 27.4 at 21st December, 1931.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 23.9 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 24.3 at 21st November, 1932. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 22.7 and 24.3. Separate figures for these sections are not available for December, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight improvement both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections; in the doubling mills employment continued irregular. At Glossop employment was good in the weaving section, but showed a slight falling off in the spinning section. At Hyde and at Stalybridge the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Stockport there was little change.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued bad, and was a little worse than a year ago. In the manufacturing section also employment continued bad; some firms were stopped entirely about half the month, and at most firms the weavers were running a reduced number of looms. At Middleton, mills in the Egyptian section continued to work full time, and in the American section employment showed a slight improvement.

At Bolton employment with spinners and cardroom workers showed little change and was bad; about 30 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than the full week; with weavers, winders, and warpers employment continued bad. Employment with spinners remained bad at Leigh. At Bury an improvement was reported with both spinners and weavers; at Rochdale also there was some improvement, but employment with spinners remained bad at both centres.

At Preston the slight general improvement reported last month was maintained, with few exceptions. At Chorley short time arrangements were not entirely discontinued, but all the mills in the area which were available for production were working. At Blackburn the improvement recorded last month continued amongst women operatives, but there was a slight increase of unemployment amongst men beamers and weavers. At Accrington employment with weavers continued fair. At Darwen employment with weavers showed a slight improvement; in the preparation departments irregular time was still worked. At Great Harwood there was a further improvement. At Burnley, while many mills were stopped, most of the mills which were running had practically all their looms working; employment was bad, but slightly better than in November. At Padiham employment continued fair, and showed a further improvement. At Nelson employment was slightly better than in November, but approximately 2,000 operatives were totally unemployed, and many weavers were working on three looms instead of four. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad; several mills had 20 to 30 per cent. of their operatives unemployed, and a further percentage under-employed.

In Yorkshire employment showed little change, and was bad at most centres; at Todmorden, however, most firms were reported to be working full time, and employment was described as good.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.*	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing ...	10,968	+ 1.2	- 10.1	16,268	+ 0.7	- 17.0		
Spinning ...	23,435	+ 0.8	- 12.3	34,045	+ 2.3	- 16.4		
Weaving ...	25,363	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	39,736	+ 0.1	- 6.3		
Other ...	6,361	- 1.1	- 10.0	14,253	- 1.8	- 13.5		
TOTAL ...	66,127	+ 0.4	- 7.3	104,302	+ 0.6	- 12.5		
DISTRICTS.								
Ashton ...	5,411	- 0.0	+ 2.7	8,004	+ 2.7	- 5.2		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,047	+ 0.2	- 3.8	9,049	- 1.1	- 14.9		
Oldham ...	8,464	+ 1.8	- 19.3	14,092	+ 1.1	- 23.1		
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,122	- 1.5	- 4.4	14,974	- 1.2	- 9.1		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	7,419	+ 4.0	- 10.4	11,947	+ 1.8	- 16.6		
Manchester ...	3,991	- 2.2	- 13.5	5,387	- 1.9	- 21.3		
Preston and Chorley ...	4,973	- 0.4	- 8.9	7,550	- 1.7	- 13.0		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	5,224	- 0.0	- 4.9	8,904	+ 2.1	- 7.6		
Burnley and Padiham ...	4,108	- 0.7	+ 3.0	7,818	+ 0.0	- 0.8		
Colne and Nelson ...	2,813	+ 0.3	+ 11.4	5,865	+ 0.8	+ 5.0		
Other Lancashire Towns	2,328	+ 9.6	- 16.9	2,736	+ 12.3	- 15.6		
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,313	- 1.4	- 10.1	3,548	+ 2.3	- 20.6		
Other Districts ...	2,914	- 1.6	- 1.9	4,428	- 0.2	- 4.6		
TOTAL ...	66,127	+ 0.4	- 7.3	104,302	+ 0.6	- 12.5		

Returns from firms employing about 64,000 workpeople in the week ended 17th December showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 15½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 19th December, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 19th December, 1932.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	2,077	6,950	9,027	1,101	4,453	5,554	14,581
Spinning ...	11,562	5,114	16,676	6,150	4,111	10,261	26,937
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,882	7,105	8,987	1,046	6,625	7,671	16,658
Weaving ...	8,816	21,068	29,884	1,309	4,589	5,898	35,782
Other Processes ...	1,357	240	1,597	179	349	528	2,125
Total ...	25,694	40,477	66,171	9,785	20,127	29,912	96,083

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st November, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 25	- 131	- 156	+ 17	+ 123	+ 140	- 16
Spinning ...	- 455	- 260	- 715	+ 153	- 83	+ 70	- 645
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 225	- 423	- 648	- 165	- 448	- 613	- 1,261
Weaving ...	- 180	- 1,694	- 1,874	- 22	- 229	- 251	- 2,125
Other Processes ...	+ 17	+ 20	+ 37	- 112	+ 178	+ 66	+ 103
Total ...	- 868	- 2,488	- 3,356	- 129	- 459	- 588	- 3,944

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 146,714,300 lbs. in December, 1932, compared with 141,985,900 lbs. in November, 1932, and with 196,878,100 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,742,500 lbs. in December, compared with 9,939,900 lbs. in November, 1932, and with 14,932,700 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in December, 1932, were 195,823,300 square yards, compared with 159,210,400 square yards in the previous month, and 149,699,900 square yards in December, 1931.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, partly seasonal, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections of the industry; it was also worse than a year ago. It remained good with spinners of knitting and hosiery yarns, but was generally moderate or slack in other departments. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.0 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17.5 at 21st November, 1932, and with 16.6 at 21st December, 1931.

Worsted Section.—At Bradford and at Shipley employment showed a slight decline, mainly in the spinning department, though spinners of hosiery and knitting yarns continued to be fairly well employed. At Huddersfield nearly all the manufacturers of high-class worsteds continued to work short time, and many firms extended the Christmas holidays. At Halifax spinners continued busy in the hosiery yarn section. At Keighley there was a marked decline with spinners of knitting yarns; in the manufacturing section there was little change. In the worsted section as a whole both short-time and overtime were still largely worked, but there was a slight increase in short-time and a considerable reduction in overtime. Returns from employers for the week ended 17th December showed that 22 per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in that week, losing about 12 hours each on the average; while about 14 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With woollsorters employment continued fair, but was not quite so good as a year ago. With woolcombers a slight improvement was reported in all sections. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments taken as a whole, 18 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 17th December, losing 13½ hours each on the average; while about 16 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a slight decline in some sections, but was still good on the whole. Nineteen per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 17th December, were on short time, losing on the average 10½ hours each; while 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was little general change, and employment continued bad. Thirty per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 17th December worked short time,* losing 12 hours each on the average; while 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a further slight decline in most of the principal districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 17th December showed that 37 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 38 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time* in that week, losing on the average 11½ and 12½ hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, 36 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 12 hours each in short time*; while 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

At Huddersfield employment continued quiet on the whole, except with a few firms, and the Christmas holidays were extended by most firms; in the Colne and Holme Valleys some firms were working night shifts. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued bad. At Otley, Yeadon, and Guiseley, an improvement was reported. At Morley there was an increase in short-time working, and a decline was reported at Leeds in the low woollen section. In the rag and shoddy trade employment remained bad; it continued poor in the rug and blanket trade in Yorkshire; with flannel workers it was moderate.

* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

At Rochdale and at Stockport employment with woollen workers was again described as fair; but few firms at Rochdale were running all their machinery, and many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas. In the West of England employment was very bad.

In the tweed trade in Scotland there was a slight decline, and 55 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be suffering from under-employment in various forms, though there was also a certain amount of overtime on urgent orders. Employment with spinners of hosiery and knitting yarns declined slightly, but remained fairly good.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fair. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 8.3 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 9.7 at 21st November, 1932, and with 11.0 at 21st December, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment continued fair, except in the Wilton section, in which irregular time continued to be worked. In Yorkshire also employment continued fair. In Scotland employment was fair at most centres.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 17th December showed that 7 per cent. were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average, while 18½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,281	- 0.6	89.5	22,598	- 4.2	75.6
Spinning ...	36,986	- 1.7	88.8	51,303	- 5.1	79.0
Weaving ...	16,386	- 0.7	83.3	27,444	- 2.5	67.8
Other Depts. ...	9,733	- 1.2	96.6	20,643	- 2.4	77.1
Not specified ...	1,660	- 1.4	92.0	2,952	- 2.5	66.1
Total—Worsted	75,046	- 1.3	88.2	124,940	- 3.9	75.3
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	825	+ 0.9	65.5	1,670	- 0.1	62.5
Spinning ...	11,422	- 3.1	82.2	21,119	- 3.7	77.2
Weaving ...	20,419	- 1.9	87.4	31,791	- 4.2	77.0
Other Depts. ...	14,910	- 2.3	85.7	29,136	- 2.7	76.7
Not specified ...	2,071	- 1.0	79.2	3,878	- 2.5	75.6
Total—Woollen	49,647	- 2.2	84.9	87,594	- 3.4	76.4
CARPET SECTION...	9,809	- 2.7	112.4	19,039	- 0.4	116.5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,502	- 1.7	88.2	231,573	- 3.4	78.1
Districts†:						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	32,739	- 1.3	86.8	56,639	- 4.4	70.8
Huddersfield ...	7,902	- 2.2	89.9	13,232	- 4.1	70.1
Halifax ...	8,544	- 0.6	83.0	13,315	- 1.1	72.0
Leeds ...	7,531	- 0.8	87.5	12,015	- 0.3	78.6
Keighley ...	7,619	- 0.9	90.3	12,258	- 5.4	83.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,424	- 1.5	104.5	4,762	- 10.2	96.3
Total, West Riding ...	67,759	- 1.2	87.6	112,221	- 3.9	73.6
West of England and Midlands ...	4,944	- 0.6	91.1	8,752	- 1.9	83.4
Lancashire ...	450	+ 0.2	154.3	842	+ 1.6	147.1
Scotland ...	1,893	- 5.2	92.3	3,125	- 10.1	124.4
Total—Worsted	75,046	- 1.3	88.2	124,940	- 3.9	75.3
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	11,257	- 2.2	83.4	21,709	- 2.1	70.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 17th December, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th November, 1932:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; - without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	- 0.2	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 1.3
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.7	- 1.6	- 3.0	- 1.6	- 2.2
Halifax ...	+ 0.5	- 1.2	+ 8.3	- 4.0	- 0.6
Leeds ...	- 1.5	+ 1.9	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 0.8
Keighley ...	- 6.3	- 1.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.3	- 0.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 1.0	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 1.5
Total, West Riding ...	- 0.6	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 1.3	- 1.2
West of England and Midlands ...					
Lancashire ...	- 1.3	- 1.4	- 0.8	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Scotland ...	- 3.4	- 5.2	- 6.0	- 6.0	+ 0.2
TOTAL ...	- 0.6	- 1.7	- 0.7	- 1.2	- 1.3

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	- 2.4	- 1.3	- 4.2	- 2.2	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 3.0	- 7.6	- 3.2	- 4.9	
Leeds ...	- 4.6	+ 0.0	- 2.4	- 1.7	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 3.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 1.1	
Bradford ...	- 6.6	+ 0.5	- 1.1	+ 1.2	
Total, West Riding ...	- 2.9	- 2.4	- 3.2	- 2.6	
Lancashire ...	- 5.6	- 3.3	- 1.7	- 4.1	
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	- 1.0	- 0.1	
Scotland ...	- 4.7	- 0.6	- 0.8	- 1.3	
TOTAL ...	- 3.1	- 1.9	- 2.3	- 2.2	

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 19th December, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th December, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	199	3	202	177	5	182	384
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	739	507	1,246	472	240	712	1,958
Wool Combing ...	356	183	539	573	225	798	1,337
Wool Carding ...	688	106	794	707	107	814	1,608
Woolen Spinning ...	538	129	667	794	320	1,114	1,781
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	791	1,074	1,865	278	1,665	1,943	3,808
Wool Winding and Warping ...	142	31	173	370	126	496	669
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	129	157	286	314	536	850	1,136
Woolen Weaving ...	264	833	1,097	542	3,828	4,370	5,467
Worsted Weaving ...	186	603	789	157	2,144	2,301	3,090
Other Processes ...	1,311	128	1,439	1,381	171	1,552	2,991
Total ...	5,343	3,754	9,097	5,765	9,367	15,132	24,229

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st November, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	- 9	- 4	- 13	- 86	- 6	- 92	- 105
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 24	- 16	- 40	+ 1	- 98	- 97	- 137
Wool Combing ...	- 26	- 17	- 43	+ 94	+ 62	+ 156	+ 113
Wool Carding ...	- 15	- 10	- 25	+ 87	+ 5	+ 92	+ 67
Woolen Spinning ...	- 24	+ 2	- 22	+ 247	+ 63	+ 310	+ 288
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 94	+ 50	+ 144	- 26	+ 211	+ 185	+ 329
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 11	- 1	- 12	- 13	- 2	- 15	- 27
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	- 22	- 2	- 24	+ 5	+ 117	+ 122	+ 98
Woolen Weaving ...	+ 23	+ 82	+ 105	+ 194	+ 1,023	+ 1,217	+ 1,322
Worsted Weaving ...	- 15	- 182	- 197	+ 32	- 250	- 218	- 415
Other Processes ...	- 212	+ 31	- 181	+ 124	- 5	+ 119	- 62
Total ...	- 241	- 67	- 308	+ 659	+ 1,120	+ 1,779	+ 1,471

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 66,331,600 lbs. in December, 1932, compared with 40,066,300 lbs. in the previous month and 75,975,200 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in December, 1932, were 3,483,900 lbs., compared with 3,139,200 lbs., in November, 1932, and with 3,040,300 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in December, 1932, were 7,426,500 square yards, compared with 5,522,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,502,800 square yards in December, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 1,881 cwts., 1,959 cwts., and 1,495 cwts., in December, 1932, November, 1932 and December, 1931, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline in most districts, and was slack generally. It was also slightly worse than a year ago in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.2 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17.7 at 21st November, 1932. The increase in the percentage between the two dates was almost entirely due to temporary stoppages. The corresponding percentage at 21st December, 1931, was 19.5.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Department.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
England and Wales:—				
London ...	1,761	- 0.2	3,610	- 1.2
Leicester ...	9,856	- 2.4	20,160	- 5.3
Leicester Country District ...	3,965	- 1.0	8,750	- 1.7
Northampton... Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,004	- 0.4	12,279	- 6.0
Kettering and District ...	4,875	+ 0.2	10,953	+ 0.4
Rest of Northants ...	5,347	+ 0.1	11,911	+ 0.6
Stafford and District ...	1,359	+ 3.0	2,757	- 1.4
Norwich and District ...	2,468	- 1.0	4,193	- 3.1
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	5,228	- 5.8	9,366	- 5.2
Leeds and District ...	1,453	- 6.0	1,796	- 16.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	1,722	- 0.6	3,550	- 4.7
Birmingham and District ...	6,042	- 4.7	11,058	- 11.4
Other parts of England and Wales ...	855	- 5.6	1,514	- 3.7
England and Wales ...	4,019	- 0.6	7,399	- 11.9
Scotland ...	54,954	- 1.9	109,296	- 5.0
Great Britain ...	1,935	+ 0.2	4,055	- 2.6
Great Britain ...	56,889	- 1.8	113,351	- 4.9

Returns from firms employing about 55,600 workpeople in the week ended 17th December indicated that about 47 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average; while over 10 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London remained moderate on the whole. At Leicester employment declined and was slack generally; in the week ended 17th December more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 15½ hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a slight decline, and employment was moderate.

At Northampton the improvement reported last month was maintained for a short time at the beginning of December; thereafter employment declined and was slack; in the week ended 17th December 63 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12½ hours each on the average. Employment in the Higham and Rushden district remained good, and some firms worked overtime to a considerable extent. At Kettering employment continued to be moderate. At Wellingborough employment remained fairly good, though showing a slight decline. Employment was fair also at Rothwell and Burton Latimer.

At Stafford employment was slack, though better than a year ago; in the week ended 17th December over four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average. There was a decline at Norwich, where employment was bad, and worse than a year ago; more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 17th December.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed a further decline and was bad, and much worse than a year ago; in the week ended 17th December nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average. Employment at Leeds continued slack in the heavy boot trade, and moderate in other branches.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a decline, following a period of activity, and was moderate on the whole.

There was little general change in Scotland, and employment was slack on the whole; in the week ended 17th December more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 11½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 19th December, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th December, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department ...	236	33	269	196	48	244
Rough Stuff Department ...	586	19	605	488	10	498
Clicking Department ...	1,232	4	1,236	1,952	18	1,970
Closing Department ...	27	940	967	13	2,653	2,666
Making Department ...	2,776	48	2,824	2,509	54	2,563
Finishing Department ...	1,920	486	2,406	1,474	869	2,343
Slipper Making ...	387	65	452	1,096	858	1,954
Clog Making ...	15	1	16	—	1	17
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	722	3	725	60	—	60
TOTAL ...	7,901	1,599	9,500	7,788	4,511	12,299

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st November, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
	Boot and Shoe Manufacture:					
Preparing Department ...	- 30	+ 5	- 25	+ 82	+ 11	+ 93
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 63	+ 4	+ 67	+ 188	+ 3	+ 191
Clicking Department ...	+ 141	+ 1	+ 142	+ 517	+ 12	+ 529
Closing Department ...	+ 5	+ 40	+ 45	- 1	+ 1,317	+ 1,316
Making Department ...	- 50	+ 3	- 47	+ 622	+ 27	+ 649
Finishing Department ...	- 15	- 27	- 42	+ 420	+ 467	+ 887
Slipper Making ...	+ 14	- 10	+ 4	+ 479	+ 569	+ 1,048
Clog Making ...	+ 3	- 1	+ 2	- 2	—	—
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	- 74	- 1	- 75	- 1	- 1	- 77
TOTAL ...	+ 57	+ 14	+ 71	+ 2,304	+ 2,405	+ 4,709

The exports of boots and shoes in December, 1932, amounted to 54,941 dozen pairs, or 18,222 dozen pairs less than in November, 1932, and 10,673 dozen pairs less than in December, 1931.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a marked decline and was bad on the whole; there was a further increase in short-time working. At Bristol also there was a slight decline and the Christmas holidays were extended; at Derby employment remained slack; at Worcester short-time working continued in most departments. In the stoneware and earthenware sections in Scotland employment was slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.6 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 27.1 at 21st November, 1932, and 39.7 at 21st December, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Department.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
BRANCHES.				
China Manufacture ...	1,499	- 1.8	2,723	- 1.6
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,575	- 2.7	10,294	- 9.2
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,559	- 0.9	2,614	- 6.3
TOTAL ...	9,633	- 2.3	15,631	- 7.5
DISTRICTS.				
North Staffordshire ...	7,543	- 1.5	11,241	- 8.1
Other Districts ...	2,090	- 5.0	4,390	- 5.9
TOTAL ...	9,633	- 2.3	15,631	- 7.5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,131 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,977, or 43½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 17th December, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small!

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed little change and remained very slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.8 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 25.0 at 21st November, 1932, and 20.1 at 21st December, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...				
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	1,581	+ 0.3	3,760	+ 6.4
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	5,565	+ 1.9	13,417	+ 2.1
Scotland ...	1,895	+ 0.9	3,798	- 1.1
TOTAL ...	9,215	+ 1.3	21,381	+ 2.2

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,518 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 16 per cent. were working on an average nearly 16½ hours less than full time in the week ended 17th December, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued bad, and there was a further slight decline in all districts except London. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in all districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with other classes of operatives. During the month there was little change with plumbers and labourers, but with all other classes there was a decline, which was most marked with painters. As compared with December, 1931, there was a slight improvement with painters, but with all other occupations there was a decline, which was most marked with bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th December, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with December, 1931:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 19th Dec., 1932.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					OCCUPATIONS.	

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further slight improvement during December, and was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight decline, however, as compared with December, 1931.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued moderate generally, but was not so good as in the previous month or in December, 1931. Employment was reported as bad or slack in London, and at Bristol, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow; whilst at Oxford and a number of smaller towns it was described as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a decline and was slack on the whole, short-time working being reported from most centres. It was described as bad in London, and very bad at Manchester; at Bristol and in some of the smaller towns it was reported as fair. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly but was still slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 10.8 at 19th December, 1932, compared with 11.6 at 21st November, 1932, and 10.0 at 21st December, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 9.9 at 19th December, 1932, compared with 10.2 at 21st November, 1932, and 10.8 at 21st December, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 7.2 at 19th December, 1932, the same as at 21st November, 1932, compared with 9.4 at 21st December, 1931.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of December, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Dec., 1932.	Nov., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London ...	34,121	10.3	9.5	9.6	+0.8	+0.7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,981	9.5	8.5	8.5	+1.0	+1.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,641	7.6	7.6	7.1	...	+0.5
Scotland ...	5,587	13.3	13.8	12.1	-0.5	+1.2
Other Districts ...	9,012	8.7	8.2	8.6	+0.5	+0.1
Total ...	70,342	9.9	9.3	9.2	+0.6	+0.7
Lithographic Printing	11,695	11.7	10.6	11.1	+1.1	+0.6
Bookbinding ...	8,264	12.4	13.2	11.6	-0.8	+0.8
Printing and Book-binding (branches not distinguished) ...	24,992	4.3	5.2	5.6	-0.9	-1.3

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained slack. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 35.2 per cent. were unemployed at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 35.3 per cent. at 21st November, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 19th December, 1932, was greater by 6.3 per cent. than at 21st December, 1931.

London.—Employment continued moderate. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received. The figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended—				
3rd Dec., 1932 ...	4,044	1,459	5,503	6,871
10th " " ...	3,685	1,806	5,491	12,515
17th " " ...	3,813	1,671	5,484	12,526
24th " " ...	4,097	1,683	5,780	12,687
31st " " ...	3,902	1,175	5,077	11,897
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st Dec., 1932 ...	3,909	1,586	5,495	6,941
Average for Nov., 1932 ...	3,753	1,706	5,459	7,215
Average for Dec., 1931 ...	4,571	1,884	6,455	8,125

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during December was 921, compared with 839 in November, and with 1,043 in December, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate at South Shields bad at Middlesbrough, and slack generally at the other North-East Coast

ports. It continued moderate at Hull, and fair at Ipswich; but at Grimsby it was bad.

Liverpool.—Employment during December remained moderate. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th December, 1932, was 10,729, compared with 10,977 in November, 1932, and with 11,802 in December, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £21,792 in the five weeks ended 30th December, 1932, compared with £24,053 in November, 1932, and with £26,138 in December, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Except at Cardiff and Penarth where it was moderate, employment was slack generally at South Wales ports, and there was a further decline at Swansea and Newport. At Avonmouth, employment was slack at first, but improved considerably during the latter half of the month. At Southampton, Plymouth and other South-Western ports conditions remained slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was very good at Greenock, a large amount of work being provided by imports of sugar. At Glasgow, employment was fair, and better than in November. Work was good at Ayr, and continued fair at Dundee and at Grange-mouth. It declined at Burntisland and at Leith, and was moderate and bad respectively. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING December employment among seamen remained very slack. There was little change in the demand for men, which was still extremely dull generally; the supply of all classes was considerably in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 19th December, 1932, was 36.6, compared with 37.1 at 21st November, 1932, and 34.7 at 21st December, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames declined and at the end of December was very slack. On the Tyne the demand was quiet but showed a slightly better tendency in the second half of the month; on the Wear it was fair during the first three weeks but showed some decline in the last week. On the Tees the demand was very slack generally; at the Hartlepoons, apart from short spells of increased activity early in December and again shortly before the Christmas holidays, the demand was very slack. The demand at Hull was very slack throughout the month. At Southampton there was a considerable increase in the demand in the week before Christmas due to the requirements of cruising vessels; apart from this, employment was quiet. The demand at Bristol was very dull until the last week, when a slight improvement was noted; at Avonmouth it was quiet to fair in the early part of the month, but declined after the Christmas holidays. At Newport the demand was very quiet in the first two weeks and moderate thereafter; at Cardiff it was fair in the first half of December but later became very slack; at Swansea it was fair up to the Christmas holidays but subsequently was very quiet. On the Mersey the demand improved during the weeks preceding Christmas, but was very slack in the last week; at Manchester the demand, apart from some activity during the week before the holidays, was slack. On the Clyde the demand was quiet, with slackness more marked in the second and third weeks of December; at Leith some increase in requirements was noted about the middle of the month; apart from this, the demand was slack. At Belfast the demand was quiet, with some increase in activity in the last week of December.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during December:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in			
	Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Twelve Months ended Dec., 1932. Dec., 1931.
ENGLAND AND WALES:				
Liverpool† ...	7,686	+ 267	- 1,418	101,718 109,762
Manchester ...	535	- 132	- 165	7,413 7,697
London ...	6,564	- 560	- 929	90,152 95,240
Southampton ...	6,375	+ 1,902	+ 466	73,657 95,321
Tyne Ports ...	2,124	+ 36	- 355	21,286 25,765
Sunderland ...	344	+ 131	+ 82	3,294 2,967
Middlesbrough ...	184	- 20	- 60	2,086 2,694
Hull ...	569	- 174	- 308	9,753 10,382
Bristol† ...	737	+ 148	- 76	8,013 11,374
Newport, Mon. ...	379	+ 140	- 55	3,640 4,721
Cardiff† ...	1,663	- 161	- 666	18,832 23,422
Swansea ...	557	- 351	+ 125	15,429 6,292
SCOTLAND:				
Leith ...	156	+ 11	+ 10	2,563 2,803
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	291	+ 3	- 50	4,255 4,407
Glasgow ...	1,930	+ 351	+ 51	26,838 30,092
NORTHERN IRELAND:				
Belfast ...	157	- 283	- 212	2,411 2,393
TOTAL for above Ports	30,451	+ 1,308	- 3,560	391,340 436,330

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 24 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 19th December, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,935,300	21,043	272,433	10,755	2,239,531
2. Claims under consideration ...	47,191	1,326	12,172	1,167	61,856
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	195,743	14,558	72,651	8,585	291,537
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	48,249	27,539	31,150	23,425	130,363
5. Two months' file ...	56,477	3,795	38,496	3,465	102,233
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	4,408	17	422	12	4,859
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,226,483	64,466	388,406	43,932	2,723,287
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,239,119	40,739	396,174	23,984	2,700,016

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 19TH DECEMBER, AND 21ST NOVEMBER, 1932.

	19th December, 1932.			21st Nov., 1932.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed.					
Temporarily Stopped.					
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,809,344	321,208	95,931	2,226,483	2,275,780
Boys ...	57,031	7,292	143	64,466	72,096
Women ...	266,828	120,075	1,503	388,406	401,178
Girls ...	37,972	5,947	13	43,932	50,752
Total ...	2,171,175	454,522	97,590	2,723,287	2,799,806
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,856,642	323,670	98,515	2,278,827	2,326,998
Boys ...	58,271	7,357	145	65,773	73,434
Women ...	280,524	124,374	1,510	406,408	419,672
Girls ...	38,682	6,092	13	44,787	51,688
Total ...	2,234,119	461,493	100,183	2,795,795	2,871,792

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 19th Dec., 1932.†		Period 29th December, 1931, to 19th December, 1932.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.‡	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.‡	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before.§	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before.§
Men ...	96,583	90,043	1,064,870	- 214,867	1,026,547	- 211,085
Boys ...	12,978	11,421	176,898	- 2,233	156,907	+ 937
Women ...	43,506	37,481	524,748	+ 1,653	448,181	+ 7,749
Girls ...	13,954	12,168	190,452	+ 13,901	162,834	+ 10,893
TOTAL	167,021	151,113	1,956,968	- 201,546	1,794,469	- 191,506

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.
† The figures included for Northern Ireland relate to the three weeks ended 19th December, 1932.
‡ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks (three weeks in the case of Northern Ireland), ended 19th December, 1932, the average number of such placements of men and women was 9,600 per week.
§ The figures for 1931 cover 52 weeks, and include vacancies for Post Office Christmas work, while those for 1932 cover 51 weeks, and do not include Post Office Christmas vacancies.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 19th December, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 19th December, 1932.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	21st Nov., 1932.	21st Dec., 1931.
London Division ...	243,123	44,860	8,624	296,607	- 10,973 + 12,843
South-Eastern Division ...	124,139	17,873	6,782	148,794	+ 70 + 11,220
Brighton ...	4,311	936	248	5,395	- 541 + 875
Chatham ...	5,970	629	618	7,217	- 470 + 629
Ipswich ...	4,539	342	215	5,096	- 271 + 914
Norwich ...	6,693	1,259	238	8,190	+ 293 + 1,102
Rest of Division ...	102,126	14,707	5,463	122,296	+ 1,059 + 7,700
South-Western Division ...	142,259	15,998	6,562	164,819	- 5,159 + 19,147
Bristol ...	20,161	3,157	1,503	24,821	- 1,606 + 140
Plymouth ...	9,442	1,355	370	11,567	- 88 + 1,861
Portsmouth ...	9,162	1,012	583	10,757	- 82 + 619
Reading ...	3,413	302	237	3,952	- 54 + 386
Southampton ...	11,786	962	783	13,531	- 1,395 + 1,320
Swindon ...	3,719	281	151	4,151	- 25 + 1,041
Rest of Division ...	84,376	8,929	2,935	96,240	- 1,129 + 14,001
Midlands Division ...	278,788	59,103	10,523	348,414	- 5,080 + 9,316
Birmingham ...	40,488	8,404	1,560	50,370	- 1,898 + 7,300
Coventry ...	7,288	1,373	201	8,862	+ 547 + 3,237
Cradley Heath ...	5,863	652	131	6,646	- 139 + 1,389
Derby ...	5,969	801	307	7,077	- 2 + 1,025
Leicester ...	11,331	4,636	237	16,204	+ 3,560 + 5,314
Northampton ...	5,055	1,570	206	6,831	+ 241 + 1,093
Nottingham ...	13,476	2,810	334	16,620	- 298 + 1,821
Smethwick ...	5,524	958	117	6,599	- 238 + 349
Stoke-on-Trent ...	21,021	12,285	1,016	34,322	+ 2,420 + 4,050
Walsall ...	8,233	1,134	395	9,762	- 315 + 1,224
West Bromwich ...	4,851	665	128	5,644	- 233 + 590
Wolverhampton ...	11,284	1,477	500	13,261	- 589 + 295
Rest of Division ...	138,489	22,338	5,391	166,218	- 8,127 + 17,818
North-Eastern Division ...	506,080	60,650	25,025	591,755	- 32,759 + 77,270
Barnsley ...	8,611	679	539	9,829	- 2,785 + 880
Bradford ...	15,435	4,122	265	19,822	+ 99 + 650
Darlington ...	5,723	385	434	6,542	- 143 + 1,276
Dewsbury ...	3,121	1,440	230	4,791	- 24 + 1,122
Doncaster ...	6,870	521	584	7,975	- 6,451 + 1,494
Gateshead ...	11,826	1,198	829	13,853	- 357 + 667
Grimsby ...	5,537	580	391	6,508	+ 180 + 1,032
Halifax ...	4,907	1,255	79	6,241	- 2 + 268
Hartlepool ...	11,512	572	836	12,920	+ 77 + 1,316
Huddersfield ...	16,557	2,528	296	19,444	+ 146 + 1,585</

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 19th December, 1932, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, 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 to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 23 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 23.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 19th DECEMBER, 1932.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,789	338	8,127	336	39	375	8,125	377	8,502	8,103	377	8,480
Mining :-												
Coal Mining	237,691	754	238,445	66,852	88	66,940	304,543	842	305,385	304,515	842	305,357
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,354	2	5,356	1,160	—	1,160	6,514	2	6,516	6,470	2	6,472
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,632	7	2,639	38	—	38	2,670	7	2,677	2,670	7	2,677
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	11,904	12	11,916	3,959	—	3,959	15,863	20	15,883	15,015	20	15,035
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,420	—	1,420	1,767	—	1,767	3,187	—	3,187	3,181	—	3,181
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,698	159	2,857	1,089	3	1,092	3,787	162	3,949	3,734	161	3,895
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,089	19	4,108	484	2	486	4,573	21	4,594	4,506	21	4,527
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,357	13	3,370	446	—	446	3,803	13	3,816	3,803	13	3,816
Artificial Stone and Concrete	4,708	113	4,821	1,495	24	1,519	6,203	137	6,340	6,148	137	6,285
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,727	94	3,821	978	1	979	4,705	95	4,800	4,627	93	4,720
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	15,531	894	16,425	4,865	421	5,286	20,396	1,315	21,711	19,794	1,315	21,109
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	5,922	4,212	10,134	6,112	9,625	15,737	12,034	13,837	25,871	11,975	13,820	25,795
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	3,553	373	3,926	821	48	869	4,374	421	4,795	4,357	421	4,778
Glass Bottles	3,364	191	3,555	563	39	602	3,927	230	4,157	3,924	230	4,154
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals	13,769	1,114	14,883	986	151	1,137	14,755	1,265	16,020	14,630	1,259	15,889
Explosives	1,172	301	1,473	109	32	141	1,281	333	1,614	1,280	333	1,613
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,630	261	1,891	87	10	97	1,717	271	1,988	1,716	271	1,987
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	7,088	1,153	8,241	1,274	367	1,641	8,362	1,520	9,882	8,328	1,511	9,839
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	6,497	20	6,517	1,399	7	1,406	7,896	27	7,923	7,895	27	7,922
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	41,427	314	41,741	33,834	129	33,963	75,261	443	75,704	75,251	443	75,694
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	6,529	243	6,772	2,275	51	2,326	8,004	294	8,298	8,004	294	8,298
Tin Plates	4,345	305	4,650	6,077	478	6,555	10,422	783	11,205	10,421	783	11,204
Iron and Steel Tubes	6,275	132	6,407	4,920	37	4,957	11,195	169	11,364	11,194	168	11,362
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,698	258	2,956	2,419	83	2,502	5,117	341	5,458	5,115	341	5,456
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	121,286	3,000	124,286	35,467	1,408	36,875	156,753	4,408	161,161	154,539	4,389	158,928
Electrical Engineering	10,716	1,333	12,049	2,981	388	3,369	13,697	1,721	15,418	13,605	1,718	15,323
Marine Engineering, etc.	24,595	96	24,691	3,140	29	3,169	27,735	125	27,860	23,992	122	24,114
Constructional Engineering	8,924	83	9,007	2,359	15	2,374	11,283	98	11,381	11,209	98	11,307
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	35,494	1,708	37,202	7,783	320	8,103	43,277	2,028	45,305	42,933	2,013	44,946
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,271	228	3,499	466	28	494	3,737	256	3,993	3,671	256	3,927
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	12,409	125	12,534	2,556	21	2,577	14,965	146	15,111	14,903	146	15,049
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	110,637	443	111,080	4,308	47	4,355	114,945	490	115,435	106,346	430	106,776

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	16,711	641	17,352	6,342	294	6,636	23,053	935	23,988	22,946	935	23,881
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,969	59	4,028	1,207	1,213	2,420	5,223	5,085	10,308	4,150	60	4,210
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	8,716	3,872	12,588	3,258	541	3,799	9,190	1,631	10,821	9,178	1,631	10,809
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	5,932	1,090	7,022	1,527	523	2,050	4,189	1,637	5,826	4,186	1,637	5,823
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	2,894	798	3,692	664	208	872	3,558	1,006	4,564	3,533	1,006	4,539
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,700	12	1,712	249	4	253	1,949	16	1,965	1,947	16	1,963
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,838	1,419	4,257	1,127	632	1,759	3,965	2,051	6,016	3,932	2,050	5,982
Metal Industries not separately specified	21,839	5,818	27,657	6,155	2,350	8,505	27,994	8,168	36,162	27,812	8,164	35,976
Textile Trades :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	18,409	18,116	36,525	10,073	14,280	24,353	28,482	32,396	60,878	28,482	32,396	60,878
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	14,693	31,065	45,758	3,414	10,590	14,004	18,107	41,655	59,762	18,098	41,648	59,746
Total, Cotton	33,102	49,181	82,283	13,487	24,870	38,357	46,589	74,051	120,640	46,580	74,044	120,624
Woolen and Worsted	10,121	7,572	17,693	11,043	15,586	26,629	21,164	23,158	44,322	21,028	23,050	44,078
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	2,222	1,410	3,632	1,237	3,214	4,451	3,459	4,624	8,083	3,455	4,581	8,036
Artificial Silk Yarn	2,054	857	2,911	564	1,193	1,757	2,618	1,486	4,104	2,618	1,486	4,104
Linen	5,361	7,708	13,069	1,549	3,083	4,632	6,910	10,791	17,701	14,228	3,147	4,575
Jute	4,298	7,863	12,161	521	1,661	2,182	4,819	9,524	14,343	4,819	9,523	14,342
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,257	1,669	2,926	407	751	1,158	1,664	2,404	4,084	1,501	2,066	3,567
Hosiery	1,700	3,727	5,427	1,758	7,076	8,834	3,458	10,803	14,261	3,434	10,714	14,148
Lace	692	501	1,193	842	878	1,720	1,534	1,379	2,913	1,534	1,379	2,913
Carpets	578	610	1,188	508	567	1,075	1,086	1,177	2,263	1,086	1,177	2,263
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,830	2,685	4,515	728	1,999	2,727	2,558	4,684	7,242	2,339	3,800	6,139
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	11,195	3,423	14,618	11,811	3,558	15,369	23,006	6,981	29,987	21,813	5,665	27,478
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,442	1,060	5,502	1,075	298	1,373	5,517	1,358	6,875	5,515	1,358	6,873
Leather Goods	1,866	966	2,832	409	391	800	2,275	1,357	3,632	2,250	1,339	3,589
Clothing Trades :-												
Tailoring	13,444	12,345	25,789	2,425	12,509	14,934	15,869	24,854	40,723	15,154	24,268	39,422
Dress Making and Millinery	1,271	7,860	9,131	118	3,257	3,375	1,389	11,117	12,506	1,341	10,738	12,079
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	2,065	2,931	4,996	1,077	1,899	2,976	3,142	4,830	7,972	3,142	4,830	7,972
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	908	7,134	8,042	105	5,033	5,138	1,013	12,167	13,180	829	7,313	8,142
Dress Industries not separately specified	987	841	1,828	459	688	1,147	1,446	1,529	2,975	1,435	1,526	2,961
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,476	2,910	14,386	9,780	5,096	14,876	21,256	8,006	29,262	20,995	7,982	28,977
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	13,337	4,455	17,792	575	379	954	13,912	4,834	18,746	13,295	4,732	18,027
Grain Milling	2,604	178	2,782	213	43	256	2,817	221	3,038	2,667	199	2,866
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery												

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 19TH DECEMBER, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH (21st Nov., 1932, 22nd Dec., 1931, 22nd Dec., 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 19TH DEC., 1932.

For notes see page 27.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 19TH DECEMBER, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH (21st Nov., 1932, 22nd Dec., 1931, 22nd Dec., 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 19TH DEC., 1932.

* The percentages at each date have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Group, Males (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total), Females (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total).

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 19th December, 1932, differed from the figures for 21st November, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 19th Dec., 1932, as compared with 21st Nov., 1932 (Males, Females, Total).

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 19TH DECEMBER, 1932.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	3,276	1,835	5,111	1,959	1,554	3,513
South-Eastern ...	2,279	1,446	3,725	1,509	1,548	3,057
South-Western ...	2,243	1,709	3,952	1,177	1,433	2,610
Midlands ...	4,060	2,138	6,198	2,580	1,745	4,325
North-Eastern ...	8,404	6,765	15,169	3,763	6,093	9,856
North-Western ...	7,270	5,610	12,880	4,764	4,517	9,281
Scotland ...	5,765	5,338	11,104	3,802	4,367	8,169
Wales ...	3,629	2,698	6,327	953	2,168	3,121
Great Britain ...	36,927	27,539	64,466	20,507	23,425	43,932

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 19TH DECEMBER, 1932.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juvéniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
South-Eastern ...	4,836	4,304	9,140	720	566	1,286
South-Western ...	814	812	1,626	134	159	293
Midlands ...	1,400	1,451	2,851	246	270	516
North-Eastern ...	1,532	2,039	3,571	406	500	906
North-Western ...	1,785	2,076	3,861	589	499	1,088
Scotland ...	740	1,144	1,884	190	258	448
Wales ...	293	322	615	85	138	223
Great Britain ...	11,400	12,148	23,548	2,370	2,390	4,760

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1932.		Percentage Unemployed at 19th December, 1932.					
	Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.
London ...	108,740	96,460	3.7	0.0	3.7	2.6	0.1	2.7
South-Eastern ...	48,730	33,690	5.0	0.2	5.2	4.7	0.6	5.3
South-Western ...	42,300	28,480	5.3	0.5	5.8	4.2	0.8	5.0
Midlands ...	82,920	70,250	3.4	1.8	5.2	1.8	2.3	4.1
North-Eastern ...	95,280	58,990	7.6	1.8	9.4	5.2	2.2	7.4
North-Western ...	83,000	74,200	7.8	1.8	9.6	5.1	2.0	7.1
Scotland ...	61,180	51,150	9.5	1.1	10.6	7.1	1.4	8.5
Wales ...	31,850	9,820	7.5	4.7	12.2	10.3	2.1	12.1
Special Schemes ...	2,800	2,700	0.6	—	0.6	0.4	—	0.4
Great Britain ...	556,800	425,700	6.0	1.3	7.3	4.3	1.3	5.6

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.						Month ended 21.12.32.	Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1932.
	Week ended 21.12.32.							
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.							
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
London ...	589	225	1	...	590	225	11,498	
S.-Eastern ...	583	199	16	14	599	213	236	
S.-Western ...	347	122	47	18	394	140	181	
Midlands ...	651	261	45	6	696	267	434	
N.-Eastern ...	2,333	486	1,906	77	4,239	563	364	
N.-Western ...	2,022	969	231	130	2,313	1,099	214	
Scotland ...	1,664	949	746	125	2,410	1,074	362	
Wales ...	957	95	1,464	269	2,421	364	171	
Great Britain ...	9,146	3,306	4,516	639	13,662	3,945	1,962	

There were 84 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 31 for girls and 25 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 19 Junior Instruction Classes for boys and 5 for girls. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 197 for boys, 123 for girls, 272 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evenings.

* Based on the numbers of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th December, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 454,522 temporarily stopped, 97,590 normally in casual employment, and 758,773 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 299,115 (or 13.8 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 233,786 (or 10.8 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 225,872 (or 10.4 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

—	Claimants who had been on the Register					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
	NUMBERS.					
Men ...	1,060,808	269,257	172,555	133,272	435,819	2,071,711
Boys ...	18,788	3,221	493	63	37	22,602
Women ...	220,405	37,601	15,760	9,119	25,861	308,746
Girls ...	10,884	1,023	113	19	5	12,044
Total ...	1,310,885	311,102	188,921	142,473	461,722	2,415,103
	PERCENTAGES.					
Men ...	51.2	13.0	8.3	6.4	21.1	100.0
Boys ...	83.1	14.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	100.0
Women ...	71.3	12.2	5.1	3.0	8.4	100.0
Girls ...	90.4	8.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
Total ...	54.3	12.9	7.8	5.9	19.1	100.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th December, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments; and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

In item 4 in the Table relating to adults, the term "insured non-claimants" includes all those adults on the register whose claims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or transitional payments.

The Table shows that of the 1,761,095 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 19th December, 1932, there were 624,948 with claims to insurance benefit, and 999,733 with applications for transitional payments; while 136,414 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 321,208 men temporarily stopped were 274,379, 30,418 and 16,411 respectively.

Among the 235,678 wholly unemployed insured women, 110,696 had claims for insurance benefit, 69,367 were applicants for transitional payments, and 55,615 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 120,075 women temporarily stopped were 108,762, 6,272 and 5,041 respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

—	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	624,948	110,696
	Temporarily Stopped	274,379	108,762
	Casuals ...	61,593	1,282
	Total ...	960,920	220,740
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	999,733	69,367
	Temporarily Stopped	30,418	6,272
	Casuals ...	33,449	195
	Total ...	1,063,600	75,834
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	...	983,198	56,176
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment	...	80,402	19,658
Total ...	...	1,063,600	75,834
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	106,523	48,510
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	29,891	7,105
	Temporarily Stopped	16,411	5,041
	Casuals ...	889	26
	Total ...	47,191	12,172
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,761,095	235,678
	Temporarily Stopped	321,208	120,075
	Casuals ...	95,931	1,503
	Total ...	2,178,234	357,256

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

—	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	14,381	5,556
	Temporarily Stopped	6,757	5,308
	Casuals ...	138	13
	Total ...	21,276	10,877
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	...	12,871	8,082
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	...	1,454	381
Total ...	...	14,325	8,463
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	786	528
	Temporarily Stopped	535	639
	Casuals ...	5	—
	Total ...	1,326	1,167
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	29,492	14,547
	Temporarily Stopped	7,292	5,947
	Casuals ...	143	13
	Total ...	36,927	20,507

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (including, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications submitted to them during the period 7th November to 3rd December, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	43,540	312,885	3,487	16,047	47,027	328,932
Lower rates ...	27,030	205,014	2,709	13,549	29,739	218,563
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	12,456	21,237	3,188	3,545	15,644	24,782
Total ...	83,026	539,136	9,384	33,141	92,410	572,277

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st December, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ...	Men ... 127 Women ... 19 Juveniles ... 18	243 64 487	370 83 505
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ... 6,480 Women ... 1,431	7,735 2,229	14,215 3,660
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	Men ... 321 Women ... 252 Juveniles ... 5	708 762 2	1,029 1,014 7
Class (c) ...	Men ... 37 Women ... 40 Juveniles ... 3	54 67 5	91 107 8
Class (d) ...	...	1,524	3,350
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	Men ... 1,186 Women ... 950 Juveniles ... 155	1,559 2,065 393	2,745 3,015 548
Employment lost through misconduct	Men ... 1,109 Women ... 551 Juveniles ... 158	1,731 781 414	2,840 1,332 572
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ... 144 Women ... 409 Juveniles ... 40	271 1,607 285	415 2,016 325
Not unemployed ...	Men ... 423 Women ... 84 Juveniles ... 2	1,821 732 133	2,244 816 135
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	Men ... 178 Women ... 172 Juveniles ... 6	383 686 65	561 858 71
Other grounds ...	Men ... 338 Women ... 85 Juveniles ... 62	2,011 675 658	2,349 760 720
Total ...	Men ... 10,343 Women ... 5,517 Juveniles ... 449	16,516 13,018 2,442	26,859 18,535 2,891
Grand Total ...	...	16,309	31,976

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.‡

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	108	163	271
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	Men ... 51 Women ... 28 Juveniles ... —	162 148 7	213 176 7
Total Appeals ...	79	317	396

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	269	476	745
Appeals by Associations ...	96	147	243
Appeals by Claimants ...	202	570	772
Total ...	567	1,193	1,760

* In the case of juveniles the condition in question was the full first statutory condition, viz. the payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For men and women the figures relate mainly to applications for transitional payments, referred on the ground that less than 8 contributions had been paid in the past two years and less than 30 at any time.
† See note * in first column on page 30. There were no cases under Class (a) in December, 1932.
‡ See note † in first column on page 30.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ...	1,418	8,996	10,414
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	87,261	139,501	226,762
Anomalies Regulations* ...	Class (a) 8,185 Class (b) 1,360 Class (c) 25,697	20,490 2,576 56,967	28,675 3,936 82,664
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	31,414	58,232	89,646
Employment lost through misconduct ...	26,448	40,821	67,269
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	7,886	29,470	37,356
Not unemployed ...	6,930	37,821	44,751
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	4,864	16,340	21,204
Other grounds ...	7,205	49,378	56,583
Total ...	208,668	460,593	669,261
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,780	14,516	22,296
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	974	3,770	4,744
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	4,777	5,083	9,860
Appeals by Associations ...	2,231	3,724	5,955
Appeals by Claimants ...	2,888	6,738	9,626
Total ...	9,896	15,545	25,441

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.
GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund:—

	Five weeks ended 31st December, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th November, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th December, 1931.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,736,000	1,397,000	1,405,000
Employed persons ...	1,726,000	1,389,000	1,370,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,734,000	1,394,000	1,395,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,000	2,000	—
Total Income ...	5,199,000	4,182,000	4,170,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer‡ ...	669,000	673,000	—
Total Expenditure ...	5,868,000	4,855,000	4,170,000
Insurance Benefit ...	4,931,000	4,102,000	4,615,000
Cost of Administration ...	410,000	328,000	390,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	520,000	416,000	400,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	7,000	9,000	5,000
Total Expenditure ...	5,868,000	4,855,000	5,410,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding ...	115,000,000	115,000,000	110,320,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof|| ...	5,260,000	4,115,000	3,175,000

* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. (The case under this heading was subsequently allowed by the Umpire on appeal.)

Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature;

Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week;

Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

† The figures may include a number of test cases and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1932 for the period ended 31st March, 1931.)

§ The payment of Deficiency Grant by the Exchequer commenced in March, 1932, on the exhaustion of the statutory borrowing powers of the Fund; prior to this the deficiency of the Fund was met by Treasury advances.

|| The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer.

POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER, 1932.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in December, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 805,280, or 4.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 27.1 per cent. more than in December, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 482, 461, and 380 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in December, 1932, was 661,724, an increase of 4.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 25.4 per cent. as compared with December, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 143,556, or 2.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 35.9 per cent. more than in December, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December, 1932, numbered 99,863, or 1.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 3.0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 705,417, or 5.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 33.0 per cent. more than in December, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-three showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in December, 1932, as compared with November, 1932, the most noticeable increases occurring at Cardiff (530 per 10,000), and Southampton (210 per 10,000): eleven areas showed small decreases, while in three areas there was no change. Compared with December, 1931, all the areas showed increases, the largest of which occurred at Cardiff (584 per 10,000), Norwich (283 per 10,000), Liverpool (269 per 10,000), Sheffield (265 per 10,000), Southampton (247 per 10,000), and Glasgow (234 per 10,000).

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in December, 1932.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	36,033	105,329	141,362	323	+ 1	+ 28
Birkenhead ...	881	6,244	7,125	480	+ 23	+ 97
Birmingham ...	5,374	17,514	22,888	226	+ 7	+ 28
Blackburn ...	832	4,491	5,323	430	+ 30	+ 140
Bolton ...	941	3,582	4,523	252	+ 15	+ 42
Bradford ...	1,248	9,083	10,331	343	+ 3	+ 60
Brighton ...	1,143	2,112	3,255	224	+ 3	+ 5
Bristol ...	2,231	12,295	14,526	363	- 3	+ 47
Burnley ...	476	2,504	2,980	300	+ 5	+ 65
Cardiff ...	1,551	20,515	22,066	986	+ 530	+ 584
Coventry ...	439	1,729	2,168	128	- 2	+ 9
Croydon ...	858	4,045	4,903	210	+ 6	+ 72
Derby ...	605	6,942	7,547	526	- 6	+ 5
East Ham ...	683	3,679	4,362	305	- 9	+ 50
Gateshead ...	769	8,446	9,215	745	+ 7	+ 181
Huddersfield ...	547	1,962	2,509	219	- 1	+ 44
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,771	19,657	21,428	680	+ 30	+ 104
Leeds ...	3,010	16,022	19,032	391	+ 7	+ 82
Leicester ...	819	4,838	5,657	234	...	+ 20
Liverpool ...	6,234	71,549	77,783	901	+ 72	+ 269
Manchester ...	53,013	56,892	109,905	735	+ 35	+ 146
Middlesbrough ...	537	4,293	4,830	348	- 5	+ 44
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,903	19,614	20,517	721	+ 4	+ 163
Norwich ...	846	9,893	10,739	847	+ 30	+ 283
Nottingham ...	1,870	11,923	13,793	509	+ 21	+ 77
Oldham ...	989	2,574	3,563	251	+ 19	+ 63
Plymouth ...	529	6,863	7,392	356	+ 5	+ 46
Portsmouth ...	1,318	3,085	4,403	177	- 18	+ 28
Preston ...	569	1,298	1,867	155	...	+ 14
St. Helens ...	487	5,178	5,665	523	+ 25	+ 145
Salford ...	1,692	6,541	8,233	364	- 4	+ 76
Sheffield ...	1,823	57,221	59,044	1,141	+ 5	+ 285
Southampton ...	1,493	6,927	8,420	479	+ 210	+ 247
Southend-on-Sea ...	268	2,631	2,899	245	- 20	+ 52
South Shields ...	769	3,359	4,128	361	+ 7	+ 43
Stockport ...	603	1,882	2,485	196	+ 4	+ 28
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,820	8,571	10,391	371	+ 25	+ 90
Sunderland ...	915	11,185	12,100	645	+ 15	+ 163
Swansea ...	670	6,543	7,213	436	+ 2	+ 62
Wallasey ...	253	1,136	1,389	143	+ 2	+ 9
Walsall ...	588	3,964	4,552	436	- 21	+ 47
West Ham ...	2,305	16,929	19,234	648	+ 14	+ 172
Wolverhampton ...	629	2,363	2,992	223	+ 17	+ 36
Total of 42 above-named County Boroughs ...	56,167	464,195	520,362	499	+ 29	+ 116
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	92,200	569,524	661,724	447	+ 21	+ 90
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,710	100,598	106,308	961	+ 8	+ 234
Edinburgh ...	759	24,014	24,773	556	+ 45	+ 145
Dundee ...	738	5,480	6,218	351	+ 21	+ 100
Aberdeen ...	456	5,801	6,257	371	+ 17	+ 127
Total for the above Scottish Burghs ...	7,663	135,893	143,556	757	+ 19	+ 192
Total for above 47 areas ...	99,863	705,417	805,280	482	+ 21	+ 102

* The figures include dependants; but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

† 17th December in London, 31st December in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th December in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 14-15 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment showed a further increase during November mainly owing to seasonal causes.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of November, 1932, was 5,537,706, as compared with 5,296,335 at the end of October, and 5,153,837 at the end of November, 1931. At 31st December, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,921,596.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,355,428 at the end of November, as compared with 5,109,173 at the end of October, and 5,059,773 at the end of November, 1931. At 31st December, 1932, the provisional total was 5,772,852.

At 30th November, 1932, 638,014 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,130,588 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,768,602, as compared with 1,720,577 at the end of October, and 2,771,985 at the end of November, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st December, 1932, was 2,073,022 (provisional figure).

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,310,868 able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th November, 1932; the corresponding total at the end of October, was 2,204,158, and at the end of November, 1931, 1,421,252. At 31st December, 1932, the provisional total was 2,374,845.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 43.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1932, as compared with 42.9 at the end of October, and 38.9 at the end of November, 1931. In addition 22.1 per cent. were working short time at the end of November, 1932, as compared with 22.6 at the end of October and 21.8 at the end of November, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Nov., 1932.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.
Mining ...	138,500	17.3	18.2	29.3	33.7
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	89,400	65.7	62.6	8.5	9.5
Other workers ...	68,200	43.3	46.4	17.1	18.6
Engineering and metal ...	746,500	46.1	45.5	26.7	26.5
Chemical ...	84,700	32.6	31.2	37.0	36.6
Textile ...	251,700	29.6	30.4	37.0	37.0
Paper ...	88,500	32.1	34.5	27.0	29.1
Leather ...	46,400	40.8	40.6	19.9	21.3
Wood ...	238,800	66.1	65.4	10.4	11.3
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	215,700	25.9	25.8	33.0	34.9
Clothing, boots and shoes	125,100	36.4	36.4	31.6	31.6
Building ...	483,500	82.1	79.5	0.5	0.3
Printing ...	140,900	35.5	36.5	18.5	19.4
Miscellaneous ...	641,300	21.9	22.1	25.1	25.5
Total ...	3,359,200	43.2	42.9	22.1	22.6

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a further increase during December. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 306,708 (234,766 men and 71,942 women). At the end of November the corresponding total was 292,816, and at the end of December, 1931, 187,291.

At the beginning of December, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 7.83 per cent. as compared with December, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short-time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 38.49, as compared with 42.05 at the beginning of December, 1931. At 1st December, 1932, 18.76 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 19.73 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during November. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 329,707 (120,617 in Vienna), an increase of 10.7 per cent. as compared with October and of 20.5 per cent. as compared with November, 1931.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment showed a further slight decline during October. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 174 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 885,411 show that 17.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th November), as compared with 18.3 per cent. at the end of September, and 11.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1931. In addition 16.8 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In October, 1932, 20.3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23.1 and in October, 1931, 14.7.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment increased during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 601,438, as compared with 533,616 at the end of October, 1932, and 337,654 at the end of November, 1931. At the end of December, 1932, the provisional figure was 750,000.

HOLLAND.‡

Unemployment showed an increase during November. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 517,195 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th November, 1932, 27.6 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.6 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 25.2 and 4.9 respectively and in the last week of November, 1931, 17.1 and 5.4. At the end of November 1932, 338,600 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 304,900 were unemployed.

ITALY.§

Unemployment showed a further increase during November. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,038,757 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 956,357 at the end of October, 1932, and 878,267 at the end of November, 1931. In addition 36,349 workpeople were partially unemployed, at the end of November, as compared with 32,556 at the end of October and 30,967 at the end of November, 1931.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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 December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £1,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 31,000 workpeople and in an increase of £75 in those of 1,200 workpeople.

The principal changes consisted of a decrease in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on current rates; of a decrease of approximately 2 per cent. on the current rates of wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; and of a decrease of 2s. 6d. per week or 6d. per day from the wages of warehouse workers at Liverpool.

Of the total decrease of £1,600 per week, nearly £900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, while the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total increase of £75 per week, nearly one half took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between the parties.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in December.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1932.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 4 and 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1932.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Surrey ...	25 Dec.	Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for regular workers of from 1d. to 1s. 8d. per week, and for casual workers of 1d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled workers for a week of 60 hours—37s.; other regular workers for a week of 50 hours—11s. 5d., at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 9d. at 21 and over; casual workers—2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 7½d. per hour at 21 and over.
	Cornwall ...	25 Dec.	Male workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 51 hours: 8s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and over.
	Somerset ...	25 Dec.	Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 50 hours in winter and 52 hours in summer: 9s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 45 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by 1d. per day (to 7s. 1½d. at the majority of the collieries).†
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 38s. 9d.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	5 Dec.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced§ from 22½ to 20 for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.¶
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Barrow-in-Furness ...	5 Dec.	Wire and hoop millmen	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced§ from 22½ to 20 for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.¶
	Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn).	1st pay day in Jan. 1933.¶	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 23 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 23 per cent. (1s. 2·76d. per hour).
			Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 23 per cent. above basis piece rates and 5½ per cent. above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing by annual increments to 21s. per week at 20 years, plus, in each case, 5½ per cent.
Yorkshire		1st pay day in Jan., 1933.¶	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 26 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 26 per cent. (1s. 1·86d. per hour).
Electricity Supply Industry.	London Area	1 Dec.	Crane drivers employed in electricity power stations.	Rates fixed at 1s. 5½d. per hour for indoor operators and 1s. 6½d. for outdoor operators, plus 1d. per hour in each case when working grab.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	5 Dec.	Refuse collectors and road labourers	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Hourly rates after change: refuse collectors, 1s. 1d.; road labourers, 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 2¼d.
	Uxbridge	2 Dec.	General yard and road labourers and road scavengers.	Decrease of ¼d. per day (10s. to 9s. 7½d.).
Warehousing	Liverpool	31 Dec.	Warehouse workers employed in the cotton, rubber, canned goods, provision, etc., trades.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and 6d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: warehousemen—permanent, 55s. per week; casual, 10s. per day (5s. Saturday); bookmen and weighers—permanent, 51s. 6d. per week; casual, 10s. 6d. per day; warehouse captains, 80s. (minimum).

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, 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 current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† At three collieries where a lower percentage is payable the percentage was reduced by 1 per cent. to 40 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

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

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ The percentage payable to workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift remains unaltered at 27½. In addition to these percentages on basis rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from ¼d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a basis rate of 3s. 10d., and to 1s. 0¼d. or 1s. 1¼d. for other men on the same rates.

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st DECEMBER.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 42%
 Food only ... 23%

FOOD.

During December* there was a slight fall in the general level of the retail prices of food, chiefly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs. The other upward and downward movements in prices were, relatively, of little importance.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 23 per cent. at 31st December, 1932, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st December, 1932, and 31 per cent. at 1st January, 1932.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1932, and 31st December, 1932:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st Dec., 1932, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1932.	31st Dec., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1932.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	...
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9	0 9	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	...	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 2	1 2½	+ 3½	+ 0½
Breast	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	+ 0½	+ 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 9	0 9	+ 2½	...
Breast	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	— 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	0 10½	0 10½	— 1	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0	1 0	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	...
Tea	1 6½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3	...
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1½	...
Salt	1 2½	1 2	1 1½	— 0½	— 0½
Cheese‡	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 1½	— 0½
Margarine	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	— 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	— 0½
Potatoes	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0½	— 0½

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 31st Dec., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Dec., 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	42	43	42
Thin Flank	16	15	15	14
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	26	24	25	24
Thin Flank	— 6	— 1	— 3	— 4
Mutton, British—				
Legs	35	35	35	33
Breast	12	11	11	10
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	37	29	33	32
Breast	— 8	— 5	— 7	— 7
Bacon (streaky)†	— 10	— 8	— 9	— 8
Fish	121	95	108	106
Flour	12	13	13	13
Bread	27	26	27	27
Tea	9	24	16	16
Sugar (granulated)	19	13	16	16
Milk	76	78	77	76
Butter—				
Fresh	3	13	8	8
Salt	— 5	— 3	— 4	— 2
Cheese‡	22	20	21	23
Margarine	— 7	— 10	— 8	— 8
Eggs (fresh)	66	59	62	89
Potatoes	22	...	11	12
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	24	23	23	25

* As 1st January fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st December, in accordance with the usual practice.

† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

‡ The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 31st December was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 55 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in quantities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 31st December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was over 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 31st December, were, on the average, between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 31st December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st December, 1932, is approximately 42 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st December, 1932, and 47 per cent. at 1st January, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932:—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items.
(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

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	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43

For 31st December, 1932, the percentage was 42. A review of the changes in the cost of living during 1932 appears on pages 5 and 6 of this issue.

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," has been published, and may be purchased, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from July 1914 to July 1932. Columns include Country, July 1929, July 1930, July 1931, July 1932, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Table showing percentage increase in various items (Food, House-Rent, Clothing, Fuel and Light, etc.) for various countries from July 1914 to July 1932. Columns include Country, Items on which computation is based, July 1929, July 1930, July 1931, July 1932, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13, as compared with 17 in the previous month, and 16 in December, 1931. In these new disputes about 2,600 workpeople were involved, including those indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 21, involving about 5,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, estimated at about 57,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Table showing analysis of trade disputes in progress in December 1932. Columns include Industry Group, Started before beginning of Month, Started in Month, Total, Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month, and Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.

Causes.—Of the 13 disputes beginning in December, 4, directly involving 100 workpeople, arose out of wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 9 new disputes, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, one, directly involving 50 workpeople, was settled in favour of the workpeople; 3, directly involving 150 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were compromised. In addition there was one dispute, in progress in December and, directly involving 50 workpeople, as regards which work was resumed pending negotiations.

Principal Disputes involving Stoppages of Work during December, 1932.

A dispute which began on 10th October and involved 1,246 colliery workpeople in the Sunderland district continued throughout December. This dispute arose out of a demand by the workpeople for the drawing of cavils to determine (by lot) the order of re-engagement of unemployed colliery workpeople. A dispute involving 775 cotton spinners, cardroom workers, etc. in the employment of two firms at Reddish, which had been in progress since 22nd August, also continued throughout the month. This stoppage was occasioned by the proposed introduction of the Bolton piece price list for spinners. No settlement had been reported in the case of either of the above disputes at the time of going to press. Another dispute involving 475 cotton spinners, cardroom workers, etc., at Failsworth, which began on 17th August, terminated during the month, a settlement being effected at one of the establishments concerned on 3rd December (with resumption of work on 7th December) and at the other on 13th December. This dispute arose out of a proposed revision of piece prices for spinners, the terms of settlement providing for the adjustment of certain of the prices in question.

There were no other disputes involving large numbers of workpeople or causing a considerable loss of time in December.

SUMMARY FOR 1932.

The total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported as having begun in 1932 was 384. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the year was about 382,000, and the aggregate duration of such disputes in 1932 was about 6,488,000 working days.

The principal disputes in 1932 were in the cotton industry. The extent to which the totals for the year are affected by the disputes in this industry is indicated by the following figures:—

Table showing summary of disputes in 1932. Columns include Cotton Industry, All other Industries, Total, Number of disputes beginning in 1932, Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in 1932, and Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in 1932.

Further information regarding disputes in 1932 is contained in the annual review on pages 6 and 7 of this issue.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† A dispute was in progress for five days in November involving about 130,000 workpeople in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry in Lancashire and parts of the adjoining counties.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during December, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 166, as compared with 210 in the previous month and with 151* in December, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1932, numbered 28, as compared with 53 in the previous month and with 33 in December, 1931.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents by industry group. Columns include Industry Group, Fatal Accidents, and Total. Sub-sections include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries over 20 feet deep, Factories and Workshops, and Seamen.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during December, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 7.

I. Cases.

Table showing industrial diseases by category. Columns include (a) Lead Poisoning, (b) Other Poisoning, (c) Anthrax, and (d) Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer).

I. Cases (continued).

Table showing industrial diseases by substance. Columns include (d) Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) and (e) Chrome Ulceration (Manufacture of Bichromates).

II. Deaths.

Table showing industrial diseases by substance. Columns include (d) Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) and (e) Chrome Ulceration (Manufacture of Bichromates).

* The figure previously published for December, 1931, has been revised. † Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service." ‡ 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 included (as cases) in previous returns or not. § The person affected in the pottery industry was a male.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932.

RETURNS have been received from 140 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1932. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1931:—

Table showing building plans approved in the fourth quarter of 1932. Columns include District and Aggregate Population, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises, Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings, Other Buildings and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings, and Total. Sub-sections include Fourth Quarter of 1932 and Fourth Quarter of 1931.

Table showing building plans approved in the fourth quarter of 1931. Columns include District and Aggregate Population, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises, Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings, Other Buildings and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings, and Total. Sub-sections include Fourth Quarter of 1931 and Fourth Quarter of 1932.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the result of recent ascertainties of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Table showing prices and wages in the iron and steel industries. Columns include Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit, and Average selling price per ton. Sub-sections include Pig Iron and Manufactured Iron.

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainties referred to above resulted. * Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. † Stated to the nearest farthing. ‡ There was a slight increase, amounting to 0.02d.

in reductions in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in Lincolnshire and of iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland. In the case of West Cumberland and North Lancashire, however, by a concession on the part of the employers lower-paid workers were excepted from the reduction, and in the case of Lincolnshire, by a similar concession, the amount of the reduction due under the scale was modified.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England the change in selling prices was not sufficient to warrant a change in wages.

As regards Siemens steel workers in South West Wales, as wages had previously reached the minimum provided for in the agreement, no reduction in wages was made following the ascertainment.

For details of the changes referred to see page 477 of the December GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

FUR TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer was charged with underpaying five female workers and was fined a total of £19. A son of the employer was charged with furnishing false information and was fined £10. Costs of £1 ls. were awarded, and arrears of wages amounting to £70 ls. 11d. were ordered to be paid by the employer.—*Rez v. Keith Lewis and Isadore Lewis. Old Street Police Court. 14th December, 1932.*

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was prosecuted for underpaying four male workers, failing to keep adequate records, and failing to post the Trade Board notice M.D. (16). He was fined 10s. on each of the six charges, with £4 4s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £27 were ordered to be paid.—*Rez v. Ernest Clement. Southend-on-Sea Police Court. 14th December, 1932.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following decisions are of general interest:—

Case No. 22255/32. (12.11.32.).

SECTIONS 7 (1) (ii) AND 7 (1) (iii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—NOT UNEMPLOYED AND AVAILABLE FOR WORK—APPLICANT BEING TRAINED AS TAXI-CAB DRIVER BY A CAB COMPANY—ON COMPLETION OF TRAINING ALLOWED USE OF TAXI-CAB OWNED BY COMPANY TO PLY FOR HIRE HOW AND WHEN HE PLEASED, OWNER RECEIVING PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNTS REGISTERED ON TAXI-METER—LARGE PROPORTION OF FELLOW TRAINEES INTERRUPTED THEIR TRAINING TO TAKE UP OTHER WORK—HELD TO BE UNEMPLOYED AND AVAILABLE FOR WORK.

The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant was unemployed and available for work from and including 10th September, 1932."

"Two questions arising in connection with the claim for unemployment benefit made by this claimant were referred to the Court of Referees by the Insurance Officer. They were, whether, as from 10th September, 1932, the claimant was (i) unemployed, (ii) available for work."

"On 2nd August of this year the claimant received a letter from the London General Cab Company, Limited, which stated that the company had a school for training men in the knowledge of London and for the driving examinations 'required by Scotland Yard' in the case of taxi-cab drivers, and that the period of training was normally from four to six months, and that the training was free. The letter then proceeds 'This company then undertakes to employ you at once on as good terms as those that obtain throughout the London cab trade.' The word 'then' in that sentence refers to the date on which the trainee has obtained a licence to drive a taxi-cab."

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1931 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for November, 1932.

"In these circumstances the answer to the first question referred to the Court of Referees depends upon whether the case is within Rule 1 or Rule 3 of Umpire's Decision 4903/20,* the rules of which are a codification of Umpire's decisions dating back to the year 1911.

"Officials of the London General Cab Company, Limited, have explained to me what is meant by the word 'employ' in the above quotation from the company's letter."

"The company allows the taxi-cab driver the use of a taxi-cab, with which he plies for hire how and when he pleases. The driver of the cab, when he returns at the end of the day to the company's garage, receives 30 per cent. of the amount shown on the taxi-meter as having been received for not more than two passengers, and the company retains the remaining 70 per cent. The driver is given the sums shown on the meter as 'extras,' that is to say, the sums paid for passengers in excess of two and for luggage carried on the outside of the cab. Any 'tips' received by the driver he is not required to account for. All the running costs of the cab and the cost of maintenance are borne by the company."

"This arrangement does not constitute the driver the employee of the company employed under a contract of service, but constitutes, as between the company and the driver, the relationship of bailor and bailee (see *Doggett v. Waterloo Taxi-cab Company* (1910) 2 K.B. 336, and *Smith v. General Motor Cab Company*, 11 A.C. 188).

"Since those decisions were given the definition of 'workman' in the Workmen's Compensation Act has been extended (see Section 9 (2) of the Act of 1923 and Section 3 (1) of the Act of 1925); but these sections only emphasise the fact that the driver of a taxi-cab in the circumstances I have mentioned is not employed under a contract of service but is a bailee."

"Whether the genesis of Rule 1 of Decision 4903/20 was that it was considered in the circumstances mentioned therein that the employment had commenced when the training which was a condition precedent was being undertaken, it is not necessary to enquire. It is sufficient to say that the claimant when undergoing his course of training was not within the rule, as he was not 'a person required to undergo a course of training with an employer as a condition of future employment at wages,' who 'will be employed for wages by the person giving the training when he is proficient.'"

"In my view the claimant's case is (so far as the question of unemployment is concerned) within Rule 3 of Umpire's Decision 4903/20, and the claimant should be held to be unemployed while undergoing the course of training."

"The second question referred to the Court of Referees related to the claimant's availability for work while training, a question which is considered in Rule 2 of the aforementioned decision."

"Two of the considerations mentioned in that rule are the payment of a substantial premium, and whether the course of training occupies the greater part of the trainee's time."

"As I have stated before no premium is paid for the course of training; but it appears from the evidence given by the claimant to the Court of Referees that if he does not enter into a contract of bailment with the company on the completion of the course, when he is qualified to drive a taxi-cab, he is liable to pay £4 4s. The question of payment, therefore, does not arise until the completion of the course."

"The trainee spends about eight hours a week at the school, and is instructed in driving outside the school for an hour in the morning and another hour in the afternoon. The length of this instruction depends, of course, on the adaptability of the trainee and his previous experience in driving a motor-car. The knowledge of London is acquired by the trainee in whatever manner he chooses to adopt outside the time spent at the school and in receiving instruction in driving."

"The question of availability for work in the case of trainees was considered at length in Umpire's Decision 4929/28,† which again was an attempt at codification of earlier decisions."

"The evidence given to me at the hearing of this appeal was that, of the hundred men who were training at the school in July last, thirty-seven have abandoned their training, and in the majority of these cases it has been because they have obtained insurable employment. These figures are significant having regard to the difficulty of obtaining employment at the present time. Other instances were given to me of men who have interrupted their training on obtaining temporary employment, and who have resumed the training when that employment terminated."

"I now propose to apply that evidence to the Rules enunciated in Umpire's Decision 4929/28."

"The second paragraph of Rule V. does not apply in this case. Rule VI. was framed when a claimant was required to prove as a condition of receiving unemployment benefit that he was genuinely seeking work. The opening words of Rule VII. appear to be applicable to this case, and in view of the evidence given to me the claimant, in my opinion, should be held to be available for work while he was training with the London General Cab Company, Limited."

"It would have been more satisfactory to have decided the question of the claimant's availability for work on his evidence with regard to his willingness to abandon the course of training if employment became available for him, but as the claimant was not before me when I heard this appeal I had no opportunity of questioning him on the point, and the Court of Referees has not asked him whether he would have been so willing. I can therefore only determine the question of the claimant's availability with reference to the availability of other trainees, which has been proved."

"As I am differing from the Court of Referees it should be stated that I have had an advantage, not possessed by the Court of Referees, of hearing evidence from officials of the London General Cab Company Limited; and, as it will have been observed, this decision is largely (if not wholly) based upon their evidence."

* See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 347.

† See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 183.

Case No. 23767/32. (8.12.32.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—FIVE-SHIFT WORKER ON SHORT TIME (THREE SHIFTS A WEEK, MONDAY TO WEDNESDAY) HELD TO BE UNEMPLOYED FOR ALL PURPOSES ON REMAINING DAYS OF WEEK.

The claimant, a sheet metal worker, had been employed for the past fifteen years on five days a week only, the hours of work being 9½ on each day from Monday to Thursday and 9 on Friday, a total of 47 hours a week. At the date of his claim for unemployment benefit the claimant was working short time, being employed on three days a week only (Monday to Wednesday) for a total of 24 hours."

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be allowed in respect of the three days on which the claimant was not working, i.e., Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Court was of opinion that the case fell within the principle contained in Decision 3387/29.

The Insurance Officer formally referred the case to the Umpire for a ruling whether Saturday could be regarded as a day of unemployment for benefit purposes, and the Umpire gave the following decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed."

"When a claimant has in any week worked the full number of days or shifts which constitute his normal working week he is not entitled to count for the purpose of benefit (though he may for the purpose of the rule of continuity) any day upon which he does not in fact work in that week (Decisions 5990/20,* 8533/20†)."

"When, owing to circumstances beyond his control, a claimant has not been able to work his full number of normal days or shifts in any week, the general rule is that he is to be held to be unemployed for all purposes on all the days of the week on which he does not work (see Decisions 7670/20,‡ 1151/25,§ 1193/26 (not printed), 539/28||). These decisions drew no distinction between shift-workers and day-workers, or piece-workers and time-workers. The general rule invariably applies to 5-shift workers, i.e., men who normally work one shift on each of five days in the week, and also 6-shift workers when one of the normal shifts is worked on a Sunday (Decision 3387/29¶)."

"An exception has been made to the general rule in the case of men whose work is compressed into four days of the week, and who are commonly described as 'four-shift workers' (see, for example, Decisions 130/25,** 1398/25,†† 21320/31,‡‡ 2217/31§§). The method of determining the day or days in respect of which they are to be deemed to be unemployed is stated in Decision 130/25.**"

"I agree with the Court of Referees that in the present case the claimant falls under the general rule and is entitled to benefit in respect of the three days of the week upon which he was not at work, although one of those days was a Saturday, upon which day he is not usually employed."

Case No. 24289/32. (16.12.32.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT AND SECTION 4 (1) OF (NO. 2) ACT, 1924—TRADE DISPUTE—APPLICANT LOST EMPLOYMENT AT MILL OWING TO STOPPAGE—EMPLOYER'S DECISION NOT TO IMPOSE NEW RATES WAS MADE AFTER TERMINATION OF STOPPAGE—HELD TO BE DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN DISPUTE.

The Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation instructed the members of all unions affiliated to it to withdraw their labour from all cotton manufacturing mills as from 29th August, 1932. The claimant, a labourer employed in the twisting department of one of the mills affected, did not report for work on 29th August, 1932, although the mill remained open for some hours on that day."

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed. The Court found that the claimant had lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises where he was employed. They also found that he was not entitled to relief from disqualification under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the (No. 2) Act, 1924."

It was subsequently ascertained from the employer that the claimant was one of several young persons who, owing to their age, were not receiving full wages, and that the Federation of Masters instructed all members to use their discretion regarding low-paid workers. It was not until after the claimant resumed employment that it was decided that he would not suffer a reduction in his wages. The Umpire's decision was as follows:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed."

"I agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the premises at which he was employed, and that he was directly interested in the dispute throughout the stoppage, for it has been ascertained that it was not until after the stoppage ceased that the claimant's employers decided that no reduction should be made

* See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 391.

† See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 534.

‡ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 486.

§ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 636.

|| See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 44.

¶ See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 262.

** See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 574.

†† See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 651.

‡‡ See Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 255.

§§ Not published.

in his wages. He is, therefore, unable to escape disqualification under Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920."

"The Court of Referees also held that he participated in the dispute and withdrew his labour, which is in accordance with the evidence that was before the Court. But there is evidence now before me that on 29th August the claimant, when on his way to present himself for work as usual, met his room foreman in the street, who told him that there was no work; so the claimant did not actually enter the mill. It is, therefore, doubtful whether he withheld his labour. It is, however, not necessary to decide this issue, as he was, at any rate, directly interested in the dispute, as already stated."

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

Recent Proceedings.

CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING, NORTHAMPTON.—A difference having arisen between the two sides of the Government Contractors Arbitration Board, Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire to determine whether "the conditions in what is known as the 'Red Book' or whether the conditions in the National Conference Agreement" are applicable to Government contract work. Mr. Willis made an award on 10th December, 1932, that the former conditions are no longer applicable to Government work, but that the conditions in the National Conference Agreement are applicable to such work.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order, N.I.H.H.G. (48), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland and dated 20th December, 1932, confirming the fixation and variation of certain piece-work basis time-rates for male workers, the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece-rates for female workers, and the variation and/or fixation of corresponding general overtime rates for male and female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade, and specifying 5th January, 1933, as the date from which such minimum rates become effective.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal W.D. (21), dated 13th December, 1932, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 2nd February, 1933.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (31), dated 31st December, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 23rd February, 1933.

REGULATIONS.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Regulations dated 12th December, 1932, (S.R. & O. 1932, No. 1053/S.53) issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

[NOTE.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Agricultural Statistics, 1931. Vol. XX. Part II. Prices of grain, livestock and other agricultural produce and requirements in Scotland.* Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 6d.).

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Glamorgan, Part I. County of Warwick, Part I.* (S.O. publications; price 3s. and 2s. 6d., respectively.) (ii) *Census of Scotland, 1931. Vol. I. Part 17: County of Fife. Part 18: County of Inverness. Part 19: County of Kincardine. Part 20: County of Kirkcubright.* (S.O. publications; price 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. and 2s., respectively.)

CHILD LABOUR.—Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932. Employment of Children. December 23rd, 1932. Circular 89. Scottish Education Department. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

HOURS OF WORK.—Hours of work and unemployment. Report to the Preparatory Conference, January, 1933. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 5s.)

HOUSING.—Consultative Council on local health administration and general health questions. Report of the Consultative Council in regard to the steps necessary to secure that State-aided houses will in future be let only to persons of the working classes. October, 1932. Department of Health for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.—Industrial relations in Great Britain. Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 36. (Published in London for the International Labour Office, by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 3s. 6d.)

MINING.—(i) Coal Mines Act, 1930. Report by the Board of Trade under Section 7 of the Act on the working of schemes under Part I of the Act during the year 1932. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4224; price 3d.) (ii) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1932. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4223; price 1d.) See page 7 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th September, 1932. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SAFETY.—(i) The use of abrasive wheels. Safety Pamphlet, No. 7. 4th edition. (ii) Fencing and other safety precautions for laundry machinery. Safety Pamphlet, No. 11. 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publications; price 9d. and 1s. 3d. respectively.)

TRADE UNIONS.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1932. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section II. Directory and summaries. (S.O. publication; price 2s.) See page 10 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933. Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed. First discussion. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 6s.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of November, 1932. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 11/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (iii) Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Appendices to minutes of evidence. Part IX. Written evidence received dealing with miscellaneous aspects of the unemployment insurance scheme. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6s.)

Contains (i) memoranda by chairmen of Courts of Referees; (ii) memoranda by National Council of Port Labour Employers and by Transport and General Workers' Union on port labour; (iii) correspondence referring to exception of railway workers from unemployment insurance; (iv) memoranda from Chambers of Commerce and of Trade; (v) memoranda from Joint Industrial Councils, and other documents.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1931. (S.O. publication; price 4s.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 15. Law. December, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1932.

ADMIRALTY.

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)

Rosyth : Tubular Tripods : Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Banded R.N.A. Depot Timber Jetty : W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Aluminium Sheets and Sections : British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Aluminium (11), Ltd., London, W.C.—Batteries and Cells : Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Batteries, Dry : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cap Ferrules : Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Cells, Inert : General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; Fuller Accumulator Co., (1926) Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cooking Apparatus : Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cotton Waste : W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Crane, Electric Travelling : Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley.—Cranes, Electric, Overhead Travelling : Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cutter, Motor : A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Cylinder Liners, Forged Steel : Thos. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Drawers, Knitted, long : Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—Electrical Installation : G. E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Engines, Diesel, for Motor and Pulling Pinnace : J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—Handkerchiefs, Black Silk : Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Ingots, Bronze : Mangane Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ingots, Copper : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C. Iron, Fire Bar : Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-

Tyne.—Lamps, Electric : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Lamp Fittings, Electric : Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lathes, Screwcutting : T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—Lead Sheet, Pure and Antimonial Lead : G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Balancing, Dynamic : C. F. R. Giesler, Ltd., London, W.C.—Machines, Boring, Milling, Drilling and Tapping : H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Milling, Vertical : Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Gorton.—Machine, Milling, Universal : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Machines, Punching and Shearing : Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone.—Machinery for Motor Cutter : Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Micanite : H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham; Attwater & Sons, Preston; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent. Panels, Distribution, etc. : Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Peas, Split : White Bros. Ltd., Liverpool.—Pinnace, Motor and Pulling : Hugh McLean & Son, Glasgow; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—Pump, Main, Air Exhausters, Motors, etc. : Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Pump, Motor-driven Hydraulic, Accumulator, etc. : Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Pump, Motor-driven Hydraulic : Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Pumps, Aircraft Lift, Replace parts for : John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Regulators, Automatic Boiler Feed Water : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchboards : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Switchgear, E.H.P. : Allen West & Co., Ltd., Southampton. Sub-contractor for Instrument Transformers : British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. Sub-contractor for Instruments : Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Tin in Block : Vivian, Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Bakery Plant : Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Bedsteads, Barrack : B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boots, Ankle : R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; W. Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—Bottles, Water : Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Braid and Lace : S. Simpson, Preston.—Brass Bar : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bronze Rod : Jas. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Brushes, Shaving : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Tooth : G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Builders' Ironmongery : Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cable, Electric : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Chassis Parts : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Clothing, Discharged Soldiers : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, W.D. Constabulary : Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow.—Compressed Air Charging Plant : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Copper : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; H. T. Long & Sons, London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cotton, Drab, Brown, etc. : Thos. Whittles, Ltd., Leek.—Cotton Waste : Spencer Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose, Ltd., Manchester.—Drawers, Woollen : I. & R. Morley, Heanor; John Haines & Co., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester; Moore Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester.—Engines, Petrol : Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames; Armstrong Saurer Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Engraving Machines : Taylor Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.—Floor Polish : Fortune & Co., Preston.—Glycerine : U.K. Glycerine Association, Ltd., Warrington.—Haversacks : Mills Equipment, Co., London, E.C.—Jerseys, Pullover : I. & R. Morley, Heanor; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—Jig and Gauge Boring Machines : Bryant Symons & Co., London, S.W.—Laces, Leather : Chipstone & Whitwell, Kettering.—Metal Rod : Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Frognall.—Methylated Spirit : J. M. Mills, Ltd., Stockport.—Motor Spares : Garner Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—Puttees : Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Hall Tankard & Co., Ltd., Batley.—Sash Line : British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.C.—Shoes, Canvas, Rubber Sole : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Steel, Mild : Grovesend Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Gorseinon.—Strappings, Leather : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Timber, English : J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; British Timber & Wood Paving Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Vehicles, 6-Wheeled, Spares : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Building Works : Armagh : Double-storied Barrack Block, etc. : Wm. Dowling, Ltd., Belfast. Blackdown : Dental Centre, 24 Married Soldiers' Quarters and 2 Bath Houses : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Bovington : Artificers' Work : Arthur E. Guest, Ltd., London, N. Bulford : Internal and External Painting : A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Catterick : Periodical Services : J. R. Surtees, Blackhill. Chatham : Cookhouse and Dining Accommodation : J. W. Leach & Son, Ltd., Rochester. Colchester : Cookhouse and Dining Room Block : F. Hutton & Son,

Colchester. Didcot : Floor Repairs : Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Farnborough : 3 Barrack Blocks and Regimental Institute : T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Isle of Wight : Periodical Services : A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Lichfield : Roof Repairs : W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. Netley and Southampton : Periodical Services : Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Pontefract and Leeds : Periodical Services : F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Portsmouth : Alterations to Quarters : Cortis and Hankins, Drayton. Sirensall : Erection of Gymnasium : Jaram & Sons, Scarborough. Tidworth : Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters : P. C. King, Pewsey. Central Heating Installation : G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Trowbridge; Periodical Services : Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. Weymouth, Portland and Dorchester : Periodical Services : A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Woolwich : Wheel Testing Track, Royal Arsenal : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Erection of Sports Pavilion and Reconstruction of Cookhouse : Rigg and Remington, Ltd., London, S.W.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Dummy : H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Engine Installation : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work : Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—Aircraft, Modifications : De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgbare.—Aircraft, Repairs : H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—Aircraft, Spares : A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Work on : Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Bombs : Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bomb Carriers : Arrow Aircraft (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—Bomb Carriers, Modifications : Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Bomb Sights : Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall, Ltd., Raunds.—Buildings and Works Services : Alteration to Slipway (Pembroke Dock), R. Robinson & Co. (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Internal and External Painting (Leuchars and Donibristle), Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford.—Cotton Rags : S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—Engines, Aero : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aero, and Carburettor Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aero, and Repairs : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Ball Bearings : Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Engines, Aero, Conversion and Tests : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Magneto Spares : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aero, Research Running : Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aero, Spares : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero, Spares and Type Test : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Tests : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Work on : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Flying Boots and Socks : G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—Goggles, Mask : Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Hose, Armoured : Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—Jackets and Trousers : L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Lathes, Reconditioning : Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Linen Fabric : Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machinery, Woodworking : Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—Morris Chassis : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Boat Repairs : British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—Parachutes, Conversion, Repair, etc. : Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Piping : British Mannesman Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, S. Wales.—Projector, Sound Film : British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Sheets, Cotton : G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Suits, Aviation : G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Switches and Generator : A. P. Lundberg & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Trailer Axles, etc. : Taskers of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover.—Uniforms, Bandsmens : Hobson & Son (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Watches : Baume & Co., London, E.C.; Boodle & Dunthorne, Liverpool.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asphalt : Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bandages : R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—Cables : Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cement : Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—Colas : Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Drill : E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drugs : Dakin Bros., Ltd., London, E.; May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines : Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Equipment : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—Lint : Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Lorry : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lymph : Lister Institute, Marazion.—Meters : G. Kent, Ltd., Luton; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Paint : Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—Paper : Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green.—Printing : Oliver & Boyd, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Quinine : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Railings : Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sanitary Fittings :

Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Static Transformers : Ferranti Ltd., Hollinwood.—Steel Plates : Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Towers : Painter Bros., Ltd., Hereford.—Steel Tubes : Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Tyres : Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steelwork : Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Surgical Instruments : Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tar : Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Underframe and Bogies : Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Ventilator Louvres : P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Waterworks Material : Guest & Chimes, Ltd., Rotherham.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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