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REVOCATION OF CERTAIN DEFENCE REGULATIONS.

An Order in Council was made by His Majesty on 9th May, 1945, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939 and 1940, revoking or amending certain Regulations made under those Acts, and an article dealing with this Order was published on page 73 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945. A further Order in Council* was made on 28th September, revoking wholly or partly, or amending, certain other Regulations. Among the Regulations now revoked are the following Regulations of the Defence (General) Regulations which have been referred to, as indicated below, in earlier issues of this GAZETTE:—

Regulation 1A, which relates to interference with persons in His Majesty's service, etc., is wholly revoked. An amendment to this Regulation, arising from the introduction of Regulation 1AA, was dealt with in an article on page 59 of the April, 1944, issue of this GAZETTE. The revocation of Regulation 1AA involved a further alteration to Regulation 1A—See page 73 of the May, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE.

Regulation 58AD, which relates to the training of boys and girls, is partly revoked. The parts revoked are those under which the Minister of Labour and National Service was empowered to issue an Order requiring boys and girls who had attained the age of 16 years but had not attained the age of 18 years to register certain information about themselves.—See page 55 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1942.

Under the powers conferred by this Regulation, the Minister in December, 1941, made the Registration of Boys and Girls Order, 1941, which was the subject of an article on page 7 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942. The first registration under this Order was held on 31st January, 1942, and related to boys born between 1st February, 1924, and 31st January, 1925 (both dates inclusive). A number of registrations were subsequently held, and were dealt with from time to time in articles

in various issues of this GAZETTE. The last registration under the Order, which covered boys and girls born between 1st July, 1929, and 28th July, 1929, both dates inclusive, took place on 28th July, 1945, and was referred to in an article on page 114 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1945.

Regulation 60 AC, which relates to a special temporary provision for the closing of shops in certain areas, is wholly revoked.—See page 229 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1941.

The Defence (Summer Time) Regulations, 1939, which provided that during specified periods summer time should be two hours in advance of Greenwich mean time, are also revoked by the new Order. Amendments to these Regulations were referred to in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1941 (page 114), and April, 1942 (page 99).

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRATION.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FORCE (REGISTRATION ORDERS) (REVOCATION) ORDER, 1945.

From time to time during 1941 and 1943, Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service providing that persons in Great Britain who were (a) nationals of certain allied and other foreign countries or (b) British protected persons, should register specified particulars at an Employment Exchange. These Orders were noticed in various issues of this GAZETTE—see, for example, the August, 1943, issue (page 110).

The International Labour Force (Registration Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1945,* has now been made by the Minister under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. Its effect is to revoke, as from 31st October, the Orders relating to the registration of (i) the nationals of Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Roumania, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Siam (or Thailand) and Yugoslavia and (ii) British protected persons.

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1,398. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1208. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1945.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in the early part of the insurance year, which normally begins on the first Monday in July. The classes of persons who are now within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Table on pages 202 and 203.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour, and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges, or have ceased to do so within a limited period, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries. Certain classes of persons to whom special types of unemployment books are issued (*e.g.*, Irish migratory labourers in agriculture) are excluded from the figures.

It is estimated that at July, 1945, 12,965,000 persons in Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes) and 675,000 under the Agricultural Scheme. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 years and females aged 14 and under 60 years. For the United Kingdom the corresponding totals were 13,300,500 and 699,500 respectively. The Table in the next column gives an analysis of these totals according to age and sex.

Estimated numbers of Insured Persons at July, 1945.

	Great Britain.		United Kingdom.	
	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.
Males—				
Aged 21 and under 65	6,620,000	434,000	6,787,560	454,000
Aged 18 to 20 ..	356,000	35,000	374,560	37,200
Aged 16 and 17 ..	493,000	37,000	506,510	38,100
Aged 14 and 15 ..	367,000	28,000	375,700	28,500
Total—				
Aged 14 and under 65	7,836,000	534,000	8,044,330	557,800
Females—				
Aged 21 and under 60	3,553,000	96,000	3,635,000	96,550
Aged 18 to 20 ..	712,000	31,000	733,620	31,100
Aged 16 and 17 ..	504,000	10,000	517,950	10,050
Aged 14 and 15 ..	360,000	4,000	369,600	4,000
Total—				
Aged 14 and under 60	5,129,000	141,000	5,256,170	141,700
Grand Total—				
Aged 14 and over ..	12,965,000	675,000	13,300,500	699,500

An industrial analysis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1945, is given below:—

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1945 : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.		
	Males.			Females.			Grand Total.	Males.	
	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.		Aged 14 and under 65.	Aged 14 and under 60.
Agriculture* :—									
Farming, Forestry, etc. ..	55,470	391,300	446,770	11,540	107,830	119,370	588,140	468,830	119,990
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. ..	6,610	35,870	42,480	2,790	20,570	23,360	65,840	43,300	23,450
Total, Agriculture ..	62,080	427,170	489,250	14,330	128,400	142,730	653,980	512,130	143,440
Fishing ..	830	9,760	10,590	70	250	320	10,910	10,790	320
Mining :—									
Coal Mining ..	35,030	681,480	716,510	1,810	8,040	9,850	728,360	716,520	9,850
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ..	370	8,200	8,570	20	90	110	8,680	8,570	110
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ..	70	1,410	1,480	—	30	30	1,510	1,480	30
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	1,590	22,610	24,200	210	830	1,040	25,240	27,350	1,080
Slate Quarrying and Mining ..	150	3,460	3,610	—	20	20	3,630	3,610	20
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	520	6,930	7,450	520	1,380	1,900	9,350	7,650	1,920
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	1,030	9,470	10,500	180	660	840	11,340	10,910	840
Total, Mining ..	38,760	733,560	772,320	2,740	11,050	13,790	786,110	776,090	13,850
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—									
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	590	11,790	12,380	60	390	450	12,830	12,380	450
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc. ..	1,580	15,410	16,990	740	5,330	6,070	23,060	17,120	6,070
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ..	580	9,060	9,640	290	1,150	1,440	11,080	10,020	1,450
Total, N.-M. Mining Products ..	2,750	36,260	39,010	1,090	6,870	7,960	46,970	39,520	7,970
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ..	3,480	25,810	29,290	790	4,280	5,070	34,360	29,900	5,090
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	2,560	12,320	14,880	4,830	19,230	24,060	38,940	14,970	24,090
Glass :—									
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) ..	2,370	13,210	15,580	1,920	7,810	9,730	25,310	15,590	9,730
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. ..	2,080	10,210	12,290	1,080	6,370	7,450	19,740	12,290	7,450
Total, Glass ..	4,450	23,420	27,870	3,000	14,180	17,180	45,050	27,880	17,180
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—									
Chemicals ..	7,200	84,980	92,180	11,570	48,940	60,510	152,690	92,670	60,590
Explosives ..	1,260	80,010	81,270	2,070	95,140	97,210	178,480	81,330	97,260
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	1,550	12,720	14,270	1,760	6,850	8,610	22,880	14,360	8,620
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ..	4,380	40,170	44,550	6,650	22,730	29,380	73,930	44,670	29,540
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	14,390	217,880	232,270	22,050	173,660	195,710	427,980	233,030	196,010
Metal Manufacture :—									
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ..	640	14,480	15,120	50	790	840	15,960	15,120	840
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ..	9,790	138,440	148,230	2,470	25,380	27,850	176,080	148,250	27,850
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ..	2,730	60,930	63,660	1,910	18,850	20,760	84,420	64,010	20,810
Tin Plates ..	1,390	8,500	9,890	520	2,150	2,670	12,560	9,890	2,670
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	1,680	24,440	26,120	1,010	7,520	8,530	34,650	26,130	8,550
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. ..	1,680	17,620	19,300	1,220	9,100	10,320	29,620	19,300	10,320
Total, Metal Manufacture ..	17,910	264,410	282,320	7,180	63,790	70,970	353,290	282,700	71,040
Engineering, etc. :—									
General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ..	74,530	708,220	782,750	27,090	324,540	351,630	1,134,380	792,560	355,420
Electrical Engineering ..	14,180	93,270	107,450	6,480	59,000	65,480	172,930	108,380	65,750
Marine Engineering, etc. ..	5,530	64,950	70,480	530	9,970	10,500	80,980	79,430	10,510
Constructional Engineering ..	3,770	32,300	36,070	560	5,460	6,020	42,090	36,290	6,030
Total, Engineering ..	98,010	898,740	996,750	34,660	398,970	433,630	1,430,380	1,016,660	437,710
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—									
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ..	59,530	546,320	605,850	18,440	254,310	272,750	878,600	626,030	278,190
Carriages, Carts, etc. ..	2,570	8,440	11,010	690	2,450	3,140	14,150	11,330	3,190
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. ..	4,450	36,800	41,250	590	5,030	5,620	46,870	41,450	5,620
Total, Vehicles ..	66,550	591,560	658,110	19,720	261,790	281,510	939,620	678,810	287,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	18,070	209,790	227,860	1,830	19,790	21,620	249,480	248,710	21,890
Other Metal Industries :—									
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ..	4,030	35,550	39,580	1,950	10,630	12,580	52,160	39,790	12,580
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	9,490	22,990	32,480	1,210	4,250	5,460	37,940	33,340	5,540
Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc. ..	13,320	99,530	112,850	14,300	142,180	156,480	269,330	112,930	156,510
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ..	3,190	17,560	20,750	2,560	12,780	15,340	38,090	20,760	15,340
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	1,960	14,230	16,190	2,120	15,390	17,510	33,700	16,210	17,510
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ..	960	8,270	9,230	1,290	6,890	8,180	17,410	9,250	8,180
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ..	2,740	13,110	15,850	620	3,410	4,030	19,880	16,820	4,080
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ..	1,030	6,300	7,330	950	5,520	6,470	13,800	7,460	6,500
Metal Industries not separately specified ..	22,200	149,510	171,710	19,910	116,100	136,010	307,720	172,470	136,110
Total, Other Metals ..	58,920	367,050	425,970	44,910	317,150	362,060	788,030	429,030	362,350

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

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1945—continued.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.			
	Males.			Females.			Grand Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.		Aged 14 and under 65.	Aged 14 and under 60.	
Textiles :—										
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	3,470	32,040	35,510	8,560	68,150	76,710	112,220	35,510	76,740	112,250
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	2,050	25,460	27,510	7,080	62,310	69,390	96,900	27,510	69,390	96,900
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	5,520	57,500	63,020	15,640	130,460	146,100	209,120	63,020	146,130	209,150
Woollen and Worsted	5,370	45,000	50,370	12,210	64,160	76,370	126,740	50,790	76,880	127,670
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	730	8,340	9,070	2,940	13,830	16,770	25,840	9,260	17,330	26,590
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture	910	9,980	10,890	1,670	6,780	8,450	19,340	10,890	8,460	19,350
Linen	500	2,360	2,860	1,090	5,600	6,690	9,550	17,980	36,470	54,450
Jute	670	3,240	3,910	1,160	8,410	9,570	13,480	3,910	9,570	13,480
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,350	3,860	5,210	2,170	8,650	10,820	16,030	5,750	13,010	18,760
Hosiery	2,150	10,130	12,280	11,230	36,570	47,800	60,080	12,350	48,100	60,450
Lace	290	2,120	2,410	850	3,370	4,220	6,630	2,410	4,330	6,740
Carpets	240	1,940	2,180	660	2,780	3,440	5,620	2,230	3,500	5,730
Other Textiles	2,420	14,630	17,050	8,720	34,690	43,410	60,460	17,500	46,150	63,650
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. . .	3,080	29,240	32,320	3,680	15,360	19,040	51,360	34,690	20,540	55,230
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	23,230	188,340	211,570	62,020	330,660	392,680	604,250	230,780	430,470	661,250
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur :—										
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. . . .	2,780	18,740	21,520	1,710	9,440	11,150	32,670	21,740	11,300	33,040
Leather Goods	1,030	5,120	6,150	2,710	8,360	11,070	17,220	6,200	11,180	17,380
<i>Total, Leather</i>	3,810	23,860	27,670	4,420	17,800	22,220	49,890	27,940	22,480	50,420
Clothing :—										
Tailoring	6,210	31,470	37,680	34,640	95,700	130,340	168,020	38,560	134,840	173,400
Dress Making and Millinery	860	5,900	6,760	15,650	30,030	45,680	52,440	6,820	46,450	53,270
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) . . .	470	3,240	3,710	1,550	6,600	8,150	11,860	3,800	8,330	12,130
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . . .	660	3,530	4,190	15,510	30,660	46,170	50,360	5,530	65,980	71,510
Other Dress Industries	490	2,370	2,860	3,130	8,330	11,460	14,320	2,870	11,620	14,490
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	9,480	41,900	51,380	7,500	34,570	42,070	93,450	52,270	42,180	94,450
<i>Total, Clothing</i>	18,170	88,410	106,580	77,980	205,890	283,870	390,450	109,850	309,400	419,250
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—										
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	11,780	58,110	69,890	14,950	45,930	60,880	130,770	74,720	62,540	137,260
Grain Milling	2,150	19,520	21,670	1,650	6,450	8,100	29,770	23,050	8,240	31,290
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery .	1,720	11,750	13,470	5,820	15,830	21,650	35,120	13,500	21,710	35,210
Other Food Industries	6,810	47,350	54,160	12,490	52,410	64,900	119,080	55,880	66,340	122,220
Drink Industries	10,680	61,120	71,800	7,840	28,060	35,900	107,700	73,180	36,410	109,590
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff . . .	3,050	11,430	14,480	8,270	19,600	27,870	42,350	15,600	31,100	46,700
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i>	36,190	209,280	245,470	51,020	168,280	219,300	464,770	255,930	226,340	482,270
Woodworking, etc. :—										
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	11,390	45,270	56,660	2,250	16,260	18,510	75,170	58,010	18,560	76,570
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	3,540	10,690	14,230	1,550	10,090	11,640	25,870	14,470	11,660	26,130
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. . . .	10,020	30,150	40,170	3,510	16,750	20,260	60,430	41,220	20,650	61,870
Other Woodworking	3,290	10,460	13,750	1,420	5,530	6,950	20,700	14,210	7,030	21,240
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i>	28,240	96,570	124,810	8,730	48,630	57,360	182,170	127,910	57,900	185,810
Building and Contracting :—										
Building	82,270	397,790	480,060	3,640	13,600	17,240	497,300	494,160	17,530	511,690
Public Works Contracting, etc.	7,100	130,180	137,280	1,160	5,930	7,090	144,370	142,390	7,160	149,550
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	89,370	527,970	617,340	4,800	19,530	24,330	641,670	636,550	24,690	661,240
Paper, Printing, etc. :—										
Paper and Paper Board	3,080	27,830	30,910	3,500	13,450	16,950	47,860	31,380	17,270	48,650
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery .	2,640	12,080	14,720	8,090	23,370	31,460	46,180	14,870	31,840	46,710
Wall Paper Making	40	430	470	110	510	620	1,090	470	620	1,090
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	330	1,370	1,700	770	2,100	2,870	4,570	1,720	2,870	4,590
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding . . .	16,840	80,440	97,280	20,210	50,130	70,340	167,620	99,240	71,620	170,860
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i>	22,930	122,150	145,080	32,680	89,560	122,240	267,320	147,680	124,220	271,900
Other Manufacturing Industries :—										
Rubber	2,400	32,240	34,640	3,040	22,550	25,590	60,230	34,800	25,610	60,410
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	260	3,930	4,190	220	1,790	2,010	6,200	4,200	2,010	6,210
Brushes and Brooms	770	3,540	4,310	1,500	4,350	5,850	10,160	4,400	5,950	10,350
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	6,020	32,350	38,370	4,270	30,130	34,400	72,770	38,470	34,470	72,940
Musical Instruments	310	1,150	1,460	110	520	630	2,090	1,480	630	2,110
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	820	1,910	2,730	890	2,610	3,500	6,230	2,770	3,590	6,360
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	10,580	75,120	85,700	10,030	61,950	71,980	157,680	86,120	72,260	158,380
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	8,340	130,650	138,990	3,850	22,870	26,720	165,710	141,860	26,970	168,830
Transport and Communication :—										
Railway Service	26,460	163,960	190,420	3,990	71,370	75,360	265,780	193,180	75,630	268,810
Tramway and Omnibus Service	4,180	125,650	129,830	2,630	77,840	80,470	210,300	135,070	80,580	215,650
Other Road Passenger Transport	1,370	11,870	13,240	350	1,600	1,950	15,190	13,850	2,000	15,850
Goods Transport by Road	14,000	116,940	130,940	2,180	10,300	12,480	143,420	134,550	12,610	147,160
Shipping Service	10,000	125,000	135,000	1,350	5,330	6,680	141,680	137,330	6,770	144,100
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service :—										
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) . .	2,990	98,710	101,700	430	2,530	2,960	104,660	104,340	2,960	107,300
Harbour, River and Canal Service	1,390	23,780	25,170	230	2,190	2,420	27,590	26,160	2,450	28,610
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i>	4,380	122,490	126,870	660	4,720	5,380	132,250	130,500	5,410	135,910
Other Transport, Communication, etc. . . .	2,280	16,670	18,950	1,070	5,560	6,630	25,580	19,170	6,680	25,850
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	62,670	682,580	745,250	12,230	176,720	188,950	934,200	783,650	189,680	973,330
Distributive Trades	138,460	472,330	610,790	264,470	569,630	834,100	1,444,890	635,140	850,250	1,485,390
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* . .	12,590	72,050	84,640	25,100	117,910	143,010	227,650	87,550	144,300	231,850
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—										
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)	17,830	311,440	329,270	28,320	354,810	383,130	712,400	343,650	391,530	735,180
National Fire Service	70	44,210	44,280	110	14,290	14,400	58,680	44,950	14,610	59,560
Local Government Service	12,930	263,200	276,130	22,820	208,260	231,080	507,210	281,950	232,420	514,370
Professional Services	12,520	68,300	80,820	25,730	129,780	155,510	236,330	82,900	158,260	241,160
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	12,190	39,220	51,410	16,530	42,920	59,450	110,860	52,750	60,340	113,090
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc., Service	7,290	76,490	83,780	28,590	229,020	257,610	341,390	86,870	264,220	351,090
Laundry Service	5,690	15,900	21,590	15,290	85,530	100,820	122,410	22,300	103,810	126,110
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,010	4,380	5,390	3,500	14,360	17,860	23,250	5,580	18,110	23,690
Other Personal Services†	4,100	53,810	57,910	410	2,910	3,320	61,230	59,030	3,340	62,370
Other Industries and Services	7,960	46,750	54,710	22,120	49,100	71,220	125,930	56,270	71,950	128,220
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i>	81,590	923,700	1,005,290	163,420	1,130,980	1,294,400	2,299,690	1,036,250	1,318,590	2,354,840
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry† . .	70	14,260	14,330	50	12,180	12,230	26,560	14,700	12,380	27,080
GRAND TOTAL*	925,000	7,445,000	8,370,000	878,000	4,392,000	5,270,000	13,640,000	8,602,130	5,397,870	14,000,000

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

Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.

† These are ex-service personnel released or discharged from the Forces before July, 1945, who had had no insured employment before that date.

NUMBERS INSURED: 1939-1945.

For reasons of security, statistics of insured persons for the war years have hitherto been withheld from publication. A series of figures for each year from 1939 to 1945 is accordingly given below.

During this period certain changes have been made in the scope of unemployment insurance. On 1st July, 1940, the age at which contributory old age pensions became payable to women was lowered from 65 to 60 years (under the provisions of the Old Age and Widows Pensions Act, 1940) and women aged 60 and under 65 ceased to be insurable against unemployment as from that date. On 2nd September, 1940, the Unemployment Insurance Scheme was extended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, to include non-manual workers with a rate of remuneration exceeding £250, but not exceeding £420 a year.

In April, 1942, under the Unemployment Insurance (Emergency Powers) (Amendment) (No. 2 and No. 3) Regulations, 1942, employers and workpeople were relieved from liability for the payment of unemployment insurance contributions in respect of part-time employment for not more than 30 hours a week, when employment began during the war and the services were not such as were ordinarily performed by part-time workers. This amendment was almost entirely concerned with the employment of women, but the number of such women who were in employment up to July, 1941, was small and as they were excluded from insurance in April, 1942, comparison between the figures for July, 1942, and earlier dates is not appreciably affected. The effect of the foregoing changes on the estimated numbers insured has been as follows:—

	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.
Exclusion of women aged 60 and under 65 (1st July, 1940) ..	— 39,000	— 40,000
Inclusion of non-manual workers (£250-£420) (2nd Sept., 1940):		
Men	+ 345,000	+ 349,400
Women	+ 15,000	+ 15,100
Net change:		
Men	+ 345,000	+ 349,400
Women	— 24,000	— 24,900

The following Table shows the estimated number of males and females insured at July in each of the years 1939-1945 with separate figures for the General Scheme (including the Special Schemes for banking and insurance) and the Agricultural Scheme:—

(Thousands)						
Year (July).	Great Britain.			United Kingdom.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
General Scheme (including Special Schemes).						
1939	10,538	4,300	14,838	10,736	4,421	15,157
1940* { (a)	9,503	4,693	14,196	9,696	4,820	14,516
1940* { (b)	9,503	4,655	14,158	9,696	4,781	14,477
1940* { (c)	8,839	5,093	13,932	9,040	5,218	14,258
1941† { (d)	9,184	5,108	14,292	9,389	5,233	14,622
1942	8,775	5,631	14,406	9,002	5,754	14,756
1943	8,316	5,629	13,945	8,535	5,757	14,292
1944	8,039	5,426	13,465	8,252	5,553	13,805
1945	7,836	5,129	12,965	8,044	5,256	13,300
Agricultural Scheme.						
1939	661	49	710	691	50	741
1940* { (a)	584	62	646	615	63	678
1940* { (b)	584	61	645	615	62	677
1941	548	82	630	577	83	660
1942	538	117	655	564	118	682
1943	534	151	685	559	152	711
1944	531	154	685	555	154	709
1945	534	141	675	558	142	700
Total—All Schemes.						
1939	11,199	4,349	15,548	11,427	4,471	15,898
1940* { (a)	10,087	4,755	14,842	10,311	4,883	15,194
1940* { (b)	10,087	4,716	14,803	10,311	4,843	15,154
1940* { (c)	9,387	5,175	14,562	9,617	5,301	14,918
1941† { (d)	9,732	5,190	14,922	9,966	5,316	15,282
1942	9,313	5,748	15,061	9,566	5,872	15,438
1943	8,850	5,780	14,630	9,094	5,909	15,003
1944	8,570	5,580	14,150	8,807	5,707	14,514
1945	8,370	5,270	13,640	8,602	5,398	14,000

Recruitment for the Forces, offset to some extent by increased intake from the uninsured classes, led to a reduction between 1939 and 1945 of nearly 3,200,000 in the number of insured men (after allowing for the changes in scope referred to above). Among women, the peak of mobilisation for the Forces and industry was reached by mid-1943. In spite of the recruitment by that date of over 300,000 women for the Forces (a large majority of whom were withdrawn from insured employment) there was an increase between mid-1939 and that date of over 1,450,000 in the number of insured women. In the following two years there has been a decline due to a fall in the rate of

intake, coupled with an increase in the rate of wastage, particularly among women with household responsibilities.

The figures given above obviously do not provide a proper measure of the changes in the number of workpeople in employment. The numbers of insured persons unemployed fell during the war years from over 1½ millions to an insignificant figure, while the number of uninsured women in part-time employment increased to 900,000 by mid-1944.

Statistics of the estimated changes between mid-1939 and May, 1945, in the numbers of persons in employment (including employers, workers on own account and other uninsured persons—two part-time women being counted as a unit) were published in this GAZETTE for August, 1945, (pages 126 and 127). Corresponding figures for June and September, 1945, are given in the Table on page 194 of this issue.

ANALYSIS BY AGE AND SEX

The statistics of insured persons normally compiled distinguish four age groups, namely 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and under 21 and 21 and under 65 (men), 21 and under 60 (women). The estimated numbers of persons in each of these groups insured under the General Scheme, the Special Schemes for banking and insurance and the Agricultural Scheme in each of the years 1939 to 1945 are given in the following Table. A more detailed analysis for certain years is given in an article on page 193.

Year (July).	Estimated Numbers Insured.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with year before.	
	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.
Men aged 21 to 64 years.				
1939	9,135,000	9,318,200	—	—
1940	8,218,000	8,395,700	— 917,000	— 922,500
1941* { (a)	7,602,000	7,785,500	— 616,000	— 610,200
1941* { (b)	7,947,000	8,134,900	—	—
1942	7,693,000	7,896,800	— 254,000	— 238,100
1943	7,417,000	7,613,730	— 276,000	— 283,070
1944	7,224,000	7,415,800	— 193,000	— 197,930
1945	7,054,000	7,241,560	— 170,000	— 174,240
Young Men aged 18 to 20 years.				
1939	947,000	968,000	—	—
1940	764,000	785,500	— 183,000	— 182,500
1941	688,000	709,200	— 76,000	— 76,300
1942	564,000	586,900	— 124,000	— 122,300
1943	431,000	452,580	— 133,000	— 134,320
1944	402,000	422,900	— 29,000	— 29,680
1945	391,000	411,760	— 11,000	— 11,140
Boys aged 16 and 17 years.				
1939	642,000	656,900	—	—
1940	630,000	645,200	— 12,000	— 11,700
1941	623,000	637,900	— 7,000	— 7,300
1942	607,000	622,600	— 16,000	— 15,300
1943	564,000	579,370	— 43,000	— 43,230
1944	539,000	554,200	— 25,000	— 25,170
1945	530,000	544,610	— 9,000	— 9,590
Boys aged 14 and 15 years.				
1939	475,000	484,400	—	—
1940	475,000	484,430	—	— 30
1941	474,000	483,700	— 1,000	— 730
1942	449,000	459,550	— 25,000	— 24,150
1943	438,000	448,400	— 11,000	— 11,150
1944	405,000	414,000	— 33,000	— 34,400
1945	395,000	404,200	— 10,000	— 9,800
Women aged 21 years and over.				
1939	2,686,000	2,767,100	—	—
1940* { (c)	2,985,000	3,069,250	+ 299,000	+ 302,150
1940* { (d)	2,946,000	3,029,250	—	—
1941* { (a)	3,389,000	3,472,100	+ 443,000	+ 442,850
1941* { (b)	3,404,000	3,487,200	—	—
1942	3,996,000	4,074,200	+ 592,000	+ 587,000
1943	4,090,000	4,174,090	+ 94,000	+ 99,890
1944	3,925,000	4,008,000	— 165,000	— 166,090
1945	3,649,000	3,731,550	— 276,000	— 276,450
Young Women aged 18 to 20 years.				
1939	758,000	776,750	—	—
1940	851,000	872,300	+ 93,000	+ 95,550
1941	858,000	879,200	+ 7,000	+ 6,900
1942	810,000	831,200	— 48,000	— 48,000
1943	752,000	773,200	— 58,000	— 58,000
1944	753,000	774,400	+ 1,000	+ 1,200
1945	743,000	764,720	— 10,000	— 9,680
Girls aged 16 and 17 years.				
1939	532,000	545,050	—	—
1940	533,000	546,050	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
1941	541,000	554,100	+ 8,000	+ 8,050
1942	550,000	564,200	+ 9,000	+ 10,100
1943	545,000	559,130	— 5,000	— 5,070
1944	530,000	543,800	— 15,000	— 15,330
1945	514,000	528,000	— 16,000	— 15,800
Girls aged 14 and 15 years.				
1939	373,000	381,900	—	—
1940	386,000	395,320	+ 13,000	+ 13,420
1941	387,000	396,000	+ 1,000	+ 680
1942	392,000	402,050	+ 5,000	+ 6,050
1943	393,000	402,000	+ 1,000	— 50
1944	372,000	381,200	— 21,000	— 20,800
1945	364,000	373,600	— 8,000	— 7,600

* The figures for females on line (a) for 1940 include an estimate of the number of women aged 60 and under 65 who ceased to be insurable against unemployment at 1st July, 1940, and are therefore comparable with those for 1939. The figures on line (b) for 1940 and those for later years relate to females aged 14 and under 60 years.

† The figures on line (c) for 1941 exclude non-manual workers with a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 but not exceeding £420 a year, who first became insurable in September, 1940, while the figures on line (d) and those for later years include these non-manual workers.

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

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

The decline in the number of insured men over 18 years of age was due largely to recruitment for the Forces. The numbers aged 18 and under 21 were also affected, after 1940, by the result of the fall in the birth-rate shortly after the 1914-1918 war. The reduction in the number of insured boys under 18 years during the period under review was also due to this cause. Under the stimulus of the war effort large numbers of women and girls previously not in work took up insured employment, and the number of women aged 18 and over increased rapidly up to July, 1943, after which the number declined. The numbers of insured girls under 18 years increased year by year up to July, 1942, although the total girl population of these ages was falling.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The estimated numbers of males and females aged 14 years and over insured under the General Scheme and the Agricultural Scheme in July of the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1943 and 1945, in each Region as constituted in July, 1945, are shown below.

(Thousands.)						
Region.	1939.	1940*		1941†		1943. 1945.
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
Males.						
London and S. Eastern ..	2,509	2,170	1,823	1,920	1,677	1,638
Eastern ..	566	500	478	491	462	427
Southern ..	496	449	436	449	415	387
S. Western ..	574	522	515	530	487	449
Midlands ..	1,067	993	982	1,011	938	857
N. Midlands ..	798	722	694	709	667	627
N. Eastern ..	1,019	919	874	897	821	779
N. Western ..	1,589	1,474	1,386	1,433	1,283	1,204
Northern ..	700	636	596	611	578	567
Scotland ..	1,188	1,065	1,014	1,044	962	906
Wales ..	592	553	525	535	496	473
N. Ireland ..	227	223	228	232	242	231

Females.						
London and S. Eastern ..	1,156	1,226	1,216	1,183	1,190	1,347
Eastern ..	171	192	191	230	230	267
Southern ..	133	159	158	205	206	254
S. Western ..	163	189	188	232	232	269
Midlands ..	434	484	480	544	545	596
N. Midlands ..	300	325	322	359	360	384
N. Eastern ..	418	457	453	486	487	512
N. Western ..	807	873	864	934	935	967
Northern ..	150	168	167	190	190	254
Scotland ..	462	495	491	538	539	593
Wales ..	95	115	114	168	168	225
N. Ireland ..	121	127	126	126	126	128

Total.						
London and S. Eastern ..	3,665	3,396	3,386	3,006	3,110	3,024
Eastern ..	737	692	691	708	721	729
Southern ..	629	608	607	641	655	669
S. Western ..	737	711	710	747	762	756
Midlands ..	1,501	1,477	1,473	1,526	1,556	1,534
N. Midlands ..	1,098	1,047	1,044	1,053	1,069	1,051
N. Eastern ..	1,437	1,376	1,372	1,360	1,384	1,333
N. Western ..	2,396	2,347	2,338	2,320	2,368	2,250
Northern ..	850	804	803	786	801	832
Scotland ..	1,650	1,560	1,556	1,552	1,583	1,555
Wales ..	687	668	667	693	703	721
N. Ireland ..	348	350	349	354	358	370

The figures for the various Regions reflect the changes in the distribution of industrial man-power brought about by the war. While the total number of insured men and women taken together shows a net decrease since 1939 in every Region in Great Britain, the decrease was particularly marked in the London and South Eastern Region where it amounted to nearly 25 per cent. of the numbers in 1939. There was also a comparatively substantial net drop in the North Eastern and North Western Regions, where the additional intake of women into industry was insufficient to offset substantially the heavy recruitment of men for the forces. In these two Regions large numbers of women were normally employed before the war. On the other hand the net fall was comparatively slight in the Southern Region and Wales where there was a relatively heavy increase in the number of insured women.

AGE ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS.

CHANGES BETWEEN 1937 AND 1945.

The statistics of insured persons normally compiled distinguish four age groups, namely 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 to 20 and 21 to 64 (men), 21 to 59 (women). During the war years from 1942 onwards analyses by sample have been made in order to obtain information as to the changes within the adult groups. The results of these analyses are given below. The figures relate to Great Britain only and include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme as well as those insured under the General Scheme but they exclude persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which corresponding analyses are not available. The figures for 1937 given below are based on a sample analysis made in that year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1938, page 300), but they include estimated adjustments for changes in the scope of the scheme made since 1937 so as to secure reasonable comparability with the figures for 1942 to 1945.

*† See footnotes in first column on page 192.

(Thousands.)					
Age-Group.	1937	1942	1943	1944	1945
Males.					
14 and 15 ..	523	448	437	404	394
16 and 17 ..	722	599	557	533	524
18 to 20 ..	757	560	428	401	390
21 to 25 ..	1,564	528	504	515	562
26 to 30 ..	1,525	810	694	602	515
31 to 35 ..	1,368	1,064	953	892	833
36 to 40 ..	1,118	1,165	1,108	1,064	1,024
41 to 45 ..	935	1,074	1,085	1,103	1,094
46 to 50 ..	856	926	938	932	926
51 to 55 ..	758	838	834	832	826
56 to 60 ..	670	732	750	736	740
61 to 64 ..	429	491	498	499	487
Total, Males ..	11,225	9,235	8,786	8,513	8,315
Females.					
14 and 15 ..	409	388	389	367	359
16 and 17 ..	564	539	533	519	502
18 to 20 ..	567	795	739	742	732
21 to 25 ..	828	1,080	989	971	934
26 to 30 ..	556	772	726	645	558
31 to 35 ..	378	601	638	587	522
36 to 40 ..	286	512	555	524	481
41 to 45 ..	211	400	457	459	430
46 to 50 ..	154	272	323	331	318
51 to 55 ..	108	176	210	220	218
56 to 59 ..	62	95	109	106	109
Total, Females ..	4,123	5,630	5,668	5,471	5,163

The reduction between 1937 and 1945 in the number of boys aged 14 to 17 insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is accounted for by the fall in the birth rate between 1919 and 1931. In the case of girls of the same ages the same factor has operated, but its effect has been partly offset by an increase in the proportion of girls who entered insurance during the war years. The figures for young men aged 18 to 20 are obviously affected mainly by recruitment for the Forces during the war years. In the case of young women of those ages, in spite of recruitment for the Forces, there was a very substantial increase between 1937 and 1942 in the numbers insured. This increase was partly due to the higher birth rate in the years 1921 to 1924, as compared with the years 1916 to 1919. The fall in the numbers of insured young women between 1942 and 1945 is mainly due to the fall in the birth rate.

In the case of men aged 21 to 25, there was an increase between 1943 and 1945 in the numbers insured which was partly due to the fact that the number of births in 1922 to 1924 was greater than the number in the years 1917 to 1919. The steady fall since 1942 among both men and women in the age group 26 to 30 is also largely due to the decline in the birth rate during the war of 1914 to 1918. In addition, a number of men from these age groups were recruited for the Forces.

Among women, the figures for ages 26 and over show, as might be expected, that the peak of mobilisation for industry was reached at a later date for the older women than for the younger. On the other hand, there was, by 1945, a marked decline from the peak among women under 50.

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Women's Consultative Committee, which advises the Minister of Labour and National Service, has been reappointed. The original Committee* was formed in March, 1941, to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions affecting the recruiting and registration of women, and on the best methods of securing their services for the war effort. This Committee has completed its work and has been dissolved.

The reappointed Committee will advise on resettlement problems, its terms of reference being: "To advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions relating to the resettlement of women in civilian life." The new Committee held its first meeting on 24th October under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The members of the Committee are: Miss Alice Bacon, M.P.; Viscountess Davidson, O.B.E., M.P.; Miss Dorothy Elliott, O.B.E., J.P.; Mrs. Walter Elliot; Miss Florence Hancock, O.B.E.; the Countess of Limerick, C.B.E.; Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P.; Miss Marjorie Maxse, C.B.E.; and Miss Mary Sutherland, J.P. Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., adviser to the Minister of Labour and National Service on women's training, is also associated with the Committee.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-42.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

Young men born between 1st January, 1928, and 31st March, 1928, both dates inclusive, are required to register under the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, on 1st December, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts; those who have already registered under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts. As in the case of other recent registrations, the men concerned are to be given an opportunity of expressing an option for underground coal mining employment as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces of the Crown.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1941 (page 52).

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed, in June last, by the President of the Board of Trade "to consider and report what additional information should be collected at future Censuses of Production and to recommend what amendments should be made to the Census of Production Act" have now presented their Report*.

In introducing the Report, the Committee refer to the additional statistical information which it will be necessary to collect at future Censuses of Production in order to implement the proposals set out in the White Paper on Employment Policy.† In this connection they emphasise that the information to be collected must be precise; that the duplication of work between different Government Departments should be avoided; that common industrial classifications in the collection and analysis of the data should be adopted by all Government Departments; that international comparisons of Census results should be made easier; and that early publication of results is essential if the data collected are to be put to their best use, particularly in relation to employment policy.

The Committee recommend that the Census of Production Act should be amended to allow the collection of particulars of wages, salaries, depreciation, rent, rates and taxes (other than taxes on profits) and other principal items of costs. These additional particulars would enable more accurate estimates of productivity per head to be made from the results of the Census. With regard to wages and salaries, the Committee point out that the Census of Production Act specifically prohibits the Board of Trade from collecting particulars about wages at a Census of Production. It therefore, has, been necessary for supplementary enquiries into the wages of operatives to be carried out, on a voluntary basis, by the Ministry of Labour for each Census since 1924 and to calculate the total wages bill from the returns of firms furnishing information to both Departments. This procedure has proved unsatisfactory and has involved unnecessary work which would be avoided if the wages paid were entered on each Census schedule.

The Census of Production Act provides for the collection of information as to the number of days on which work was carried on; but the difficulty of obtaining accurate results led to the omission of the item at each Census after the first. Information about the number of hours worked in each industry has, however, been provided by special enquiries of the Ministry of Labour. The Committee consider that a much better indication of the activity of industrial workers would be furnished by the number of man-hours worked per week, and they recommend that such figures should in future be collected in connection with the Census of Production. In view, however, of difficulties in certain industries, the Committee consider that compulsory powers for the collection of man-hour statistics should not be applied until after consultation with each industry as to its practicability.

Other recommendations of the Committee relate to the collection of information analysing the extent of control of production firms, certain relaxations as regards restrictions on the disclosure to Government Departments of information relating to individual firms and on the publication of results, and to the collection of information relating to capital assets employed (fixed capital assets, stocks and work in progress) and changes in such assets, and to the different categories of manufacturers' sales.

In a reply to a question in the House of Commons on 29th October, the President of the Board of Trade stated that he agreed with the recommendations of the Report of the Census of Production Committee. He added that the necessary legislation could not be undertaken during the present Session, but that it would be introduced as soon as practicable. It was hoped that it would be possible to take a full Census of Production, on the new basis, for 1947. In the meantime, arrangements would be made to take a partial census for 1946 covering a limited number of industries. If necessary, existing temporary powers could be used to introduce for this purpose the reforms recommended by the Committee.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistics showing the distribution of man-power in June, 1939, June, 1943, June, 1944, and May, 1945, were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945 (pages 126 and 127). The figures for May, 1945, were provisional, and have since been revised. The Table below gives figures for June and September, 1945, which are comparable with the figures for earlier years given in the article referred to above, except that (a) the food, drink and tobacco industries are now included in Industry Group III instead of Group II, and (b) private gardening and certain other employments of the nature of personal service have been transferred from the category "agriculture, horticulture, etc." in Group II and from the "other manufactures" line in Group III to the "other Services" line in Group III. The figures on the new basis for the three categories in question for 1939 are as follows:—Agriculture, etc.: 845,000 males and 65,000 females; Other Manufactures: 986,000 males and 440,000 females; Other Services: 1,184,000 males and 919,000 females.

* Report of the Census of Production Committee. Cmd. 6,687. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944 (page 90).

(Thousands)

Industry or Service.	June, 1945.			September, 1945.		
	Males, aged 14-64.	Females, aged 14-59.	Total Males & Females.	Males, aged 14-64.	Females, aged 14-59.	Total Males & Females.
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	4,657	437	5,094	4,448	362	4,810
Civil Defence, National Fire Service and Police Group I.	112	15	127	103	10	113
Metal and Chemical Industries ..	2,891	1,455	4,346	2,735	1,218	3,953
Group II.						
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ..	868	157	1,025	875	155	1,030
Mining and Quarrying ..	785	14	799	775	14	789
National Government Service ..	501	493	994	492	471	963
Local Government Service ..	355	474	829	372	478	850
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	165	31	196	170	31	201
Transport, Shipping and Fishing ..	1,053	215	1,268	1,072	213	1,285
Total, Group II	3,727	1,384	5,111	3,756	1,362	5,118
Group III.						
Building and Civil Engineering ..	698	24	722	766	24	790
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	276	242	518	281	246	527
Textiles ..	222	412	634	226	415	641
Clothing ..	70	301	371	71	312	383
Boots and Shoes ..	66	44	110	66	45	111
Other Manufactures ..	545	404	949	565	408	973
Distributive Trades ..	978	980	1,958	992	998	1,990
Other Services ..	511	977	1,488	522	973	1,495
Total, Group III	3,366	3,384	6,750	3,489	3,421	6,910
Total, Groups I, II and III	9,984	6,223	16,207	9,980	6,001	15,981
Total of Armed Forces, Civil Defence and Industry ..	14,753	6,675	21,428	14,531	6,373	20,904
Registered Insured Unemployed ..	68	35	103	100	73	173
Ex-H.M.F. men and women who have not yet taken up employment ..	27	13	40	200	60	260
Grand Total (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	14,848	6,723	21,571	14,831	6,506	21,337

RELEASE FROM THE FORCES.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd October, the Minister of Labour and National Service supplied a statement showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and the Auxiliary and Nursing Services (a) during September, and (b) from 18th June to 30th September. This statement is set out below:—

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

Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
September, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy ..	21,822	634	3,403	25,859
Army ..	49,046	6,776	11,799	67,621
Royal Air Force ..	27,384	2,207	2,586	32,177
Total ..	98,252	9,617	17,788	125,657
Women.				
Royal Navy ..	3,293	3	384	3,680
Army ..	6,213	24	1,790	8,027
Royal Air Force ..	9,693	7	1,092	10,792
Total ..	19,199	34	3,266	22,499
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy ..	25,115	637	3,787	29,539
Army ..	55,259	6,800	13,589	75,648
Royal Air Force ..	37,077	2,214	3,678	42,969
Total ..	117,451	9,651	21,054	148,156
18th June to 30th September, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy ..	43,359	1,131	10,739	55,229
Army ..	155,915	11,105	30,142	197,162
Royal Air Force ..	60,001	5,662	14,573	80,236
Total ..	259,275	17,898	55,454	332,627
Women.				
Royal Navy ..	10,786	3	2,107	12,896
Army ..	45,697	27	5,890	51,614
Royal Air Force ..	27,575	18	6,579	34,172
Total ..	84,058	48	14,576	98,682
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy ..	54,145	1,134	12,846	68,125
Army ..	201,612	11,132	36,032	248,776
Royal Air Force ..	87,576	5,680	21,152	114,408
Total ..	343,333	17,946	70,030	431,309

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

The total membership (including members of overseas branches) of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1944* was about 8,024,000, showing a decrease of 79,000, or 1.0 per cent., as compared with the end of the previous year.

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

Number of Unions in 1944 in comparison with 1943.

On the basis indicated above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1944 was 946 as compared with 970 at the end of 1943. Thirteen unions, with a total membership of 3,600 at the end of 1943, were reported as having been dissolved in 1944, while 22 unions, with an aggregate membership of 78,900 at the end of 1943, ceased to exist as separate units during 1944 in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. On the other hand, 11 new unions were formed in 1944 with an aggregate membership of 66,400. Of the total of 946 unions at the end of 1944, there were 20 with headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1944 in comparison with 1943.

At the end of 1944 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 8,024,000, as compared with 8,103,000 at the end of 1943. The number of males at the end of 1944 was 6,219,000, showing a decrease of 9,000 or 0.1 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,805,000, a decrease of 70,000, or 3.7 per cent.

The total of 8,024,000 included 34,000 members in branches in Eire and 89,000 in other overseas branches of certain unions. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 7,901,000 at the end of 1944 as compared with 7,984,000 at the end of 1943; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 141,000 and 137,000, respectively.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known exactly, but it is probably between 15,000 and 20,000. Included in this total are some workers who transferred

* All figures for 1944, given in this article, are provisional and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females among their members.

from one industry to another during the war and who have become members of trade unions catering for their new occupations while retaining membership of the unions to which they belonged before the war.

Industrial Distribution of Membership.

The following Table shows, by industrial groups, the total numbers of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1944, and their membership:—

Groups of Unions.	Number of Unions at end of 1944.	Membership at end of 1944.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	1	100,600	9,980	110,580
Coal Mining	79	686,830	11,120	697,950
Pottery and Glass .. .	9	8,000	13,220	21,220
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. .. .	82	1,443,750	173,550	1,617,300
Cotton (Preparing, Spinning and Manufacturing) .. .	153	62,520	154,080	216,600
Other Textile .. .	89	73,040	68,320	141,360
Boot and Shoe .. .	5	63,680	30,910	94,590
Tailoring and Other Clothing	11	34,210	85,950	120,160
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	23	171,200	46,540	217,740
Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture, Public Works Contracting, etc. .. .	58	432,880	18,130	451,010
Railway Service .. .	6	490,350	75,680	566,030
Water Transport .. .	17	90,200	760	90,960
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour .. .	18	1,397,050	413,780	1,810,830
Commerce and Distribution	13	228,150	160,390	388,540
Banking and Insurance ..	20	73,540	27,840	101,380
National Government .. .	239	398,270	205,960	604,230
Local Government .. .	27	201,090	78,770	279,860
Teaching .. .	22	88,220	159,440	247,660
Entertainments and Sport	8	32,310	13,220	45,530
All Other Groups .. .	66	143,230	57,250	200,480
Totals ..	946	6,219,120	1,804,890	8,024,010

Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. The membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, which have members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the "other transport and general labour" group. It will be seen that this is the largest group and accounted for over 1,800,000 members, including more than 400,000 females, while the "metals, machines, conveyances, etc." group accounted for more than 1,600,000 and coal mining for practically 700,000; these three groups together represented more than one-half of the aggregate membership of all unions.

The Table below gives comparative figures of male, female and total membership, by industrial groups, for each of the years 1940 to 1944, inclusive. It will be seen that during these war years the largest increase in male membership occurred in the "metals, machines, conveyances, etc." group, while in the case of female membership there were substantial increases not only in this group but also in the "other transport and general labour" and in the "national government" groups. Between the end of 1943 and the end of 1944, however, the female membership of the "other transport and general labour" group declined by about 100,000.

MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) OF ALL TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 AND 1944.

Groups of Unions.	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's	000's
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. .. .	53	58	71	84	101	1	2	5	8	10	54	60	76	92	111
Coal Mining	691	666	705	706	687	4	9	10	11	11	695	675	715	717	698
Pottery and Glass .. .	10	9	8	8	8	18	17	15	15	13	28	26	23	23	21
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ..	1,051	1,213	1,370	1,449	1,444	10	16	33	171	173	1,061	1,229	1,403	1,620	1,617
Cotton (Preparing, Spinning and Manufacturing) .. .	85	71	68	64	63	160	149	153	157	154	245	220	221	221	217
Other Textile .. .	91	81	73	71	73	75	65	61	67	68	166	146	134	138	141
Boot and Shoe .. .	68	68	65	64	64	37	36	33	32	31	105	104	98	96	95
Tailoring and Other Clothing	37	31	34	33	34	100	78	87	82	86	137	109	121	115	120
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	169	170	169	168	171	48	41	43	47	47	217	211	212	215	218
Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture, Public Works Contracting, etc. .. .	404	417	428	437	433	6	8	13	15	18	410	425	441	452	451
Railway Service .. .	481	484	492	498	490	12	36	56	66	76	493	520	548	564	566
Water Transport .. .	76	71	73	84	90	1	1	1	1	1	77	72	74	85	91
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour .. .	1,142	1,252	1,384	1,406	1,397	140	355	535	515	414	1,282	1,607	1,919	1,921	1,811
Commerce and Distribution	211	210	218	226	228	114	127	144	155	160	325	337	362	381	388
Banking and Insurance .. .	79	77	75	75	74	15	21	28	29	28	94	98	103	104	102
National Government .. .	355	435	448	398	398	102	164	187	205	206	457	599	635	603	604
Local Government .. .	240	186	199	200	201	49	51	61	71	79	289	237	260	271	280
Teaching .. .	85	87	86	87	88	154	154	155	157	160	239	241	241	244	248
Entertainments and Sport .. .	25	22	25	29	32	7	8	10	12	13	32	30	35	41	45
All Other Groups .. .	110	115	131	141	143	29	36	46	59	57	139	151	177	200	200
Totals ..	5,463	5,723	6,122	6,228	6,219	1,082	1,374	1,676	1,875	1,805	6,545	7,097	7,798	8,103	8,024

Size of Unions.

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1944:—

Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.	Percentages of	
			Total Number of all Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions.
Under 100	268	12,000	28.3	0.2
100 and under 500 ..	263	64,000	27.8	0.8
500 " " 1,000 ..	92	65,000	9.7	0.8
1,000 " " 2,500 ..	103	163,000	10.9	2.0
2,500 " " 5,000 ..	78	274,000	8.3	3.4
5,000 " " 10,000 ..	56	387,000	5.9	4.8
10,000 " " 15,000 ..	20	249,000	2.1	3.1
15,000 " " 25,000 ..	17	322,000	1.8	4.0
25,000 " " 50,000 ..	21	777,000	2.2	9.7
50,000 " " 100,000 ..	12	953,000	1.3	11.9
100,000 or more	16	4,758,000	1.7	59.3
Totals ..	946	8,024,000	100.0	100.0

The Table shows that 16 unions, each of which had a membership of 100,000 or more, accounted for three-fifths of the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1944, and that 33 other unions, each having 25,000 or more members, represented another one-fifth of the aggregate membership. In contrast, there were 623 unions with less than 1,000 members each, and together these represented less than 2 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

Totals for 1930-1944.

The following Table shows the total numbers of unions and their aggregate membership at the end of each of the past fifteen years:—

Year.	Number of Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		000's	000's	000's	Per cent.
1930	1,121	4,049	793	4,842	— 0.3
1931	1,108	3,859	765	4,624	— 4.5
1932	1,081	3,698	746	4,444	— 3.9
1933	1,081	3,661	731	4,392	— 1.2
1934	1,063	3,854	736	4,590	+ 4.5
1935	1,049	4,106	761	4,867	+ 6.0
1936	1,036	4,495	800	5,295	+ 8.8
1937	1,032	4,947	895	5,842	+ 10.3
1938	1,024	5,127	926	6,053	+ 3.6
1939	1,008	5,258	973	6,231	+ 2.9
1940	989	5,463	1,082	6,545	+ 5.0
1941	981	5,723	1,374	7,097	+ 8.4
1942	975	6,122	1,676	7,798	+ 9.9
1943	970	6,228	1,875	8,103	+ 3.9
1944	946	6,219	1,805	8,024	— 1.0

The total membership at the end of 1944, viz., about 8,024,000, compares with 8,348,000 at the end of 1920—the year in which trade union membership reached its highest point.

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1944 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 57. The total gross membership* claimed by these federations was approximately 3,240,000, this figure representing, in general, the numbers in respect of whom affiliation fees were payable by the unions. The corresponding total at the end of 1943 was approximately 3,100,000.

Some trade unions are not affiliated to federations and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation, and a considerable number of trade union members, therefore, are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated trade union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of federations to which it is affiliated, and the net federated membership, so computed, is expressed as a percentage of the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1944:—

Groups of Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions.	Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations.	Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to total Membership.
	000's	000's	
Coal Mining	698	696	100
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ..	1,617	389	24
Textile	358	307	86
Clothing (including Boot & Shoe) ..	215	9	4
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	218	213	98
Building, Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture, etc. ..	451	340	75
Railway Service	566	96	17
Transport (other than Railway) and General Labour ..	1,902	237	12
Commerce and Distribution ..	388	11	3
Banking and Insurance ..	102	63	62
National Government ..	604	251	42
Local Government ..	280	4	1
Other Industries and Services ..	625	126	20
Totals ..	8,024	2,742	34

* Excluding members of certain affiliated unions (of relatively small membership) which have their head offices outside the United Kingdom.

STAFFING THE HOSPITALS.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR NURSES AND DOMESTIC WORKERS IN HOSPITALS.

A Statement* has been issued by the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Minister of Labour and National Service, regarding the urgent need to secure adequate staffing of hospitals.

The Statement sets out a number of measures which have been agreed between the Government and all the interests concerned, covering salary increases for ward sisters, staff nurses and assistant nurses, codes of working conditions for nurses, midwives and domestic workers in hospitals, releases under Class B for women who volunteer for training as nurses and women with special experience who are prepared to take up work as hospital cooks, a national reserve of nurses, permission to live out, part-time nurses, increase of number of male nurses, extension of the employment of "Ward Orderlies" to assist the nurses, and the setting-up of National Joint Council machinery to regulate the terms and conditions of service for hospital domestic workers.

The Statement indicates that the Nurses Salaries Committee for England and Wales have now made new recommendations for increased scales of salary for certain groups of nurses, and further recommendations in respect of other groups, including mental nurses and midwives, are being considered. Under the scales now recommended, which will take effect early next year, a trained Staff Nurse will begin at £120 a year and ultimately reach £180 a year; a Ward Sister will begin at £160 a year and reach £260 a year; and an enrolled Assistant Nurse will begin at £90 a year and reach £160 a year. Board, lodging and other emoluments are provided in addition. The Nurses Salaries Committee for Scotland have made recommendations differing only in minor respects from those made by the Committee for England and Wales. The new scales are considerably in excess of those previously recommended,† and the valuation of emoluments, which affects nurses retiring on pension and nurses living out, has also been increased.

As regards domestic staff in hospitals, the Statement points out that in 1943 the Hetherington Committee recommended certain minimum standards of wages and conditions of employment not covered by negotiated agreements.‡ The organisations of employers and employees in England and Wales have now established a National Joint Council for the ordered regulation of terms and conditions of service for hospital domestic workers and such other non-nursing staff as may be brought within its scope (see page 197 of this GAZETTE). Consideration is being given to the establishment of similar negotiating machinery for Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

MEASURES TO MEET DEMANDS FOR NURSES.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, in consultation with the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, has recently had under consideration recommendations made by the National Advisory Council for the Recruitment and Distribution of Nurses and Midwives as to the continuance of the requirement that newly qualified State Registered Nurses should serve for a year after qualification in certain special fields of nursing. In accordance with the recommendations of the Council, a decision has been reached regarding the special fields of service for State Registered Nurses qualifying after the October, 1945, examinations. Particulars of the arrangements made in respect of nurses qualified at the examinations held in April and May last were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (page 96).

The procedure continues whereby a minimum staffing standard for trained staff for each training hospital is assessed after consultation with the hospital authorities. Trained nurses required to bring the staffing of hospitals up to the agreed minimum staffing standard for that hospital will in the first place be granted deferment from service in the special fields for a period not exceeding six months. If other trained nurses do not become available to the hospital from subsequent examinations, then sufficient nurses will be granted further deferment to bring the trained staff in post so far as possible up to the agreed minimum staffing standard. (In the case of Scotland, owing to the incidence of the examinations, deferments may be granted for a longer period.)

Periods of deferment in their training hospital will exempt the newly qualified nurses from further service in the special fields to the extent of the deferment period. Nurses who have previous experience in the special fields either before or during their training for State registration are not exempt as hitherto from the requirement to give a year of special service to the State after qualification.

* Staffing the Hospitals: An Urgent National Need; H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE dated March, 1943, page 37; May, 1943, page 64; December, 1943, page 167; March, 1944, page 48; August, 1944, page 123; and page 197 of the present issue.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1943, page 150.

NURSES IN MENTAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee have presented their Fourth Report,* which deals with the salaries and conditions of service of nurses in mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions and in wards of other hospitals or public assistance institutions where persons suffering from mental disorders or deficiency are treated. Scales of salaries for matrons and other senior members of the staff were embodied in the Third Report of the Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee.† The relevant portions of that Report, together with certain revisions, have been incorporated in the Fourth Report, which therefore presents a complete picture of salaries and conditions in mental hospitals.

The Committee recommend that the annual salary of resident female staff nurses in all mental hospitals should be £120 in the first year, rising to £130 in the second year, £140 in the third to the eighth years, and £160 in the ninth year, and that the total value at which the emoluments, (viz., food, board, etc.) provided in addition to cash remuneration are to be taken into account for superannuation purposes should be reckoned at £90 a year. Non-resident female staff nurses receive an allowance in lieu of emoluments of £90 per annum.

For male staff nurses who are resident, it is recommended that the salary should be 62s. 6d. a week in the first year, rising to 67s. 6d. in the second year, 72s. 6d. in the third to the seventh years and 79s. 6d. in the eighth year, the value of emoluments being reckoned as 34s. 6d. a week. In the case of male staff nurses who are non-resident, the cash remuneration is increased by 32s. 6d. a week, and the value of emoluments (uniform and laundry) reduced to 2s. 0d. a week.

The salaries of staff nurses who have a general nursing qualification, in addition to a mental nursing qualification, are increased by £10 a year for female nurses, and 4s. 0d. a week for male nurses. The Report also contains recommendations as regards the salaries of student nurses, nursing assistants, ward sisters, deputy sisters, charge nurses, deputy charge nurses, matrons, deputy matrons and other grades.

It is recommended that, as soon as circumstances permit, the normal working hours of mental nurses, other than those in supervisory positions, should be adjusted to 96 hours a fortnight. Other conditions of service which are dealt with include arrangements for the granting of annual leave and sick pay.

The scales are to be applied in full as from 1st April, 1945, but in order to bring mental nurses into line with nurses dealt with in the Second and Third Reports, provision is made for payment of arrears—in most cases by specified lump sums—from 1st April, 1943.

The recommendations in the Fourth Report, which have been commended by the Secretary of State for Scotland for adoption by Scottish employing authorities, supersede those laid down by the Sub-Committee set up in November, 1942, to review, as a matter of urgency, the rates of pay and conditions of service of nurses in mental hospitals and institutions.‡

DOMESTIC WORKERS IN HOSPITALS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL.

A National Joint Council has been established to deal with the wages and conditions of domestic and similar workers in hospitals and allied institutions in England and Wales. The Council will have within its purview domestic workers, and such other categories of employees as may be agreed (other than professional, technical, clerical, administrative and nursing staff), who are directly employed in or about hospitals and allied institutions and services under local authority and voluntary hospital management for the treatment of the sick and infirm, and in or about residential establishments under such management.

The Council is composed of representatives, on the employers' side, of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services, the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the London County Council, the Urban District Councils Association, the British Hospitals Association and the Mental Hospitals Association. On the employees' side, the trade unions represented are the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the National Union of Public Employees, the Hospital and Welfare Services Union, and the Mental Hospitals and Institutional Workers' Union.

The National Council will establish eleven Provincial Councils which will have the duty of considering any national minimum rates of wages and conditions of employment (other than those relating to Mental Hospitals and Institutions) which may be decided upon by the National Council. If the Provincial Councils consider that higher rates of wages or better conditions of employment are justified, having regard to any local circumstances, Provincial Councils may alter such rates or conditions accordingly, subject to the right of the National Council to veto any such decision.

* *Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee. Fourth Report (Mental Nurses).* Cmd. 6684. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1944, page 48.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1944, page 5.

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

REPORT ON THE STAGGERING OF HOLIDAYS.

A Report* by the Catering Wages Commission on the staggering of holidays has recently been published.

In the introductory section of the Report, the Commission point out that the urgency and importance of the question of staggering are recognised by the interests concerned with the provision of holidays. They refer to the substantial benefits which would accrue to the public from a spreading of the holiday peak, and they survey, in some detail, the pre-war position as regards transport and holiday accommodation, the demand for which is likely to be greatly increased in the post-war years.

The Commission have reached their conclusions after consultation with some seventy organisations concerned with holiday problems. The main reasons for the July-August peak period for holidays are examined in the Report and are stated to be the following:—

(i) The necessity for shutting down certain factories completely for a week or more instead of spreading the holidays of the employees over the summer period.

(ii) The attraction of the August Bank Holiday which results in the selection of a holiday period in which it is included.

(iii) The desire, and to some extent in the past the necessity, for those with children to take their holidays during the school holidays and clear of examinations.

(iv) The belief that August is the best month so far as weather is concerned.

(v) The feeling that holiday attractions are usually at their best in August.

As regards the period over which holidays should be staggered, the Commission consider that the period at which to aim should be the months of June-September inclusive. They are opposed to the use of any compulsion by the State in attempting to bring about the staggering of holidays. Most of the interests consulted were in favour of endeavouring to organise staggering on the basis of town holidays in which the whole of a particular town or area takes its holiday at the same time, as in the case of the Lancashire Wakes Weeks. Except in the case of the larger cities, the Commission accordingly recommend a general policy of staggering by towns and they believe it desirable not only that existing town and factory weeks should be spread as widely as possible over the recognised holiday period, but that other towns and factories should be encouraged to fix holiday weeks which would fit into a general scheme. They think that the transfer of the August Bank Holiday to the town holiday week would be of the greatest importance. In other words they are in favour of an arrangement which would treat the August Bank Holiday as a movable and not a rigid date.

With regard to school examinations, after careful consideration the Commission have come to the conclusion that all external examinations should be removed from the holiday period June-September. They therefore recommend that the Government should indicate that it wishes to see a change of examination dates as a matter of public policy and that the Ministry of Education should call together all the interests concerned to secure agreement on the changes to be made.

In the case of very large cities, such as London, Glasgow and Birmingham, and also any towns which are largely dormitory areas, where the Wakes Week principle would be impracticable or undesirable, the Commission suggest that holidays might be staggered by industries, or by groups of firms, or by particular areas, in conjunction with some re-arrangement of school holidays.

The Commission recommend that the Government should undertake publicity on a wide scale, setting out the advantages and importance of staggered holidays. They think that some machinery is required to supply the necessary impetus, drive and co-ordination if staggering is to be achieved. They accordingly suggest that there should be a central body or committee representative of all the interests concerned. The duties of this committee, which should be supplemented by regional and town committees of similar composition, would include the provision of guidance and information, planning, co-ordination and assistance. The carrying out of the considerable amount of executive and day-to-day work involved should be entrusted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

With regard to Scotland, where a substantial measure of holiday staggering is already in operation, on the basis of town holidays, the Commission find that the general position is fairly satisfactory, but they think that there may be scope for still further improvement and they do not wish to recommend that Scotland should be excluded from the scope of the national scheme they are proposing.

In concluding their Report, the Commission express the hope that an immediate and vigorous attack may be made on the problem of staggering holidays. They believe that there is need for immediate action if grave social consequences are to be avoided and the full benefits of holidays with pay are to be secured, and they suggest that at the present time, when so many customs are in the melting pot and when, because of war-time conditions, people have learned to accept a holiday at some time other than July or August, an opportunity for progress is offered which may never occur again.

* *The Staggering of Holidays.* Report to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Catering Wages Commission under Section 2 of the Catering Wages Act, 1943. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE SCOPE OF CERTAIN CATERING WAGES BOARDS.

The Catering Wages Commission have given notice, under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, of their intention to recommend to the Minister of Labour and National Service an extension of the scope of (i) the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board; (ii) the Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board; (iii) the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board; and (iv) the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board. Particulars of the present scope of these Wages Boards are set out in the issues of this GAZETTE for (i) March, 1944, and January, 1945; (ii) January, 1945; (iii) March, 1945; and (iv) April, 1945, respectively.

The broad effect of the proposals would be to bring within the scope of the appropriate Wages Boards workers employed by Local Authorities in industrial and staff canteens and in catering establishments which serve the general public such as British and Civic Restaurants, municipal cafés and the like.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Minister of Education has recently made an Order*, under Section 89 of the Education Act, 1944, which requires that, in respect of any period after 31st March, 1945, the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales to teachers in certain categories shall be in accordance with certain scales.

The new scales are those recommended in the Report† of the Burnham Main Committee, with respect to teachers in primary and secondary schools, and in the Report‡ of the Burnham Technical Committee, with respect to teachers in technical colleges and institutes, art colleges and schools, dated 29th and 27th August, and approved by the Minister of Education. A summary of the scales recommended by the Committees was given on page 98 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Report§ of a Special Committee appointed by the Minister of Education in April, 1944,§ to advise on the needs of higher technological education in England and Wales, with particular reference to the means required for maintaining appropriate co-operation between Universities and Technical Colleges, has recently been published.

In the introduction to their Report the Committee state that according to the evidence submitted the position of Great Britain as a leading industrial nation is being endangered by a failure to secure the fullest possible application of science to industry and that the annual intake into the industries of the country of men trained by Universities and Technical Colleges has been, and still is, insufficient both in quantity and quality. They point out that the experience of war has shown that the greatest deficiency in British industry is the shortage of scientists and technologists who can also administer and organise, and who can apply the results of research to development. They think that at present too large a proportion of the best output of the schools goes into non-industrial occupations and that positive steps are necessary to counteract this drift. The Report is expressed in terms of engineering education only.

The Committee have reviewed the existing technical courses provided by Universities and Technical Colleges; they do not think, however, that the education and training thus provided fully cover the ground. They believe that industry needs also another class of entrant. The training of this class should be broader than that given in Higher National Certificate courses; it should be comparable with University degree courses; but it should be planned on different lines. They recommend, therefore, the selection of a strictly limited number of Technical Colleges as Colleges of Technology, in which there should be developed technological courses of a standard comparable with that of University degree courses. They discuss at length the qualifications to be awarded by the Colleges of Technology.

The Committee recommend that eight Regional Advisory Councils should be established throughout England and Wales for the co-ordination of technological studies in Universities, Colleges of Technology and the other Technical Colleges of the Regions. These Councils should create Regional Academic Boards of Technology composed of the academic heads of Universities and Technical Colleges and of members of their teaching staffs, with the duty of advising on the development and co-ordination of higher technological studies in each institution and in the Region as a whole, and of arranging for close consultation with industry in the Region. The Committee recommend, further, that a National Council of Technology should be established with the responsibility of advising on the national aspects of Regional policies.

* S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1317. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools; Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Technical Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools; H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net each (7d. each post free).

‡ Higher Technological Education. Report of a Special Committee appointed in April, 1944. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1944 (page 60).

EDUCATION ACT.

FURTHER EDUCATION IN COUNTY COLLEGES.

The Ministry of Education have issued a pamphlet* of guidance and advice for the assistance of Local Education Authorities in planning and initiating the schemes for the compulsory further education of young persons in County Colleges which they will be called upon to establish in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act, 1944 (see this GAZETTE for January and August, 1944, pages 4 and 123). The suggestions contained in the pamphlet are based on the recommendations of a Committee composed of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and administrative officers of the Ministry of Education. The topics dealt with include the problems of planning, organisation, premises, staffing and curriculum, and sections are devoted to the special needs of girls and of rural areas. The pamphlet includes a diagram illustrating the industrial and regional distribution of the occupied population in 1931, and appendices giving figures of juvenile employment in 1939 for the age groups 14 to 18 years and of school leavers for England and Wales in 1938.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

A Report to the Minister of War Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1944 has been published.†

Since the beginning of the war the statutory obligation of the railway companies to report accidents has been considerably reduced and simplified, and the present Report is limited to accidents, whether arising directly from enemy action or from other causes, (a) which were attended with loss of life, or serious personal injury, or (b) which caused serious damage to rolling stock, equipment or works. The Report gives the numbers of persons killed or seriously injured in railway accidents during 1944, whether passengers, servants of railway companies or contractors, or other persons. "Serious personal injury" is defined for the purpose of the Report as meaning amputation of limbs, fractures or dislocations, and internal injuries.

As regards railway servants and contractors' servants the number killed by railway accidents in 1944 was 300 and the number seriously injured was 2,318. The corresponding annual average figures for the five years 1940-1944 were 300 and 2,170, respectively.

The Report distinguishes (i) train accidents (i.e., accidents to trains, rolling stock and permanent way); (ii) movement accidents (i.e., accidents caused by or connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of accidents to trains); and (iii) non-movement accidents (i.e., accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles). Of the servants killed during 1944, 8 lost their lives through train accidents, 255 through movement accidents and 37 through non-movement accidents. For servants seriously injured during 1944, the corresponding figures were 18, 492 and 1,808, respectively.

The Report analyses these figures in considerable detail and examines at some length the circumstances in which the accidents occurred.

FURNISHED HOUSES (RENT CONTROL) BILL.

The Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Bill‡, which was introduced in the House of Commons on 1st November, is a short Bill designed to apply to England and Wales a scheme of rent control, in respect of houses and parts of houses let furnished or with services, on the lines of the scheme which operates in Scotland under the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943. Houses or parts of houses let at rents of which a substantial proportion represents payment in respect of board are excluded.

The Bill proposes that, following representations by, or consultation with, local authorities, the Minister of Health shall give directions as to the areas to which the scheme of control is to apply. Tribunals, consisting of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Minister, are to be established, to which tenants, landlords, or local authorities may refer any contract for the occupation of a dwelling the rent of which includes payment for the use of furniture or for services. After calling for such information as they require and considering representations by the parties, the Tribunal may approve the rent payable under the contract, or may reduce it to such sum as they may think reasonable. Local authorities will be required to keep a register, open for inspection, giving particulars of premises and rents in respect of which Tribunals have given decisions, and thereafter it will be illegal to charge rents in excess of those entered in this register for the premises concerned, or to charge any premiums or other sums, additional to such rents, as a condition of the grant or renewal of a contract. The Bill, however, provides that applications may be made to Tribunals to increase or decrease registered rents on the ground of change of circumstances.

* Youth's Opportunity. Further Education in County Colleges. Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s net (1s. 2d. post free).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

‡ House of Commons Bill 31 (Session 1945-46). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

NATIONAL SERVICE (RELEASE OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS) BILL.

A Bill* with the above mentioned title was introduced in Parliament on 26th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service. Its object is to authorise the release of conditionally registered conscientious objectors from the conditions of their registration under the National Service Acts. The Bill provides for the release of conscientious objectors in groups, according to their age and the length of time they have been conditionally registered. The programme of releases will be related to the Army time-table of releases in Class A, and a group of conscientious objectors will not be released until after the date fixed for the completion of the release from the Army of persons of all ranks in the same group.

FOOD CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

The Minister of Food has recently made Orders concerning the maximum retail prices of citrus fruit, apples, tomatoes and onions. By an Order taking effect on 12th November (26th November in Northern Ireland) the maximum retail prices of sweet oranges, bitter oranges and lemons were reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. As from 12th November the prices of imported apples were controlled by a new Order, the maximum retail prices varying according to season, locality and type of apple, and replacing the corresponding schedule of maximum retail prices under the Order previously in force. As regards tomatoes, new Orders specified 1s. 4d. per lb. as the maximum retail price of both home-grown and imported tomatoes, as from 4th November and 1st November, respectively. Price control of onions, which was withdrawn in August, was reimposed as from 5th November in respect of home-grown onions, and 14th November in respect of imported onions, the maximum retail price being 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in each case.

RATIONING.

As a result of recent Orders made by the Minister of Food, the cooking fat ration, which was reduced on 27th May from 2 ounces to 1 ounce per week, was restored to 2 ounces as from 11th November, and, from the same date, the ordinary cheese ration, which was reduced on 1st April from 3 ounces to 2 ounces, was restored to 3 ounces: the special cheese ration allowed to certain classes of consumers remains unchanged. The total ration of butter and margarine remains 6 ounces per week, but in lieu of a maximum of 2 ounces in the form of butter, consumers are entitled, as from 11th November, to take, in alternate weeks, a maximum of 4 ounces and 2 ounces, respectively, in the form of butter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

YEAR BOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1943-44.

The Year Book of Labour Statistics for 1943-44, recently published by the International Labour Office,† summarises in tabular form the principal statistics relating to labour conditions in some 60 countries during the period 1943-44, with comparable figures for earlier years. The tables are divided into nine sections dealing respectively with population; employment and unemployment; hours of work; wages; cost of living and retail prices; family living studies; migration; industrial accidents; and industrial disputes. Appendices are also included giving index numbers of industrial production and of wholesale prices, together with statistics of changes in the gold values of the principal currencies and of exchange rates.

SEAMEN'S WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

The Maritime Preparatory Technical Conference, convened by the International Labour Office, opened in Copenhagen on 15th November.

The Conference, to which 21 maritime countries have been invited to send representatives of Governments, employers and workers, has under consideration a number of questions connected with the conditions of employment of seafarers, including social insurance, wages, hours, manning, leave, accommodation, food and catering, with a view to the possible formulation of international standards by a special maritime Session of the International Labour Conference early next year.

The composition of the British Government Delegation to the Conference is as follows: Delegate, Sir Gilmour Jenkins, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Deputy Director General, Ministry of War Transport; Substitute Delegates and Advisers, Mr. N. A. Guttery, Ministry of War Transport, and Mr. J. S. Nicholson, C.B., C.B.E., Ministry of National Insurance; Advisers, Miss M. B. A. Churchard, Ministry of War Transport, Mr. B. J. Farwell, Ministry of War Transport, Mr. A. Patterson, Ministry of National Insurance, Mr. F. Pickford, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Mr. J. Taylor, Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, Ministry of War Transport, and Mr. F. B. Vigor, Ministry of War Transport.

* House of Commons Bill 24 (Session 1945-46). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Staples Ltd., Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. (Price 10s. 6d.)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Note.—The following article reproduces a statement issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for publication on 15th November, 1945, except that a revised figure is now given for the number employed in Building and Civil Engineering in September, 1945 (790,000 instead of 770,000). Consequential changes have been made throughout the article.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and September, 1945, with a provisional forecast for the end of the year are shown in the Table below. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	31st Dec., (forecast).
1. Total working population (excluding private domestic service):—					
Men	14,656	15,028	14,848	14,831	14,830
Women	5,094	7,253	6,723	6,506	5,850
Total	19,750	22,281	21,571	21,337	20,680
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	20	40	260	375
3. Insured persons registered as unemployed ..	1,270	60	103	173	300
4. Numbers in employment (including H.M. Forces):—					
Total	18,480	22,201	21,428	20,904	20,005
Men	13,643	14,971	14,753	14,531	14,330
Women	4,837	7,230	6,675	6,373	5,675

The rise of about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million in the working population between mid-1939 and mid-1943 (item 1 above) has thus been followed by a fall of 944,000 up to September, 1945. It is expected that there will be a further fall of 657,000 by the end of the year. These decreases are due to (a) the retirement from industrial employment of women (mainly married women) specially recruited for war work; and (b) a reduction in the rate of intake from the non-industrial section of the population, leading to an excess of normal wastage over intake.

By reason partly of the absorption of the 1,270,000 unemployed at mid-1939, the numbers in employment (including the Forces and Civil Defence Services) rose by 3,721,000 up to mid-1943. Between that date and September, 1945, the increase in unemployment and in the numbers of men and women taking demobilisation leave, added to the fall in the working population, reduced the number in employment by 1,297,000. It is expected that the same causes will result in a further fall of 899,000 by the end of the year. The total decrease in employment between mid-1943 and the end of 1945 is thus expected to amount to 2,196,000, made up of 641,000 men and 1,555,000 women.

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

The numbers in this section of the working population up to September, 1945, and the programme figures for 31st December, are as follows:—

	Forces and Auxiliary Services.	Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police.	Equipment and Supplies for Forces.	Total.
Mid-1939 ..	477,000	80,000	1,270,000	1,827,000
Mid-1943 ..	4,754,000	323,000	5,180,000	10,257,000
Mid-1945 ..	5,094,000	127,000	3,895,000	9,116,000
Sept., 1945 ..	4,810,000	113,000	2,930,000	7,853,000
31st Dec., 1945 (programme)	3,843,000	100,000	1,450,000	5,393,000

Between mid-1943 and September, 1945, there was thus a drop of 2,404,000, and it is expected that there will be a further decrease of 2,460,000 by the end of the year. The total decrease between mid-1943 and the end of 1945 is, therefore, expected to amount to 4,864,000. This will completely offset the drop of 2,196,000 in the numbers in employment in the working population as a whole referred to above and will leave a balance of 2,668,000 available for expanding employment in the home civilian industries and services and the export trade.

3. EMPLOYMENT IN HOME CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES AND THE EXPORT TRADE.

At mid-1943 the number in this section stood at the extremely low figure of 11,944,000. The addition of 2,668,000 would raise this to 14,612,000 at the end of 1945. Between mid-1943 and mid-1945 there was an increase of 368,000 followed by a further increase of 719,000 in the third quarter of the year. The total at the end of September was thus 13,031,000 and there should accordingly be a further increase of 1,581,000 in the last quarter of the year. This would give a total increase of 2,300,000 or 18.7 per cent. in the second half of 1945. The first Table in the next column gives an analysis of the changes up to the end of September.

Employment for Home Civilian Manufacture and Services and Exports.

(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	30th Sept., 1945.
Manufactures—				
Metals and Chemicals *	2,036	923	1,214	1,653
Other Manufactures †	3,634	1,746	1,819	2,005
Total Manufactures	5,670	2,669	3,033	3,658
Basic Industries and Services ‡	4,681	5,027	5,111	5,118
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	726	722	790
Distributive Trades	2,887	2,009	1,958	1,990
Other Services §	2,105	1,513	1,488	1,495
Total	16,653	11,944	12,312	13,051

The increase of 439,000 in the metal and chemical industries in the third quarter of 1945 was entirely due to the reduction in work for the Forces. Total employment in these industries fell by 393,000 from 4,346,000 to 3,953,000. For "other manufactures" the increase of 186,000 was mainly due to reduced work for the Services, but total employment rose by 53,000. Of the increase of 625,000 for manufactures about 200,000 represents employment on exports as calculated from employers' returns.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The vast redistribution of man-power indicated in Sections 1-3 above cannot be effected without some increase in unemployment. As fresh man-power becomes available for industrial employment through demobilisation and munitions cuts there will probably be some increase in unemployment among the least efficient and the immobile of those now in employment in industry.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed** at 16th April, 16th July and 15th October, 1945, in Great Britain were as follows:—

Date.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.
16th April	56,322	22,721	79,043
16th July	68,469	34,894	103,363
15th October	131,832	101,494	233,326

In addition there were on the registers at 15th October, 12,484†† uninsured persons including 5,458 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The analysis of the figures for 15th October is as follows:—

	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)			Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
Men 18-64 ..	31,502	92,183	123,685	413	124,098
Boys 14-17 ..	4,701	3,029	7,730	4	7,734
Women 18-59 ..	26,304	67,158	93,462	367	93,829
Girls 14-17 ..	4,700	2,952	7,652	13	7,665
Total ..	67,207	165,322	232,529	797	233,326

The total of 233,326 includes 45,864 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-service personnel numbering 4,482 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

Particulars of the numbers registered as unemployed in each industry at 16th July, and 15th October, are given on pages 202 to 205. Percentages unemployed at 16th July among insured persons aged 14 years and over are given on page 206.

The changes between 16th July and 15th October in each administrative Region of Great Britain are given in the first Table in the next column. There were increases in the total numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in each Region. The greatest numerical increases occurred in Wales, Scotland and the Northern and North-Western Regions; the smallest increases were shown in the Eastern, Southern, South-Western and North-Midlands Regions.

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

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

‡ Agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government.

§ Commerce and finance, professional and personal services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning.

** The figures exclude insured persons on the registers classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. At 15th October, these numbered 18,945 men and 366 women.

†† This figure excludes 1,633 uninsured persons on the registers who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Region.		Wholly unemployed (including casuals).			Temporarily stopped.	Total.
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks.	Total.		
London and South-Eastern	16th July	6,543	5,071	11,614	8	11,622
	15th Oct.	10,652	7,877	18,529	17	18,546
Eastern	16th July	693	1,385	2,078	2	2,080
	15th Oct.	1,150	2,225	3,375	22	3,397
Southern	16th July	778	953	1,731	3	1,734
	15th Oct.	2,293	1,967	4,260	2	4,262
South-Western	16th July	1,067	1,706	2,773	10	2,783
	15th Oct.	1,839	3,999	5,838	9	5,847
Midlands	16th July	2,956	5,066	8,022	88	8,110
	15th Oct.	5,305	13,217	18,522	61	18,583
North-Midlands	16th July	847	1,110	1,957	27	1,984
	15th Oct.	1,820	2,352	4,172	13	4,185
North-Eastern	16th July	2,042	4,479	6,521	108	6,629
	15th Oct.	3,268	9,202	12,470	144	12,614
North-Western	16th July	4,516	8,502	13,018	83	13,101
	15th Oct.	11,058	23,568	34,626	244	34,870
Northern	16th July	3,922	7,661	11,583	119	11,702
	15th Oct.	7,722	25,058	32,780	99	32,879
Scotland	16th July	8,086	13,522	21,608	400	22,008
	15th Oct.	12,836	29,917	42,753	150	42,903
Wales	16th July	5,327	15,900	21,227	50	21,277
	15th Oct.	9,264	45,419	54,683	36	54,719

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th OCTOBER, 1945, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 15th October, 1945, was 252,963, including 145,712 men and boys and 107,251 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 15th October, 13,142† uninsured persons, including 5,559 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 years and under 65	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and under 60	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).					
London and South-Eastern	10,242	1,176	5,869	1,242	18,529
Eastern	2,289	190	704	193	3,376
Southern	2,617	204	1,157	282	4,260
South-Western	4,093	190	1,345	211	5,839
Midlands	12,964	486	4,657	415	18,522
North Midlands	2,831	186	975	180	4,172
North-Eastern	6,427	349	5,369	327	12,472
North-Western	20,089	1,187	12,476	874	34,626
Northern	14,342	1,070	16,057	1,315	32,784
Scotland	22,514	1,601	17,307	1,331	42,753
Wales	25,069	1,087	27,251	1,276	54,683
Special Schemes	208	5	300	8	521
Great Britain	123,685	7,731	93,467	7,654	232,537
Northern Ireland	13,232	441	4,887	299	18,835
United Kingdom	136,917	8,172	98,330	7,953	251,372
Temporarily Stopped.					
London and South-Eastern	3	—	14	—	17
Eastern	3	—	18	—	21
Southern	—	—	2	—	2
South-Western	4	—	4	—	8
Midlands	25	—	34	2	61
North-Midlands	9	—	4	—	13
North-Eastern	49	—	86	7	142
North-Western	187	3	54	—	244
Northern	42	—	52	1	95
Scotland	68	—	81	1	150
Wales	23	—	13	—	36
Great Britain	413	3	362	11	789
Northern Ireland	201	6	559	36	802
United Kingdom	614	9	921	47	1,591

*† See footnotes ** and †† in previous column.

Region.	Men 18 years and under 65	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
Total.					
London and South-Eastern ..	10,245	1,176	5,883	1,242	18,546
Eastern ..	2,292	190	722	193	3,397
Southern ..	2,617	204	1,159	282	4,262
South-Western ..	4,097	190	1,349	211	5,847
Midlands ..	12,989	486	4,691	417	18,583
North-Midlands ..	2,840	186	979	180	4,185
North-Eastern ..	6,476	349	5,455	334	12,614
North-Western ..	20,276	1,190	12,530	874	34,870
Northern ..	14,384	1,070	16,109	1,316	32,879
Scotland ..	22,582	1,601	17,388	1,332	42,903
Wales ..	25,092	1,087	27,264	1,276	54,719
Special Schemes ..	208	5	300	8	521
Great Britain ..	124,098	7,734	93,829	7,665	233,326
Northern Ireland ..	13,433	447	5,422	335	19,637
United Kingdom ..	137,531	8,181	99,251	8,000	252,963

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 15th OCTOBER, 1945.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 15th October, 1945, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th July, 1945.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 15th October, 1945.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th July, 1945.
	Men 18 years and under 65.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>London and South-Eastern</i> ..	10,245	5,883	2,418	18,546	+ 6,924
London (Administrative County) ..	4,197	2,521	677	7,395	+ 2,269
Brighton and Hove ..	334	215	55	604	+ 400
Chatham ..	173	216	98	487	+ 293
Croydon ..	194	107	46	347	+ 72
East Ham ..	104	50	42	196	+ 45
Harrow and Wembley ..	218	120	51	389	+ 128
Hendon ..	217	41	46	304	+ 103
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	245	76	47	368	+ 64
Tottenham ..	249	70	56	375	+ 112
West Ham ..	106	155	83	344	+ 122
Willesden ..	131	121	44	296	+ 149
<i>Eastern</i> ..	2,292	722	383	3,397	+ 1,317
Ipswich ..	80	23	41	144	+ 24
Luton ..	105	20	37	162	+ 74
Norwich ..	202	27	31	260	+ 104
<i>Southern</i> ..	2,617	1,159	486	4,262	+ 2,528
Portsmouth (including Gosport) ..	497	346	130	973	+ 562
Reading ..	144	49	26	219	+ 155
Southampton ..	265	228	72	565	+ 340
<i>South-Western</i> ..	4,097	1,349	401	5,847	+ 3,064
Bristol (including Kingswood) ..	1,362	256	114	1,732	+ 954
Plymouth ..	351	156	58	565	+ 329
Swindon ..	28	36	13	77	+ 35
<i>Midlands</i> ..	12,989	4,691	903	18,583	+ 10,473
Birmingham ..	3,909	755	293	4,957	+ 3,061
Coventry ..	3,243	564	108	3,915	+ 2,353
Smethwick ..	86	45	10	141	+ 34
Stoke-on-Trent ..	804	177	90	1,071	+ 292
Walsall ..	402	186	61	649	+ 400
West Bromwich ..	5	—	31	36	+ 24
Wolverhampton ..	751	181	59	991	+ 621
<i>North-Midlands</i> ..	2,840	979	366	4,185	+ 2,201
Derby ..	68	58	19	145	+ 125
Grimsby ..	146	42	58	246	+ 117
Leicester ..	121	12	45	178	+ 91
Lincoln ..	9	—	—	9	+ 4
Northampton ..	124	9	5	138	+ 85
Nottingham ..	695	118	84	897	+ 556
<i>North-Eastern</i> ..	6,476	5,455	683	12,614	+ 5,985
Barnsley ..	149	114	69	332	+ 63
Bradford ..	523	17	40	580	+ 212
Dewsbury ..	41	3	5	49	+ 13
Doncaster ..	494	483	91	1,068	+ 375
Halifax ..	19	2	2	23	+ 4
Huddersfield ..	90	24	32	146	+ 23
Hull ..	353	171	104	628	+ 221
Leeds ..	1,096	238	54	1,388	+ 528
Rotherham ..	162	879	65	1,106	+ 848
Sheffield ..	720	373	15	1,108	+ 587
Wakefield ..	71	4	13	88	+ 37
York ..	130	25	35	190	+ 54
<i>North-Western</i> ..	20,276	12,530	2,064	34,870	+ 21,769
Accrington ..	380	476	14	870	+ 426
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	331	191	12	534	+ 418
Barrow ..	259	662	50	971	+ 619
Birkenhead ..	285	77	82	444	+ 244
Blackburn ..	251	19	13	283	+ 127
Blackpool ..	267	40	22	329	+ 222
Bolton ..	890	516	25	1,431	+ 946
Burnley ..	653	101	7	761	+ 245
Bury ..	55	7	3	65	+ 29
Liverpool (including Bootle) ..	5,301	3,303	609	9,213	+ 6,059
Manchester (including Stretford) ..	2,382	590	225	3,197	+ 1,845

* The figures are exclusive of men classified as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment and women classified as unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons on Registers at 15th October, 1945.				Inc. (+) to Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th July, 1945.
	Men 18 years and under 65.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) ..	1,200	119	34	1,353	+ 714
Preston ..	461	290	44	795	+ 372
Rochdale ..	89	14	11	114	+ 15
St. Helens ..	318	650	32	1,000	+ 769
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	497	112	46	655	+ 454
Stockport ..	262	83	94	439	+ 231
Warrington ..	132	565	36	733	+ 633
Wigan ..	989	1,269	33	2,291	+ 1,609
<i>Northern</i> ..	14,384	16,109	2,386	32,879	+ 21,177
Darlington ..	178	557	38	773	+ 676
Gateshead ..	1,165	793	84	2,042	+ 1,464
Hartlepool ..	455	998	122	1,575	+ 1,017
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) ..	414	653	193	1,260	+ 869
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	2,333	923	288	3,544	+ 1,831
South Shields ..	824	378	190	1,392	+ 733
Stockton-on-Tees ..	454	729	141	1,324	+ 1,093
Sunderland ..	1,187	1,172	264	2,623	+ 1,485
<i>Scotland</i> ..	22,582	17,388	2,933	42,903	+ 20,895
Aberdeen ..	718	253	30	1,001	+ 494
Clydebank ..	358	346	58	762	+ 605
Dundee ..	902	769	42	1,713	+ 834
Edinburgh ..	1,432	263	103	1,798	+ 782
Glasgow (including Rutherglen) ..	6,981	5,187	1,098	13,266	+ 7,784
Greenock ..	502	971	112	1,585	+ 982
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,041	951	95	2,087	+ 471
Paisley ..	654	299	125	1,078	+ 560
<i>Wales</i> ..	25,092	27,264	2,363	54,719	+ 33,442
Cardiff ..	635	337	143	1,115	+ 686
Newport ..	484	957	94	1,535	+ 1,326
Rhondda ..	3,099	2,084	240	5,423	+ 3,273
Swansea ..	1,747	2,652	176	4,575	+ 4,081
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ..	13,407	5,419	782	19,608	+ 2,609
Belfast ..	6,292	2,401	203	8,896	+ 2,436
Londonderry ..	1,661	303	125	2,089	+ 277

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1945.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th October, 1945, exclusive of those who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A.—INSURED UNEMPLOYED					
Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges:					
Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	115,703	2,032	84,727	1,934	204,396
Non-claimants ..	8,187	5,697	8,802	5,723	28,409
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes ..	208	5	300	8	521
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed ..	124,098	7,734	93,829	7,665	233,326
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	308	3	311	8	630
Persons not applying for Allowances ..	1,253	3,346	3,477	3,778	11,854
Total of Uninsured Unemployed ..	1,561	3,349	3,788	3,786	12,484
C.—TOTAL OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ..	125,659	11,083	97,617	11,451	245,810

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1945.

The Table below shows the average numbers* of insured persons registered as unemployed in each of the years 1939 to 1944, and the numbers registered as unemployed in January, April, July and October, 1945.

April, July and October, 1945					United Kingdom.		
Date.	Great Britain.					Total.	Total.
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
1940†	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	
1941	135,320	99,756	29,275	27,476	291,827	330,675	
1942†	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538	
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929	
1945:—							
15 January ..	58,522	26,875	1,052	1,534	87,983	110,920	
16 April ..	55,899	22,471	423	250	79,043	94,867	
16 July ..	68,081	34,387	388	507	103,363	120,386	
15 October ..	131,416	101,121	416	373	233,326	252,963	

* For the years 1939 to 1942 the figures are averages for twelve dates, at monthly intervals; for 1943 and 1944 they are averages for four dates, at quarterly intervals.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT

As stated by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 9th October, in reply to a Question in the House of Commons, the publication of statistics of unemployment in the various industries, which was suspended for security reasons in September, 1940, is now being resumed.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, registered as unemployed at 16th July and 15th October, 1945, distinguishing those unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include persons registered at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and at Juvenile Employment Bureaux, together with claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance. In the Table on page 206 the numbers registered as unemployed at 16th July are expressed as percentages of the numbers insured.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and

all employed females under 60 years of age. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces. Employment under public or local authorities, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (*e.g.*, migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 16th JULY, 1945

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.									United Kingdom.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* :—												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	634	237	871	6	67	73	640	304	944	1,610	355	1,965
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	93	53	146	—	1	1	93	54	147	129	55	184
Total, Agriculture	727	290	1,017	6	68	74	733	358	1,091	1,739	410	2,149
Fishing	163	1	164	9	2	11	172	3	175	176	3	179
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	6,559	31	6,590	15	—	15	6,574	31	6,605	6,577	31	6,608
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	38	—	38	—	—	—	38	—	38	38	—	38
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	23	—	23	2	—	2	25	—	25	26	—	26
Stone Quarrying and Mining	151	3	154	50	—	50	201	3	204	364	3	367
Slate Quarrying and Mining	63	—	63	—	—	—	63	—	63	64	—	64
Other Mining and Quarrying	32	12	44	—	—	—	32	12	44	33	12	45
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	43	1	44	—	—	—	43	1	44	73	1	74
Total, Mining	6,909	47	6,956	69	—	69	6,978	47	7,025	7,175	47	7,222
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	70	3	73	—	—	—	70	3	73	70	3	73
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	117	20	137	—	—	—	117	20	137	120	20	140
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	51	8	59	—	1	1	51	9	60	62	11	73
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	238	31	269	—	1	1	238	32	270	252	34	286
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	160	28	188	2	—	2	162	28	190	200	28	228
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	93	43	136	1	—	1	94	43	137	97	43	140
Glass :—												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	73	52	125	—	—	—	73	52	125	74	52	126
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	61	34	95	—	—	—	61	34	95	61	34	95
Total, Glass	134	86	220	—	—	—	134	86	220	135	86	221
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—												
Chemicals	423	258	681	1	13	14	424	271	695	457	275	732
Explosives	3,257	6,394	9,651	7	2	9	3,264	6,396	9,660	3,276	6,412	9,688
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	60	22	82	—	1	1	60	23	83	64	23	87
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	208	169	377	—	—	—	208	169	377	217	192	409
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	3,948	6,843	10,791	8	16	24	3,956	6,859	10,815	4,014	6,902	10,916
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	43	16	59	—	—	—	43	16	59	43	16	59
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	858	470	1,328	19	—	19	877	470	1,347	883	472	1,355
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	574	293	867	—	—	—	574	293	867	583	297	880
Tin Plates	84	28	112	—	—	—	84	28	112	84	28	112
Iron and Steel Tubes	130	114	244	2	—	2	132	114	246	138	116	254
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	71	52	123	—	—	—	71	52	123	73	53	126
Total, Metal Manufacture	1,760	973	2,733	21	—	21	1,781	973	2,754	1,804	982	2,786
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering : Engineers'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Founding	7,402	6,018	13,420	10	10	20	7,412	6,028	13,440	7,942	6,729	14,671
Electrical Engineering	1,173	659	1,832	—	18	18	1,173	677	1,850	1,196	679	1,875
Marine Engineering, etc.	299	250	549	—	—	—	299	250	549	518	251	769
Constructional Engineering	317	78	395	1	—	1	318	78	396	330	78	408
Total, Engineering	9,191	7,005	16,196	11	28	39	9,202	7,033	16,235	9,986	7,737	17,723
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	7,714	2,891	10,605	7	3	10	7,721	2,894	10,615	9,108	3,515	12,623
Carriages, Carts, etc.	56	10	66	—	—	—	56	10	66	66	11	77
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	95	18	113	—	—	—	95	18	113	96	18	114
Total, Vehicles	7,865	2,919	10,784	7	3	10	7,872	2,922	10,794	9,270	3,544	12,814
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	1,652	306	1,958	—	5	5	1,652	311	1,963	2,166	312	2,478
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Founding	178	109	287	—	—	—	178	109	287	186	113	299
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	425	13	438	—	—	—	425	13	438	495	16	511
Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc.	519	451	970	—	—	—	519	451	970	533	456	989
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	75	38	113	—	—	—	75	38	113	80	38	118
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	84	42	126	—	2	2	84	44	128	84	44	128
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	46	30	76	—	—	—	46	30	76	61	30	91
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	65	8	73	—	—	—	65	8	73	76	9	85
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	35	16	51	—	—	—	35	16	51	35	17	52
Metal Industries not separately specified	1,326	753	2,079	3	6	9	1,329	759	2,088	1,356	767	2,123
Total, Other Metals	2,753	1,460	4,213	3	8	11	2,756	1,468	4,224	2,906	1,490	4,396

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

16th JULY AND 15th OCTOBER : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded from the figures.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. The statistics relating to the numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed which were published up to August, 1940, included persons who had ceased to register as unemployed within the previous two months and were not known to have found employment but had not "lifted" the unemployment books which they had lodged at the Exchanges on registering. As many of the workers whose books were lodged in the "Two-Months File" had obtained employment

without the knowledge of the Employment Exchange or were no longer available for employment, it has been decided that, for the purpose of these statistics, only those persons who are maintaining registration for employment should be included in the numbers of insured persons unemployed.*

The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purpose of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1945 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Changes are rapidly occurring in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries and it is probable that some insured workpeople may have changed their industry since July and subsequently become unemployed. To the extent that this has happened the figures for 15th October given below will not accurately represent the amount of unemployment in each industry at that date. For this reason and since the only available detailed classification of insured persons is that made in July, percentages of unemployment in each industry for dates later than 16th July would tend to be misleading.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th OCTOBER, 1945.

Great Britain.									United Kingdom.			INDUSTRY.	
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.				
Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.		
932	429	1,361	1	69	70	933	498	1,431	1,406	520	1,926	Agriculture†:— Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture	
138	116	254	1	3	4	139	119	258	161	121	282		
1,070	545	1,615	2	72	74	1,072	617	1,689	1,567	641	2,208		
434	3	437	12	—	12	446	3	449	473	3	476	Fishing	
9,530	81	9,611	9	—	9	9,539	81	9,620	9,545	81	9,626	Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	
48	1	49	—	—	—	48	1	49	48	1	49		
22	2	24	1	—	1	23	2	25	23	2	25		
219	6	225	—	—	—	219	6	225	342	6	348		
73	—	73	—	—	—	73	—	73	76	—	76		
77	33	110	—	1	1	77	34	111	79	34	113		
63	3	66	—	—	—	63	3	66	102	4	106		
10,032	126	10,158	10	1	11	10,042	127	10,169	10,215	128	10,343		
75	6	81	—	—	—	75	6	81	75	6	81		Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, N.-M. Mining Products
162	32	194	—	—	—	162	32	194	171	32	203		
64	22	86	—	—	—	64	22	86	73	22	95		
301	60	361	—	—	—	301	60	361	319	60	379	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	
203	59	262	—	—	—	203	59	262	231	59	290	Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass:— Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass	
110	78	188	—	—	—	110	78	188	115	80	195		
164	157	321	—	—	—	164	157	321	164	158	322		
73	106	179	—	—	—	73	106	179	73	106	179	Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	
237	263	500	—	—	—	237	263	500	237	264	501		
713	707	1,420	2	2	4	715	709	1,424	758	714	1,472		
9,726	23,804	33,530	4	13	17	9,730	23,817	33,547	9,767	23,846	33,613	Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	
100	53	153	—	2	2	100	55	155	105	55	160		
442	446	888	—	—	—	442	446	888	450	451	901		
10,981	25,010	35,991	6	17	23	10,987	25,027	36,014	11,080	25,066	36,146		
70	36	106	—	—	—	70	36	106	71	36	107		
1,307	1,212	2,519	2	2	4	1,309	1,214	2,523	1,320	1,217	2,537	Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering	
999	467	1,466	2	—	2	1,001	467	1,468	1,033	468	1,501		
206	79	285	1	1	2	207	80	287	212	80	292		
393	398	791	—	—	—	393	398	791	395	401	796		
138	256	394	1	—	1	139	256	395	140	256	396		
3,113	2,448	5,561	6	3	9	3,119	2,451	5,570	3,171	2,458	5,629		
17,165	19,396	36,561	3	21	24	17,168	19,417	36,585	17,778	20,060	37,838		
1,686	1,040	2,726	1	—	1	1,687	1,040	2,727	1,747	1,052	2,799	Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles	
662	946	1,608	—	2	2	662	948	1,610	952	951	1,903		
692	397	1,089	—	—	—	692	397	1,089	755	398	1,153		
20,205	21,779	41,984	4	23	27	20,209	21,802	42,011	21,232	22,461	43,693		
20,460	9,373	29,833	4	8	12	20,464	9,381	29,845	22,636	10,179	32,815		
170	53	223	—	1	1	170	54	224	180	57	237	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	
135	42	177	—	—	—	135	42	177	138	42	180		
20,765	9,468	30,233	4	9	13	20,769	9,477	30,246	22,954	10,278	33,232		
4,158	1,006	5,164	96	5	101	4,254	1,011	5,265	4,924	1,029	5,953	Other Metal Industries:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified Total, Other Metals	
346	367	713	1	—	1	347	367	714	354	368	722		
257	76	333	—	—	—	257	76	333	302	79	381		
1,068	1,551	2,619	—	3	3	1,068	1,554	2,622	1,170	1,601	2,771		
131	100	231	—	—	—	131	100	231	133	100	233		
152	128	280	—	—	—	152	128	280	157	129	286		
71	77	148	—	—	—	71	77	148	74	78	152		
114	38	152	—	1	1	114	39	153	143	42	185		
71	27	98	—	—	—	71	27	98	73	27	100		
4,777	5,371	10,148	1	13	14	4,778	5,384	10,162	4,826	5,395	10,221		
6,987	7,735	14,722	2	17	19	6,989	7,752	14,741	7,232	7,819	15,051		

* The effect of the exclusion of the Two Months File on the comparability of the figures is very slight. This file before the war formed a relatively small proportion (little more than 5 per cent. on the average) of the insured unemployed and represented about half of 1 per cent. of the total insured population.

† See footnote * on previous page.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 16th JULY, 1945—continued.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.									United Kingdom.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. . .	130	164	294	—	—	—	130	164	294	131	165	296
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) . .	98	62	160	—	1	1	98	63	161	98	64	162
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	228	226	454	—	1	1	228	227	455	229	229	458
Woollen and Worsted	131	54	185	33	—	33	164	54	218	172	76	248
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc. . .	30	28	58	—	—	—	30	28	58	57	72	129
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture . .	51	31	82	—	—	—	51	31	82	54	31	85
Linen	16	49	65	—	—	—	18	49	67	780	742	1,522
Jute	67	40	107	—	—	—	67	40	107	68	41	109
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . .	27	183	210	—	—	—	27	183	210	38	218	256
Hosiery	26	62	88	—	2	2	26	64	90	31	82	113
Lace	7	3	10	—	—	—	7	3	10	8	5	13
Carpets	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13	10	4	14
Other Textiles	94	137	231	4	1	5	98	138	236	107	237	344
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	157	58	215	2	—	2	159	58	217	247	101	348
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	844	874	1,718	39	4	43	883	878	1,761	1,801	1,838	3,639
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. . .	84	28	112	—	—	—	84	28	112	86	30	116
Leather Goods	42	24	66	—	—	—	42	24	66	43	26	69
<i>Total, Leather</i>	126	52	178	—	—	—	126	52	178	129	56	185
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	162	340	502	2	1	3	164	341	505	184	367	551
Dress Making and Millinery	19	79	98	—	—	—	19	79	98	19	91	110
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) . .	17	15	32	—	—	—	17	15	32	19	36	55
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . .	18	112	130	—	—	—	18	112	130	51	458	509
Other Dress Industries	17	18	35	1	—	1	18	18	36	18	19	37
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs . . .	162	64	226	19	5	24	181	69	250	201	70	271
<i>Total, Clothing</i>	395	628	1,023	22	6	28	417	634	1,051	492	1,041	1,533
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	414	269	683	1	5	6	415	274	689	484	305	789
Grain Milling	99	26	125	—	—	—	99	26	125	135	28	163
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	139	131	270	—	—	—	139	131	270	140	131	271
Other Food Industries	289	343	632	2	2	4	291	345	636	352	405	757
Drink Industries	505	167	672	6	10	16	511	177	688	563	182	745
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff . .	64	54	118	—	—	—	64	54	118	86	132	218
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i>	1,510	990	2,500	9	17	26	1,519	1,007	2,526	1,760	1,183	2,943
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork . .	365	184	549	—	18	18	365	202	567	444	204	648
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	103	64	167	—	—	—	103	64	167	110	66	176
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. . .	244	60	304	6	1	7	250	61	311	282	64	346
Other Woodworking	134	87	221	4	6	10	138	93	231	168	98	266
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i>	846	395	1,241	10	25	35	856	420	1,276	1,004	432	1,436
Building and Contracting :—												
Building	2,885	68	2,953	4	2	6	2,889	70	2,959	3,704	74	3,778
Public Works Contracting, etc.	3,099	35	3,134	19	—	19	3,118	35	3,153	4,521	43	4,564
<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	5,984	103	6,087	23	2	25	6,007	105	6,112	8,225	117	8,342
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	115	116	231	1	1	2	116	117	233	124	120	244
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	98	90	188	—	—	—	98	90	188	115	103	218
Wall Paper Making	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	15	10	25	—	—	—	15	10	25	15	10	25
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding . .	240	121	361	3	1	4	243	122	365	291	158	449
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i>	475	337	812	4	2	6	479	339	818	552	391	943
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber	193	68	261	—	—	—	193	68	261	227	68	295
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	33	29	62	1	—	1	34	29	63	35	29	64
Brushes and Brooms	23	21	44	1	—	1	24	21	45	29	29	58
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	177	88	265	—	—	—	177	88	265	179	90	269
Musical Instruments	18	2	20	—	—	—	18	2	20	19	2	21
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites . . .	27	13	40	—	—	—	27	13	40	31	13	44
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	471	221	692	2	—	2	473	221	694	520	231	751
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply . . .	504	49	553	4	—	4	508	49	557	569	51	620
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service	690	179	869	1	1	2	691	180	871	768	185	953
Tramway and Omnibus Service	343	292	635	—	—	—	343	292	635	368	293	661
Other Road Passenger Transport	103	14	117	—	—	—	103	14	117	131	14	145
Goods Transport by Road	853	29	882	1	—	1	854	29	883	972	29	1,001
Shipping Service	913	10	923	1	—	1	914	10	924	969	10	979
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—												
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	787	10	797	7	—	7	794	10	804	2,105	10	2,115
Harbour, River and Canal Service . . .	152	4	156	1	—	1	153	4	157	164	4	168
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i>	939	14	953	8	—	8	947	14	961	2,269	14	2,283
Other Transport, Communication, etc. . .	172	10	182	—	5	5	172	15	187	190	17	207
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	4,013	548	4,561	11	6	17	4,024	554	4,578	5,667	562	6,229
Distributive Trades	3,965	2,946	6,911	34	20	54	3,999	2,966	6,965	4,887	3,270	8,157
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	400	275	675	—	—	—	400	275	675	446	288	734
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)	3,586	1,740	5,326	12	1	13	3,598	1,741	5,339	4,509	2,241	6,750
National Fire Service	139	106	245	—	—	—	139	106	245	207	145	352
Local Government Service	3,154	1,380	4,534	48	254	302	3,202	1,634	4,836	3,613	1,725	5,338
Professional Services	398	425	823	12	6	18	410	431	841	462	477	939
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	590	242	832	2	8	10	592	250	842	663	270	933
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service	1,225	2,108	3,333	3	24	27	1,228	2,132	3,360	1,372	2,336	3,708
Laundry Service	144	289	433	—	1	1	144	290	434	172	349	521
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	34	47	81	—	—	—	34	47	81	36	51	87
Other Personal Services†	156	8	164	—	—	—	156	8	164	179	8	187
Other Industries and Services	966	266	1,232	15	—	15	981	266	1,247	1,137	280	1,417
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i>	10,392	6,611	17,003	92	294	386	10,484	6,905	17,389	12,350	7,882	20,232
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry†	2,563	326	2,889	1	—	1	2,564	326	2,890	2,756	348	3,104
GRAND TOTAL*§	68,081	34,387	102,468	388	507	895	68,469	34,894	103,363	81,078	39,308	120,386

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

† Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.

‡ These are ex-service personnel who have not been classified to a particular industry, although they may have had some employment since release or discharge from the Forces.

§ The totals include 728 male and 16 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 2,154 males and 30 females in the United Kingdom at 16th July, and 929 male and 16 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 2,351 males and 34 females in the United Kingdom at 15th October, 1945.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 15th OCTOBER, 1945—continued.

Great Britain.									United Kingdom.			INDUSTRY.
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.			
Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	
211	275	486	2	—	2	213	275	488	218	275	493	Textiles :—
135	130	265	1	—	1	136	130	266	143	131	274	Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.
346	406	751	3	—	3	349	405	754	361	406	767	Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)
156	117	273	20	—	20	176	117	293	186	157	343	Total, Cotton
43	61	104	—	—	—	43	61	104	44	63	107	Woollen and Worsted
73	64	137	—	—	—	73	64	137	76	64	140	Silk Spinning and Manufacture and
28	74	102	—	—	—	28	74	102	497	811	1,308	Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc.
69	100	169	—	—	—	69	100	169	69	101	170	Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture
72	413	485	—	4	4	72	417	489	81	526	607	Linen
46	135	181	—	4	4	46	139	185	54	226	280	Jute
18	16	34	—	1	1	19	16	35	19	18	37	Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.
18	29	47	—	9	9	18	38	56	18	38	56	Hosiery
166	464	630	10	21	31	176	485	661	186	603	789	Lace
219	100	319	4	5	9	223	105	328	330	138	468	Carpets
1,254	1,078	3,232	38	43	81	1,292	2,021	3,313	1,921	3,151	5,072	Other Textiles
122	75	197	—	—	—	122	75	197	127	83	210	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.
52	104	156	—	1	1	52	105	157	57	106	163	Total, Textiles
174	179	353	—	1	1	174	180	354	184	189	373	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur :—
267	634	901	2	1	3	269	635	904	310	705	1,015	Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.
37	171	208	1	3	4	38	174	212	39	195	234	Leather Goods
40	34	74	8	—	8	48	34	82	48	40	88	Total, Leather
36	213	249	—	—	—	36	213	249	61	586	647	Clothing :—
22	37	59	—	—	—	22	37	59	23	41	64	Tailoring
220	102	322	18	3	21	238	105	343	258	112	370	Dress Making and Millinery
622	1,191	1,813	29	7	36	651	1,198	1,849	739	1,679	2,418	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)
728	662	1,390	—	1	1	728	663	1,391	813	728	1,541	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.
125	69	194	—	—	—	125	69	194	146	70	216	Other Dress Industries
150	250	400	—	14	14	150	264	414	153	270	423	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs
559	688	1,247	2	8	10	561	696	1,257	612	752	1,364	Total, Clothing
742	359	1,101	1	3	4	743	362	1,105	788	390	1,178	Food, Drink and Tobacco :—
140	154	294	—	—	—	140	154	294	156	272	428	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.
2,444	2,182	4,626	3	26	29	2,447	2,208	4,655	2,668	2,482	5,150	Grain Milling
531	605	1,136	—	1	1	531	606	1,137	611	608	1,219	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-
198	377	575	—	—	—	198	377	575	211	380	591	fectionery
401	258	659	13	4	17	414	262	676	465	283	748	Other Food Industries
137	135	272	5	10	15	142	145	287	185	151	336	Drink Industries
1,267	1,375	2,642	18	15	33	1,285	1,390	2,675	1,472	1,422	2,894	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff
4,144	215	4,359	6	16	22	4,150	231	4,381	4,944	236	5,180	Total, Food, Drink, etc.
4,227	72	4,299	11	—	11	4,238	72	4,310	5,277	78	5,355	Woodworking, etc. :—
8,371	287	8,658	17	16	33	8,388	303	8,691	10,221	314	10,535	Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork
179	223	402	6	—	6	185	223	408	217	227	444	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases
150	281	431	—	—	—	150	281	431	159	295	454	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.
5	13	18	—	—	—	5	13	18	5	13	18	Other Woodworking
19	9	28	—	—	—	19	9	28	19	9	28	Total, Woodworking, etc.
406	262	668	4	1	5	410	263	673	461	300	761	Building and Contracting :—
759	788	1,547	10	1	11	769	789	1,558	861	844	1,705	Building
426	236	662	—	—	—	426	236	662	469	240	709	Public Works Contracting, etc.
78	41	119	—	—	—	78	41	119	85	43	128	Total, Building and Contracting
52	42	94	3	—	3	55	42	97	57	55	112	Paper, Printing, etc. :—
492	390	882	1	—	1	493	390	883	500	397	897	Paper and Paper Board
24	10	34	—	—	—	24	10	34	24	11	35	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and
36	24	60	—	—	—	36	24	60	45	37	82	Stationery
1,108	743	1,851	4	—	4	1,112	743	1,855	1,180	783	1,963	Wall Paper Making
793	121	914	3	1	4	796	122	918	860	150	1,010	Stationery and Typewriting Requisites
1,015	418	1,433	1	—	1	1,016	418	1,434	1,101	423	1,524	(not paper)
675	745	1,420	—	—	—	675	745	1,420	724	750	1,474	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding
197	13	210	—	—	—	197	13	210	248	13	261	Total, Paper, Printing, etc.
1,430	64	1,494	1	—	1	1,431	64	1,495	1,633	66	1,699	Other Manufacturing Industries :—
1,453	79	1,532	1	1	2	1,454	80	1,534	1,532	80	1,612	Rubber
1,315	23	1,338	7	—	7	1,322	23	1,345	2,595	23	2,618	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.
287	14	301	2	—	2	289	14	303	308	14	322	Brushes and Brooms
1,602	37	1,639	9	—	9	1,611	37	1,648	2,903	37	2,940	Scientific and Photographic Instru-
256	27	283	1	9	10	257	36	293	272	39	311	ments and Apparatus
6,628	1,383	8,011	13	10	23	6,641	1,393	8,034	8,413	1,408	9,821	Musical Instruments
6,246	6,543	12,789	38	30	68	6,284	6,573	12,857	7,184	7,090	14,274	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites
531	554	1,085	1	—	1	532	554	1,086	599	568	1,167	Total, Other Manufacturing
6,101	4,569	10,670	16	1	17	6,117	4,570	10,687	7,248	5,242	12,490	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply
229	225	454	1	—	1	230	225	455	267	250	517	Transport and Communication :—
4,031	1,889	5,920	63	42	105	4,094	1,931	6,025	4,529	2,002	6,531	Railway Service
636	787	1,423	3	15	18	639	802	1,441	701	864	1,565	Tramway and Omnibus Service
904	599	1,503	2	1	3	906	600	1,506	993	642	1,635	Other Road Passenger Transport
2,105	4,296	6,401	1	11	12	2,106	4,307	6,413	2,349	4,749	7,098	Goods Transport by Road
258	574	832	—	6	6	258	580	838	283	674	957	Shipping Service
67	107	174	—	—	—	67	107	174	74	109	183	Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—
249	20	269	—	—	—	249	20	269	269	21	290	Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)
1,480	734	2,214	11	—	11	1,491	734	2,225	1,636	768	2,404	Harbour, River and Canal Service
16,060	13,800	29,860	98	76	174	16,158	13,876	30,034	18,349	15,321	33,670	Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.
6,563	1,417	7,980	2	—	2	6,565	1,417	7,982	7,311	1,504	8,815	Other Transport, Communication, etc.
131,416	101,121	232,537	416	373	789	131,832	101,494	233,326	145,712	107,251	252,963	GRAND TOTAL*§

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG INSURED PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER AT 16th JULY, 1945.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.			United Kingdom.			INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.			United Kingdom.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.		Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* :—							Leather, Leather Goods and Fur :—						
Farming, Forestry, etc.	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	Leather Goods	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
<i>Total, Agriculture</i>	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	<i>Total, Leather</i>	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Fishing	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.6	Clothing :—						
Mining :—							Tailoring	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Coal Mining	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	Dress Making and Millinery	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	0.4	—	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1.7	—	1.7	1.8	—	1.7	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
Stone Quarrying and Mining	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.3	Other Dress Industries	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
Slate Quarrying and Mining	1.7	—	1.7	1.8	—	1.8	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	<i>Total, Clothing</i>	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	Food, Drink and Tobacco :—						
<i>Total, Mining</i>	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—							Grain Milling	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	Other Food Industries	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	Drink Industries	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
<i>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</i>	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i>	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	Woodworking, etc. :—						
Glass :—							Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
<i>Total, Glass</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Other Woodworking	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—							<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Chemicals	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Building and Contracting :—						
Explosives	4.0	6.6	5.4	4.0	6.6	5.4	Building	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	Public Works Contracting, etc.	2.3	0.5	2.2	3.2	0.6	3.1
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	<i>Total, Building and Contracting</i>	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.3
<i>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</i>	1.7	3.5	2.5	1.7	3.5	2.5	Paper, Printing, etc. :—						
Metal Manufacture :—							Paper and Paper Board	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.4	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.8	Wall Paper Making	1.5	—	0.6	1.5	—	0.6
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
Tin Plates	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	Other Manufacturing Industries :—						
<i>Total, Metal Manufacture</i>	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	Rubber	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Engineering, etc. :—							Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	Brushes and Brooms	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6
Electrical Engineering	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Marine Engineering, etc.	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.7	2.4	0.9	Musical Instruments	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.0
Constructional Engineering	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.0	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7
<i>Total, Engineering</i>	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.2	<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—							Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	Transport and Communication :—						
Carriages, Carts, etc.	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	Railway Service	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	Tramway and Omnibus Service	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Total, Vehicles</i>	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	Other Road Passenger Transport	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	Goods Transport by Road	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7
Other Metal Industries :—							Shipping Service	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :—						
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.3	Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	0.8	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	2.0
Electric Apparatus, Cables, Lamps, etc.	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	Harbour, River and Canal Service	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	<i>Total, Docks, Harbour, etc.</i>	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.3	1.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	Other Transport, Communication, etc.	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.8
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	Distributive Trades	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance†	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Metal Industries not separately specified	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—						
<i>Total, Other Metals</i>	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.9
Textiles :—							National Fire Service	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	Local Government Service	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	Professional Services	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	Entertainments, Sports, etc.	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.8
Woolen and Worsted	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.1
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	Laundry Service	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manufacture	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Linen	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.3	2.0	2.8	Other Personal Services†	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Jute	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.8	Other Industries and Services	1.8	0.4	1.0	2.0	0.4	1.1
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.4	<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i>	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9
Hosiery	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	GRAND TOTAL†	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Lace	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2							
Carpets	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2							
Other Textiles	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5							
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6							
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6							

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

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

‡ Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, etc.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 350,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £8,000 in the wages of nearly 200,000 workpeople.

The principal industries or services in which wage rates were increased during October were gas supply, furniture manufacture, the building industry in Scotland, cotton preparing and spinning (certain sections), electrical contracting, biscuit manufacture, leather tanning and currying, and milk distribution in Scotland. Among other industries in which increases were reported were aerated waters manufacture (England and Wales), asbestos cement manufacture, coal trimming, the hat, cap and millinery trade in Scotland, boot and floor polish manufacture, and stock brick making in Kent and Essex.

In the gas supply industry rates of wages were increased by 1½d. an hour for dayworkers and by 1s. a shift for shift-workers. In furniture manufacture there were general increases, in accordance with sliding scales based on the official cost-of-living index number, of ½d. an hour in the case of men and ¼d. an hour in the case of women, with proportional increases in piece-work rates. Sliding-scale arrangements also resulted in increases of ½d. an hour for men employed in the building industry in Scotland and of ¼d. an hour for men employed in the electrical contracting industry in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In the case of operatives employed in cotton rooms, blowing rooms, card rooms and ring-spinning rooms in the cotton spinning industry, the basic standard list rates were increased by 10 per cent. for all operations normally performed by males

and by 7½ per cent. for all operations normally performed by females, with corresponding increases in rates not covered by the standard lists. In leather production there were increases in time rates of 1½d. an hour for adult males, ¾d. an hour for women and youths and ½d. an hour for younger workers, and an increase of about 2 per cent. on current rates for piece-workers. In biscuit manufacture there were increases of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week in the rates of wages of workers of 18 years and over and ½d. an hour or 2s. a week for those under 18 years. For all grades of workers employed in milk distribution in Scotland, the minimum time rates fixed by Orders made under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 4s. a week.

Rates of wages were reduced in a number of industries under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. These industries included the iron and steel industry (pig iron manufacture, iron puddling, steel melting and rolling, etc.) in most districts, tobacco manufacture, and a few other industries. In all these industries there had been similar increases during recent months under cost-of-living sliding scales.

Of the total increase of £60,000 about £44,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including £8,000 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies); and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives. The whole of the reduction of £8,000 was the result of arrangements whereby wages fluctuate in accordance with the official cost-of-living index figure.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes in hours of labour were reported during October.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire (certain firms).	1st full pay period following 5 Oct.	Deputies and shot-firers	Minimum flat-rate wages fixed of 27s. 6d. a shift of 8½ hours for deputies and 25s. 6d. for shot-firers, plus cost-of-living bonus of 2s. 8d. a shift in each case†.
Other Mining and Quarrying.	South and West Durham ..	1 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2d. a shift (2s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 4½d.) for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys. Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2d. a shift (4s. 7d. to 4s. 5d.) for men, by 1½d. (3s. 5½d. to 3s. 3½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 2½d.) for boys.
	Cleveland	do.	Iron-ore miners	
	North Lincolnshire ..	7 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	
	Notts, Leics., and adjoining parts of Lincs., Northants and Banbury.	7 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	
Slag and Tar Macadam.	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 0.2d. an hour (5d. to 4.8d.) for men, by 0.15d. (3.75d. to 3.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.10d. (2.5d. to 2.4d.) for boys.‡
Coke and By-product Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (certain firms).	7 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys and for girls on boys' work.
Asbestos Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	21 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles	Flat-rate increases, on existing minimum rates, of 1d. an hour for men, of ¾d. for women and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 1s. 8½d. an hour, women 1s. 2½d.¶
Stock Brick Making.	N.E. Kent and S.E. Essex.	1st full pay week beginning on or after 10 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men, other than burners, of 8d. a shift for burners, of from 6s. 6d. to 13s. a week, according to age, for youths and boys, and from 4s. 6d. to 7s. a week for girls and women. Revised minimum time rates after change include: able-bodied adult male labourers 1s. 7d. an hour, burners 15s. 4d. a shift (8 hours), plus bonus of 1d. an hour in each case; boys and youths 33s. a week at 14 years rising, according to age, to 65s. at 20; women and girls 35s. a week at 16 to 50s. at 18 and over.
Chemical Manufacture.	London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross).	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, chemical fertilisers and the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry.	Revised minimum rates adopted. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers 1s. 10d. an hour, shiftworkers, 3-shift system 2s., 2-shift system 1s. 11d.; women on women's work 1s. 2½d. an hour, on men's work for 1st month 1s. 2½d., thereafter 1s. 4½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full men's rate; youths and boys 7½d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 1s. 7½d. at 20 and under 21; girls 7½d. to 1s. 1½d.**
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture.	London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross).	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Revised minimum rates adopted. Rates after change include:—men aged 21 and over—day labourers 1s. 9½d. an hour, shiftworkers, 3-shift system 1s. 10½d., 2-shift system 1s. 10½d.; women aged 21 and over on women's work 1s. 2d. an hour, on men's work for 1st month 1s. 2½d., thereafter 1s. 4½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance, or supervision, the full men's rate, youths and boys 7½d. at 14 years rising, according to age, to 1s. 6½d. at 20 and under 21; girls 7½d. to 1s. 0½d.**
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 20 years of age and over, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for youths and boys and of ¾d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d.) in piecework basis time rate (all ages).††
			Women and girls	Increases of 3s. a week (50s. to 53s.) in general minimum time rates for women 18 years and over, of 1s. or 2s., according to age, for girls and of ¾d. an hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.) in piecework basis time rate (all ages).††

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

† This increase is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, which also provides for a normal working week of 51 hours, made up of six full shifts of 8½ hours each.

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

§ Wages continue to be supplemented by incentive bonuses of ½d. to 4d. an hour according to output.

|| Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus an addition of 66.5 per cent. and a flat-rate addition of 3s. 9d.

¶ These increases were the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry (Asbestos Cement Section).

** Previous to the adoption of these rates, the same minimum rates applied to all areas in England and Wales, including London.

†† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S. R. & O., 1945, No. 1139), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham, West Cumberland and North Lancs., North Lincs., Derbyshire, Notts., Leics., Staffs., Northants., and South Wales and Mon.	7 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women† employed on youths' work and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys and girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 2d. (2s. 5d. to 2s. 3d.) for women 21 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d.) for girls.
	North-East Coast Area	7 Oct.	Iron puddlers and millmen ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for boys.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2-8d. a shift (4s. 1d. to 3s. 10-2d.) for men, by 2-1d. (3s. 0-75d. to 2s. 10-65d.) for youths 18 and under 21, by 1-4d. (2s. 0-5d. to 1s. 11-1d.) for boys, by 1-6d. (2s. 1-6d. to 2s.) for women 21 and over and by 0-8d. (1s. 0-8d. to 1s.) for girls. (The additional war bonuses of 5s. a week for men and married youths and of 2s. 6d. for other youths and boys remained unchanged.)
	Great Britain‡	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and women, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	7 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	
	North-East Coast Area	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ..	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	
	Workington ..	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	
	Scunthorpe ..	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	
	Bilston ..	do.	Steel millmen, maintenance men, etc.	
	West of Scotland ..	do.	Millmen, gas producers, engine-men, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	
	South-West Wales ..	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, other than bricklayers and carpenters.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (2s. 10d. to 2s. 8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work and by 1d. (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.) for youths and boys, and for women on youths' and boys' work.
Galvanising	England and Wales||	1 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men and women, by 1½d. (2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9½d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.	7 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2d. a shift (3s. 11d. to 3s. 9d.) for men, and for women 21 years and over employed on men's work, and by 1d. (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 10½d.) for other women and juveniles.
Tube Manufacture. Cotton Spinning.	Newport, Mon., and Landore.	7 Oct.	Men, youths and boys ..	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-95d. a shift (4s. 1-5d. to 3s. 11-55d.) for men and by 0-975d. (2s. 0-75d. to 1s. 11-775d.) for youths and boys.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week beginning 1 Oct.	Operatives employed in cotton rooms, blowing rooms, card rooms and ring spinning rooms.	Increases of 10 per cent. on standard list rates for all operations normally performed by males and of 7½ per cent. for all operations normally performed by females.¶
	do. ..	Pay day in week beginning 20 Aug.**	Under-engineers, boiler firemen, oilers and greasers and ashwheelers employed in cotton spinning establishments.	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Minimum hourly rates after change: under-engineers and boiler firemen 23-98d., oilers and greasers and ash-wheelers 21-91d., inclusive of cost-of-living and total flat-rate additions, in each case.
Fustian Cutting, Dyeing and Finishing.	Hebden Bridge ..	1st pay day in Nov.††	Workpeople paid at time rates ..	Cost-of-living wage decreased* from 34s. 3d. to 33s. 0d. a week for men, from 20s. 4d. to 19s. 7d. for women 18 years and over and by proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum weekly rates‡‡ after change for adults: men 37s., plus 33s., plus 6s. special payment; women 32s., plus 19s. 7d., plus 4s. special payment.
			Workpeople paid at piece rates ..	Cost-of-living wage decreased* from 96½ to 92½ per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 88½ to 85 for hand cutters, from 75 to 72 for menders and from 83 to 79½ for other pieceworkers, special payment of 6s. a week for men, 4s. for women and 2s. 8d. for younger workers remaining unchanged.
Making-up and Packing.	Manchester ..	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 5d. a week (20s. 5d. to 20s.) for men, by 3d. (12s. 3d. to 12s.) for women 18 years and over, by 1d. to 4d. for youths and boys and by 1d. or 2d. for girls. Rates after change include: men—packers and makers-up 66s. 6d. a week, competent grey and print lookers 63s., assistant lookers, stampers, etc., 60s., plaiters, general warehousemen, etc., 57s., porters 54s., plus 20s. a week cost-of-living bonus and 2½d. an hour emergency war-time payment; women—markers-off 38s. 6d., cutters, etc., 35s. 6d., others 33s. 6d., plus 12s. a week and 1-35d. an hour.
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery.	Scotland ..	22 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (all branches)	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 22 years and over, of 1d. to 2d. for younger workers and of 1½d. for late entrants; and increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate.§§
			Women and girls:— Wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch.	Increase of 2½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners; and increase of 2½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate; revised scale of rates fixed for learners of 4½d. during 1st 6 months' employment in the branch and of 5½d. in 2nd 6 months, rising each year to 10½d. during 4th year.§§
			Other branches.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. for learners; and increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rates.§§

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

† Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53-7, 62-5, 66-5 or 67-5 per cent., according to district, and a flat-rate addition of 3s. 9d.

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

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

|| These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.

¶ These increases are applied by raising the standard list rates by the appropriate percentage, before adding the current percentage of 141 (or other figure) on list prices. In cases where no standard list rate is applicable, the appropriate percentage (10 per cent. or 7½ per cent.) is to be added to the current wage, exclusive of flat-rate additions. The increase does not apply to the flat-rate additions, which at present amount to 16s. a week in the case of adult workers on a full complement of machinery.

** This increase was agreed to on 16th October, and made retrospective to the date shown.

†† In respect of the preceding pay period.

‡‡ Temporary payments, ranging up to 3s. a week for men and up to 1s. for women, are made, in addition, to certain timeworkers engaged in production process work on which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

§§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S. R. & O., 1945, No. 1233) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Tailoring	London (West-End)	Beginning of 1st pay week after 20 Oct.	Tailors and tailoresses	Increase of 3d. an hour in log rates for pieceworkers and proportional increases in time rates for men and women. Rates after change: timeworkers—males 3s. 2½d. an hour; females—1st class hands 9s. a week of 48 hours, 2nd class hands 81s.; pieceworkers 1s. 7½d. a log hour; * learners 23s. 6d. a week of 44 hours in 1st year of learnership increasing to 81s. in 5th year.
Baking	Various districts in England (Southern Section).	Pay day in week beginning 24 Sept. 5 Oct.	Bakers, confectioners and bakery workers employed by co-operative societies.	Temporary war wage advances granted of 4s. a week for men and women 21 years and over, of 3s. for male and female workers over 18 but under 21, and of 2s. for younger workers.†
Aerated Waters Manufacture.	England and Wales		Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for men and youths 20 years or over and women 19 years or over, of 3s. 6d. for women 18 and under 19 and of 3s. for youths and boys 16 and under 20 years and girls 16 and under 18 years; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates; increased rates fixed for boys and girls under 16 years of age. General minimum time rates after change for men and women 77s. and 50s. a week respectively; piecework basis time rates 1s. 11½d. and 1s. 2½d. an hour.‡
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Decreases§ of 11½d. a week for men and of 7½d. for women and juveniles in the existing additions on a time basis to the minimum rates of both time and pieceworkers.||
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in cocoa and chocolate manufacture.	Transference of (i) 10s. a week from war allowance to basic rates for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over, with adjustments of piece rates, where necessary, to maintain the appropriate relation between piecework and timework minima, (ii) of 6s. for youths 19 and under 21 and for girls 16 and under 18, (iii) of 5s. 9d. for boys 15 and under 17, (iv) of 5s. 6d. for boys 17 and under 18 and for girls 15 and under 16, (v) of 5s. for youths 18 and under 19, (vi) of 4s. 9d. for boys under 15, (vii) of 4s. 6d. for girls under 15. Increase of 1s. a week in basic rate for youths 18 and under 19. Minimum time rates after change for adults: men, other than shiftworkers, 77s., shiftworkers 83s. to 87s., plus war allowance of 5s. in each case; women, other than shiftworkers, 55s. to 59s., plus war allowance of 4s. in each case.¶
			Timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in sugar confectionery, preserved foods and jam manufacture.	Transference of (i) 8s. a week from war allowance to basic rates for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over, with adjustments of piece rates, where necessary, to maintain the appropriate relation between piecework and timework minima, (ii) of 5s. for youths 19 and under 21, (iii) of 4s. 6d. for girls 17 and under 18, (iv) of 3s. 6d. for youths and boys 17 and under 19. Minimum time rates after change for adults: men, other than shiftworkers, 77s., shiftworkers 83s. to 87s., plus war allowances of 3s. 6d. in each case; women, other than shiftworkers, 49s., shiftworkers 55s. to 59s., plus war allowance of 3s. in each case.¶
Biscuit Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day of week beginning 15 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum basic rates of 1d. an hour or 4s. a week for men and youths 18 years and over, and for women 18 years and over, and of ½d. or 2s. for younger workers. Minimum day work rates after change, at 21 and over: men 67s. a week plus 13s. war bonus, plus 4s. to 15s., according to grade of occupation; women 42s. plus 12s., plus 4s. or 6s.
Fish Curing	Aberdeen	1st full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. a week in basic rates for women 20 years and over and of 5s. for other workers, with consequential increases in the war bonuses. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of war bonus of 33½ per cent. for male workers and 50 per cent. for female workers: men 24 years and over 93s. 4d. (buyers and foremen 24 years and over 100s.); women 20 years and over 54s.
Millsawing	Liverpool	1 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3½d.).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool	1 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and male and female casemakers employed in case making shops.	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: woodcutting machinists and sawyers 2s. 3½d., male casemakers 2s. 1½d., female casemakers 1s. 4½d.
Furniture	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases§ of ½d. an hour in additions to general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for men 21 years or over, and of ½d. for youths, boys, women and girls. (Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates).||
	Great Britain	do.	Adult timeworkers and pieceworkers employed in the manufacture, renovation or repair of furniture and furnishings, including cane, willow and woven fibre furniture, bedding (including divans) and all types of outdoor and indoor window blinds.	War bonus increased§ by ½d. an hour for journeymen timeworkers, male dilutees 21 years and over and female dilutees 19 years and over, by ½d. for women timeworkers and by 2½ per cent. (22½ to 25) on piece rates of August, 1939, for pieceworkers.** The increase in the wages of juvenile workers was in accordance with the Wages Councils Order (see above).
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases§ of ½d. or ¾d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men, of ½d. for women 21 years or over, of ½d. for youths 18 and under 21 employed as porters or labourers, of 2s. a week for other youths and boys and of 3s. for girls. Piecework basis time rates remain 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.||
Building	England and Wales	1 Oct.	Scaffolders (regularly employed as such).	Extra payment above the appropriate labourers' rate increased from 1d. to 2d. an hour.
	Scotland††	do.	Building operatives, except painters:— Craftsmen and labourers	Increases§ of ½d. an hour. Rates after change, for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A districts 2s. 2½d., 1s. 9d.; A1 2s. 2d., 1s. 8½d.; A2 2s. 1½d., 1s. 8½d.; A3 2s. 1d., 1s. 8d.; B 2s. 0½d., 1s. 7½d.; B1 2s., 1s. 7½d.
			Women (17 years and over) ..	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: women employed on craft processes 1s. 9d. (after 3 months' probation), on work other than craft processes 1s. 5½d.
			Apprentices	Increase of 11d. a week. Rates after change (including bonus): plumbers' apprentices—21s. 6d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 58s. 6d. in 6th year; plasterers' apprentices—21s. 6d. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 44s. 6d. in 5th year; other apprentices 21s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.
	Scotland (various towns‡‡).	do.	Painters	Increases§ of ½d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns 2s. 2½d., B 2s. 1½d., C 2s. 0½d.
			Painters' apprentices	War bonus increased by 1s. a week. Rates after change (including bonus): Grade A towns 22s. in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 43s. in 6th year; Grade B 20s. 6d. to 41s.; Grade C 20s. to 39s.

* On certain garments, viz., military dress uniforms (excluding khaki), naval frock and dress uniforms, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, frock and dress coats, and court and diplomatic garments, the pieceworkers' rate is 1s. 8d. an hour.

† The war wage advances were granted in anticipation of increases to be conceded by the Wages Council for the Baking industry and are to be merged in such increases when put into operation. Societies already paying advances equal to or in excess of the amounts shown were not to be called upon to operate the advances, and those already paying a part of the advances were only to make up the difference to the amount shown.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S. R. & O., 1945, No. 1166) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

|| These changes took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details are contained in the Confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour and National Service, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

¶ These changes took effect under agreements arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee of the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Industries.

** These increases took effect under a sliding scale agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the British Furniture Manufacturing Trades.

†† For wages purposes, the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades; but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available.

‡‡ The principal towns to which the rates are reported to apply are as follows:—Grade A—Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Beith, Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughty Ferry, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Girvan, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Largs, Leslie, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Troon and Vale of Leven. Grade B—Cupar, Elgin, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Hawick, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Nairn, Peebles, Peterhead, Selkirk and St. Andrews. Grade C—Wick.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	3rd pay day in Oct.	Men, women and youths 18 and under 21, other than indentured apprentices.	Cost-of-living (war) addition increased* by ½d. an hour. Rates after change for skilled electricians and men and women in receipt of skilled electricians' rates over 21 years of age: Grade A 1s. 11½d. an hour, B 1s. 8½d., C 1s. 7½d., plus cost-of-living (war) addition of 6½d. an hour in each case.†
Demolition Contracting.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Gas Retort Setting, etc.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Retort setters and bricklayers, and labourers waiting upon retort setters or bricklayers, employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work‡ in gasworks, and labourers directly engaged on dismantling retort settings.	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Boiler Setting, Chimney and Furnace Construction, etc.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices employed in boiler setting, chimney and furnace construction or firebrick work of any nature.	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for craftsmen 2s. 3½d.
Coke Oven Construction.§	Scotland	1 Oct.	Bricklayers, masons and apprentices	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for craftsmen: building trade rates plus 1d.
Terrazzo, Mosaic, Tile Fixing, etc.	Scotland	1 Oct.	Terrazzo and mosaic workers	Increase of ½d. an hour. Rates after change for layers 2s. 3½d.
	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	1 Oct.	Tile fixers	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 11d. a week for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 3½d. an hour; apprentices 28s. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 52s. 1d. in 5th year.
	Aberdeen	do.	do.	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 11d. a week for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 2s. 2½d. an hour; apprentices 21s. 6d. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 47s. 6d. in 5th year.
	Edinburgh, Leith and Dundee.	do.	Marble masons, fireplace builders, tile fixers, polishers, etc.	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of 11d. a week for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen—Edinburgh and Leith 2s. 3½d. an hour, Dundee 2s. 2½d.; polishers 2s.; apprentices 21s. 6d. a week in 1st year of apprenticeship rising to 47s. 6d. in 5th year.
Coal Trimming.	Various ports in Great Britain.¶	1 Oct.	Coal trimmers	Tariff rates previously subject to a deduction of 7½ per cent. restored to full national tariff rates.
Gas Supply	United Kingdom ..	Pay week with pay day in week beginning 24 Sept.†	Day workers, shift workers and piece workers employed in the gas industry, except those whose wages are determined by special arrangements or by movements in other industries.	Total war wage advances for male workers 18 years and over increased by 1½d. an hour (23s. 4d. to 29s. 2½d. a week of 47 hours) in the case of day workers, and by 1s. a shift in the case of shift workers, with corresponding advances for workpeople on piece rates.
Leather Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls:— Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time-rates for adult male workers, of ¾d. for youths and female workers 18 years and over, and of ½d. for boys and girls under 18. Minimum rates after change include: adult male workers—London District (Urban)—skilled 1s. 11½d., semi-skilled 1s. 9½d., unskilled 1s. 8½d., Scotland and Lancashire—1s. 10½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d., Bristol and West of England and Midlands (except Walsall curriers) and hat leather workers—1s. 10½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d., Walsall curriers—1s. 11½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d.; female workers—London (inner area)—unskilled 9d. at 16 years rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20, semi-skilled 9d. to 1s. 2½d., Provinces and hat leather workers—9d. to 1s. 1½d.
			Pieceworkers	Piece-work bonus increased from 25 to 27½ per cent.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum base rates for adult males, of ¾d. for youths and females 18 years and over, and of ½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled day workers 1s. 10½d. an hour; semi-skilled day workers, all areas except rural areas in Wales, (wet) 1s. 8½d., (dry) 1s. 8d., rural areas in Wales 1s. 7d., 1s. 6½d.; women and girls—6½d. at under 16 rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20 years when competent.
				Increase of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for all workers.**
Milk Distribution.	Scotland	29 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 6s. a week of 48 hours. Minimum weekly rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles 80s. 6d., horse drivers and loaders 72s.
Coal Distribution.	Northampton and district.	1 Oct.	Drivers and loaders	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week for all grades. Minimum weekly rates after change, including war bonus: coffin makers 104s. 6d., polishers and finishers 94s. 6d., chauffeur mechanics (new class) 118s. 6d., chauffeurs and coachmen 99s. 6d., general workers 84s. 6d.
Funeral Directing.	London Area ..	Commencement of 1st pay week after 3 Oct.	Male workers employed by funeral directors.	
Cinematograph Film Production.	Great Britain ..	1st pay day in Oct.	Laboratory workers	Bonus decreased* by 1s. a week (25s. to 24s.) at 21 years and over and by 8d. (16s. 8d. to 16s.) at under 21.
	do.	do.		
	United Kingdom ..	do.	Cine-technicians whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week.	Bonus decreased* by 1s. a week (25s. to 24s.) at 21 years and over, and by 6d. (12s. 6d. to 12s.) at under 21.
			Technical workers, including learners, employed in producing newsreels.	
	Great Britain ..	do.	Technicians, whose normal salaries do not exceed £17 10s. a week, employed on the production of short films.	
Thermal Insulation.	London Area ..	1 Oct.	Boiler and pipe coverers and other workers employed on thermal insulation (land contracts).	Increases of 1d. an hour in basic rates for all male operatives over 21 years of age, of ¾d. for those 18 to 21 and of ½d. for those under 18. Rates after change include: skilled ladders 2s. 1d.

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

† The following are the districts included in the three grades or zones into which England and Wales and Northern Ireland are divided under the national agreement for the electrical contracting industry:—*Grade A*—London—a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross. *Grade B*—the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Durham, Essex (that part not included in Grade A), Flintshire (that part north of River Dee), Glamorganshire, Gloucestershire (that part enclosed by a line drawn from Severn Beach thence to Pilning and following round to Patchway, Winterbourne, Downend, Mangotsfield, Warmley, Bitton and on to the River Avon following a line to Keynsham (Somerset) and along the River Avon to Avonmouth, including the places named and Bristol, and along the coast to Severn Beach), Hertfordshire (that part not included in Grade A), Huntingdonshire, Isle of Ely, Kent (that part not included in Grade A and north of a line drawn from Woldingham (Surrey) to Sittingbourne in the east, excluding the Isle of Sheppey), Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Llanelly (town of), Middlesex (that part not included in Grade A), Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Peterborough (soke of), Rutland, Somersetshire (that part south of the River Avon enclosed by a line drawn from Bitton (Glos.) through Keynsham, Whitchurch, Dundry, Barrow Gurney, Flax Bourton, Failand, Portbury and Portishead to the coast, and along the coast to Avonmouth, including the places named), Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey (that part outside Grade A and north of a straight line drawn from Sandhurst in the west to Woldingham in the east), Warwickshire, Westmorland, Worcestershire (that part north of a line drawn from Far Forest in the west to Astwood Bank in the east, including Stourport), Yorkshire. In the Mersey area within a radius of 10 miles of the Liverpool Landing Stage and including also Runcorn, St. Helens and Widnes, an additional 1d. an hour is payable in lieu of travelling-time. *Grade C*—Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire (that part not included in Grade B), Hampshire, Herefordshire, Isle of Sheppey, Isle of Man, Kent (that part not included in Grades A and B), Shropshire, Somersetshire (that part not included in Grade B), Surrey (that part not included in Grades A and B), Sussex, Isle of Wight, Wiltshire, Worcestershire (that part not included in Grade B), and Wales (that part not included in Grade B).

‡ *Viz.*, work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonising and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys; also work on retort-house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench; and furnace or similar hot work.

§ *Viz.*, work on new construction, repairs or renewals of white brickwork on coke oven batteries.

¶ This increase applied to certain coal exporting centres, where the men work on a tonnage basis, including the Firth of Forth, North-East Coast, Humber, and South Wales Ports; it did not apply to the coal bunkering ports such as London, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton, where wages are governed by those paid to dock labourers. A similar increase took effect in the rates in operation at North-West Coast Ports.

¶ These increases were the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry, and were made retrospective to the date shown. In the case of those Regions where agreement has been reached fixing rates of wages for youths and boys, a proportion of the increase will apply in the case of workers under 21 years of age.

** This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Details of the minimum rates are contained in the Schedule to the Order (S.R. & O., 1945, No. 1283), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st November, 1945.

		Food	All Items
Rise since July, 1914	.. .. .	69%	103%
Change since 1st	Index Points ..	nil	nil
October, 1945	Per cent. ..	nil	nil

FOOD.

Retail prices of food at 1st November showed little change, on average, as compared with a month earlier.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ½d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Nov., 1945, compared with—	
	1st Nov., 1945.	1st Oct., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Oct., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	..	11
Thin Flank ..	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs	1 1	1 1	0 9½	..	35
Thin Flank ..	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	..	13
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7½	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10½	..	16
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon*	1 10½	1 10½	1 3	..	50
Fish	—	—	—	..	27
Flour	1 3	1 3	0 11½	..	30
Bread	0 9	0 9	0 8½	..	9
Tea	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	32
Milk	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	33
Butter—					
Fresh	1 8	1 8	1 4½	..	21
Salt	—	—	—	..	31
Cheese	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6½†	..	12
Standard ..	0 5	0 5	—	..	..
Eggs (fresh)‡ .. each	0 2	0 2	—	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8	0 8	0 6½	—1	23

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Oct., 1945.	1st Nov., 1945.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	44	59	59
Thin Flank ..	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	32	79	79
Thin Flank ..	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs	48	67	67
Breast	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	51	75	75
Breast	—3	—3	—3
Bacon*	35	102	102
Fish	116	174	174
Flour	26	64	64
Bread	42	56	56
Tea	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) ..	46	93	93
Milk	92	156	156
Butter—			
Fresh	13	37	37
Salt	7	41	41
Cheese	16	51	51
Margarine ..	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ..	58	60	60
Potatoes ..	33	66	65
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	69	69

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st November, 1945, of the articles of food specified was about 69 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 22 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

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

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

‡ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st November and 1st October, 1945, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

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

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

In the *fuel and light* group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st November showed little change as compared with those at 1st October. Prices of coal averaged about 55 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 200 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 37 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes during the month in the prices of lamp oil, candles or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st November was about 52 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 176 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during October. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st November was about 63 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 192 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st November, 1945, is approximately **103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, the same figure as at 1st October, 1945, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living since that date, or for any economies or readjustments in consumption and expenditure since the outbreak of the war.*

The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, about 4½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches; and approximately three-fourths of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

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

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

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 2d. net, from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 216 of this GAZETTE.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 229. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 247 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 90,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 1,100,000. Of this total, it is estimated that 960,000 days were lost by disputes affecting dock workers.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in October, the coal mining industry accounted for 133, involving nearly 16,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 39,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining ..	2	131	133	15,600	39,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	7	61	68	15,300	76,000
Textile ..	—	5	5	1,500	2,000
Transport ..	7	11	18	57,400	983,000
Other Industries† ..	2	21	23	2,500	8,000
Total, October, 1945 ..	18	229	247	92,300	1,108,000
Total, September, 1945 ..	22	196	218	40,200	114,000
Total, October, 1944 ..	17	220	237	61,300	232,000

In the 229 stoppages which began during October, over 30,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 5,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 18 stoppages which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during October, either directly or indirectly, was about 57,000.

Duration.—Of 232 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during October, 96, directly involving 9,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 49, directly involving 6,400

workers, lasted two days; 22, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted three days; 37, directly involving 7,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 28, directly involving 12,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 229 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 27, directly involving 5,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 63, directly involving 7,500 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 40, directly involving 8,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 77, directly involving 5,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 10, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 600 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1945 AND 1944.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work* through industrial disputes in the first ten months of 1945 and in the corresponding months of 1944:—

Industry Group.	January to Oct., 1945.			January to Oct., 1944.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ..	4	2,100	10,000	6	700	2,000
Coal Mining ..	1,036	204,800†	572,000	1,073	542,400†	2,428,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	10	700	1,000	21	3,400	13,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	19	2,500	17,000	22	1,600	4,000
Engineering ..	211	71,800	299,000	214	116,000	565,000
Shipbuilding ..	167	25,900	127,000	169	36,200	326,000
Other Metal ..	145	18,100	64,000	125	14,500	58,000
Textile ..	35	3,600	9,000	38	4,500	29,000
Clothing ..	25	6,500	12,000	27	2,500	4,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8	1,600	5,000	7	800	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	14	1,200	2,000	6	900	1,000
Building, etc. ..	33	3,200	5,000	41	4,800	7,000
Transport ..	139	125,300	1,347,000	65	23,500	73,000
Other Industries ..	53	6,200	28,000	46	6,200	12,000
Total ..	1,899	473,500†	2,498,000	1,860	758,000†	3,525,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Strippers and other colliery workers Shotts, Lanarkshire (one colliery)	120	980	24 Oct.	24 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with wage rate paid for coal hutches filled.	Work resumed on conditions in operation before the stoppage.
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE:— Craftsmen employed on maintenance work and steel workers—Workington, Cumberland (one firm).	350	940	6 Oct.	21 Oct.	Against employer's proposal to introduce engineering rates and conditions, at one works, in place of those appropriate to the steel trade, in view of proposed change-over in production to engineering.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Engineering workers employed at a Royal Ordnance Factory—Dalmuir, Glasgow.	650	..	1 Oct.	27 Oct.	Objection to the suspension of a convenor of shop stewards for holding an unauthorised meeting in the factory.	Work resumed.
SHIPBUILDING:— Riveters, platers, caulkers and burners—Aberdeen (various firms)	560||	..	25 Sept.||	17 Oct.	Demand for an increase in riveters' piecework price list.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
COTTON SPINNING:— Winders, reelers, beamers, crossballers and doublers—Rochdale and Oldham (various firms).	1,350	..	24 Oct.¶	27 Oct.¶	Rejection of a demand for increases in wages similar to those recently granted to cardroom operatives.	Work resumed to permit of reference of dispute to arbitration.
TRANSPORT:— Dock workers—Liverpool and Birkenhead, London, Glasgow, Hull and other ports.	50,000**	..	24 Sept.**	3 Nov.	For increases in wages, reductions in hours and other alterations in working conditions.**	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.

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

† The particulars given for October do not include time lost on 8th October by a large number of building trade workers in London, who ceased work during part of the day in order to take part in a demonstration in protest against a fall in earnings caused by a reduction in working hours and in support of a claim for an increase in rates of wages.

‡ Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1945 was approximately 100,000 and in the corresponding period in 1944 was approximately 350,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 330,000 and 550,000, respectively.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

|| Only 150 workers were involved up to 8th October.

¶ Approximately 500 operatives at Rochdale ceased work at noon on 24th October and the stoppage extended until about 1,250 workers were involved on the following day. About 100 operatives at Oldham joined in the stoppage on 25th October. The workers at Rochdale resumed work on 26th October and those at Oldham on 29th October.

** The stoppage began on 24th September at Birkenhead, where about 60 men ceased work in support of a claim for increased rates of pay for handling pitprops. Over 2,000 workers at Birkenhead were involved on the following day, and during October the stoppages spread to Liverpool and thereafter to Hull, Manchester, London and various other ports. It is estimated that a total of about 50,000 workers were involved in the stoppages.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen,* whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in the United Kingdom in October† was 131, as compared with 146‡ in the previous month and with 138‡ in October, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below :—

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		FACTORIES—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts :		Paper, Printing, etc.	1
Underground	53	Rubber Trades	3
Surface	2	Gas Works	1
Metalliferous Mines	3	Electrical Stations	1
Quarries	—	“Other” Industries	1
TOTAL,		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER	
MINES AND QUARRIES	58	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES	
		Act, 1937.	
		Docks, Wharves, Quays	
		and Ships	1
		Building Operations	9
		Works of Engineering	
		Construction	1
		Warehouses	—
		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	59
		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
		men	1
		Guards (Passenger)	1
		Labourers	1
		Mechanics	5
		Permanent Way Men	5
		Porters	2
		Shunters	5
		Other Grades	2
		Contractors’ Servants	—
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14
		Total (excluding Seamen)	131

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in:		Pitch	4
Smelting of Metals ..	1	Tar	5
Plumbing and Soldering ..	..	Paraffin .. .. .	..
Shipbreaking .. ..	..	Oil	1
Printing .. .. .	..	TOTAL	10
White and Red Lead Works	1		—
Pottery .. .. .	..	CHROME ULCERATION.	
Vitreous Enamelling ..	..	Manufacture of	
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. .	..	Bichromates	3
Paint and Colour Works ..	..	Dyeing and Finishing ..	..
Coach and Car Painting ..	..	Chrome Tanning	1
Shipbuilding .. .. .	..	Chromium Plating	1
Paint used in other Industries .. .. .	..	Other Industries	7
Other Industries .. ..	..	TOTAL	12
Painting of Buildings..	1		—
TOTAL	3	Total, Cases	26
	—		—
OTHER POISONING.		II. Deaths.	
Mercurial .. .. .	..	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION. (Skin Cancer).	
Aniline	1	Oil	2
Toxic Anæmia .. .. .	..	Total, Deaths	2
Toxic Jaundice .. .. .	..		—
TOTAL	1		—

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd November, 1945, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th September, 1945, and the 4 weeks ended 28th October, 1944.

† Revised figure.

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

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April, 1945, was 0.7 per cent. lower than in March, 1945, and 3.0 per cent. lower than in April, 1944. The figure for March, 1945, was 0.2 per cent. higher than that for February.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 15,400 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, 1945, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.3 per cent. lower than at 1st July, 1945, and 5.0 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1944. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August, 1945, was 1.5 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 9.3 per cent. lower than that for a year earlier.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 414,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of June, 1945, was 0·5, compared with 0·7 at the end of March, 1945, and 0·3 at the end of June, 1944.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Returns received by the Office of Census and Statistics indicate that in July, 1945, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing establishments generally and in mining and transport was 0.2 per cent. lower than June, 1945, but 2.7 per cent. higher than in July, 1944.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th October, 1945, was 58,017, compared with 45,602 at 29th September, 1945. This increase is officially ascribed to the return to the registers, on the termination of the First and Second Employment Periods, 1945, of certain classes of persons residing in rural areas. At 28th October, 1944, the number on the live register was 57,623; this total is directly comparable with the figure for 27th October, 1945.

SWEDEN.

According to statistics compiled by the Swedish Social Board on the basis of returns from representative establishments, the number of manual workers employed in industrial, commercial and transport undertakings in August, 1945, showed little change compared with the figure for July. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, as 100) was 99 in August, 1945, the same as the revised figure for July, compared with 93 in August, 1944.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 786,000 showed that 3.2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st July, 1945, compared with 3.5 per cent. (revised figure) at 30th June, 1945, and 2.9 per cent. at 31st July, 1944.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August, 1945, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 36,844,000. This is 1.0 per cent. lower than the figure for July, 1945, and 4.9 per cent. lower than that for August, 1944, but 21.4 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in August, 1945, is estimated to have been 2.3 per cent. lower than in July, 1945, and 14.1 per cent. lower than in August, 1944, but 42.2 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America during the week ended 8th September, 1945, was approximately 1,650,000, compared with 830,000 during the week ended 11th August, and 950,000 during the week ended 14th July.*

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

CANADA.

The official index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, house furnishings and services and miscellaneous items, based on the average of prices in 1935-1939 taken as 100, was 119.9 at the beginning of September, 1945, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (120.5) and an increase of 19.5 per cent. on the figure at the beginning of September, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 134.2, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. on that for the previous month (136.2) and an increase of 35.0 per cent. on the figure at the beginning of September, 1939.

* The basis of these estimates has been revised, and the figures given above are therefore not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The effect of the revision has been to reduce the estimate of the number of persons unemployed: thus the figure for the week ended 14th July was 1,090,000 on the old basis, compared with 950,000 on the new basis.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The official index figure of the cost of food, fuel, light, rent and sundries (including clothing) in nine urban areas, based on the average of prices in 1938 taken as 1,000, was 1,318 during the first half of August, 1945, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (1,330), and an increase of 32.7 per cent. on that for the first half of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 1,395, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (1,435) and an increase of 42.8 per cent. on that for the first half of August, 1939.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In August, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.1 per cent. below the figure for the previous month and 26.3 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in August was 0.9 per cent. lower than that for July, 1945, and 23.2 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

INDIA.

In August, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay was 1.3 per cent. higher than that for the previous month and 131.4 per cent. above that for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for August was 2.1 per cent. higher than that for July and 156.2 per cent. above the figure for mid-July to mid-August, 1939.

CEYLON.

In the revised series of official cost-of-living index figures showing changes, since November, 1942, in the level of working class cost of living in Colombo Town, the figure for June, 1945, was 22 per cent. above the level of November, 1942, compared with 21 per cent. in May. Linked with the earlier series of index figures, the figure for June showed a rise of 123 per cent. over the level of the base period November, 1938, to April, 1939.

PALESTINE.

In July, 1945, according to the combined series of index figures, based on prices in Arab and Jewish markets in three principal towns, the cost of living was 156 per cent. above the pre-war level, compared with 154 and 157 per cent. in June and May, respectively.

ICELAND.

At 1st September, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure in Reykjavik showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with the previous month and was 175.2 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939. For food alone the index figure showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with the previous month and was 236.6 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939.

PORTUGAL.

In July, 1945, the official weighted index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light, and certain household articles in Lisbon was 1.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 86.7 per cent. above the level of August, 1939. For food alone, the index figure was 1.7 per cent. below the previous month and 90.2 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of August, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure was 0.2 per cent. lower than at the end of the previous month and about 53 per cent. above the figure for the end of August, 1939. For food alone the index figure was 0.4 per cent. below the figure for July and about 65 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, appointed by the Crown (*see* Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final.

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

A recent decision in a case of general interest is set out below.

Case No. 216/45 (5th October, 1945).

SECTION 31 (5) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT RECEIVED PAYMENT ON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESPECT OF HOLIDAYS NOT TAKEN: ALLOWED: UMPIRE HELD PAYMENT EXPRESSLY APPROPRIATED TO GLASGOW FAIR HOLIDAYS: CASE LAW REVIEWED.

Claimant's employment at Hallside Steel Works was terminated on 24th March, 1945, as, owing to the shortage of coal in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the coal mining industry, no work was available for him. Although there was an understanding that the claimant and 850 others should stand by for reinstatement and they resumed their employment within a month, the Umpire agreed that they were in fact discharged on 24th March. On that date the claimant received, in addition to wages due to him, the accrued holiday payment due to him under an Agreement made on 25th February, 1938, between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Clause 2 of that Agreement reads: "In each year between May and September inclusive or by arrangement with the Management, workers, including boys and youths, shall have a maximum of seven consecutive days' holiday with pay."

Clauses 3 to 6 prescribe the method of determining the number of holidays with pay for each worker.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets—U.I. Code 8E; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the back page of this GAZETTE.

Clause 7 reads: "If a worker is dismissed for misconduct he shall not receive any holiday payment; if a worker leaves of his own accord or is discharged for any reason other than misconduct he shall receive his proportion of any holiday payment which may have accrued."

Clause 17 establishes a "worker's compulsory holiday fund into which each worker shall contribute" and provides that "each individual worker's accumulation of these monies shall be handed over to such worker at the beginning of his summer holiday period. If a worker ceases to be employed such worker's accumulation of these monies shall be repaid to him."

The Insurance Officer disallowed benefit for the period from 26th March to 2nd April, 1945, inclusive, on the ground that claimant continued to receive wages (the payments referred to in Clauses 7 and 17 quoted above) and was therefore not deemed to be unemployed (Section 35 (6) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) and the Court of Referees upheld the decision. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation appealed to the Umpire against the decision.

The Umpire allowed the appeal and reviewed the case law on the subject. He stated that it was a well-established principle that, if a claimant upon being discharged from his employment received payment in respect of holidays not taken, he was deemed to have received payment in respect of the days immediately following the loss of employment, unless at the time of payment it had been appropriated to some definite period of holiday. The Umpire quoted earlier cases as instances in which, upon evidence adduced and proved by the appellant, the holiday payment would be appropriated to a particular holiday period and not to the days immediately following loss of employment. He also referred to other cases in which, since the holiday payment could be made either at the recognised summer holiday or "such other time as may be mutually agreed," it was held that payment made and accepted at "such other time as may be mutually agreed" was not by the Agreement allocated to any particular period, and must be treated as having been made in respect of the days immediately following the loss of employment.

By clauses 7 and 17 quoted above, the employers were bound to pay to every man discharged his proportion of the accrued holiday payment and his accumulation of monies contributed to the compulsory holiday fund. For more than twenty years it had been the practice at the works to observe the Glasgow Fair holiday, and that was the summer holiday period mentioned in Clause 17 in so far as the works were concerned. The reasonable inference to be drawn was that the holiday payment made on 24th March was appropriated to the Glasgow Fair holiday and that payment was not received in respect of the period immediately following claimant's discharge.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

FACTORIES ACT—DANGEROUS MACHINERY—GUARD TO CIRCULAR SAW INCORRECTLY ADJUSTED—NO EXPRESS DELEGATION TO OPERATOR OF EMPLOYER'S STATUTORY DUTY.

The plaintiff had been employed by the defendants for 35 years or more as a wood-carver; he had often worked a circular saw during the war, but was not a skilled operator and had not been taught how to set and adjust the guard. The plaintiff while operating the machine had part of his left thumb cut off and the index finger lacerated by the circular saw. The guard on the machine was kept at a height of 3½ inches which was a breach of the safety regulation (Regulation 10 (c)) of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922. The riving knife was also not in accordance with Regulation 10 (b). The plaintiff brought an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained in consequence of a breach of statutory duty by his employers.

The defendants had never made an express delegation to the plaintiff or to anyone else of the duty of maintaining the guard at the proper level under Regulation 10 (c) or of adjusting it so as to enable the work to be carried on "without unnecessary risk" under Regulation 21. It was not known exactly how the accident occurred; the defendants alleged contributory negligence. They alleged that the plaintiff had been using the "single cut" method of operation without using the push-stick, but the trial judge held that the plaintiff had been using the "double cut" method which was right. The plaintiff's claim for damages was dismissed by Mr. Justice Wallington, and the plaintiff now appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, McKinnon and Morton) allowed the appeal. Lord Justice Scott, who delivered the judgment of the Court, said that they had no reason for not accepting completely the trial judge's findings of fact, *i.e.*, (1) that the guard on the machine had been habitually kept at the height of 3½ inches; (2) that that height was a breach of the safety regulations; (3) that if that height was altered the guard was always put back to 3½ inches; (4) that the defendants never made any express delegation to the plaintiff or anyone else of the duty (a) of maintaining the guard at the proper level, or (b) of adjusting it so as to enable the work to be carried on without "unnecessary risk" under Regulation 21.

The main defence was contributory negligence in that the plaintiff was using "single cut" method; but the trial judge held that the plaintiff was using the "double cut" method which disposed of the defendants' plea of contributory negligence. He found also that the riving knife, which should be "strong, rigid, and easily adjustable," was not in fact satisfactory in those three respects.

In those circumstances, and but for the consideration of other matters, the trial judge indicated that if the case had stopped there it would mean judgment for the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal agreed, but went further to say that, if there was a definite breach of a safety provision imposed on an occupier of a factory and a worker was injured in a way which would result from the breach, the onus of proof shifted to the occupier to say that the breach was not the cause. They thought that this principle lay at the very basis of statutory rules of absolute duty.

The Court came to the conclusion that nothing short of a definite delegation of authority and duty in regard to maintenance to a person properly qualified and instructed could absolve the occupier of the factory from his duties under Regulations 10 and 21. If there had been any real but unexpressed delegation of authority to the plaintiff to perform the defendant's statutory duties, there would certainly have been some reprimand of him for not seeing that those duties were properly performed. The truth was that the defendants did not take the trouble to ascertain what kind of guard was required by the statutory rules or did not care whether they were broken. If so, it would be absurd to draw an inference that their responsibility had in the present case been shifted by delegation on to the shoulders of the plaintiff. The appeal was allowed.—*Vyner v. Waldenberg Brothers Ltd.* Court of Appeal, July 13th, 1945.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—AWARD OF COMPENSATION ON BASIS OF TOTAL INCAPACITY—QUESTION WHETHER THE WORKER MUST HAVE BEEN TOTALLY INCAPACITATED AT SOME TIME IN ORDER TO QUALIFY.

A miner was examined by a Medical Board under the Pneumoconiosis Scheme and certified as not totally disabled, but as suffering from pneumoconiosis to such a degree as to make it dangerous for him to continue work in the coal mining industry. His pre-accident wages and his present earning capacity were assessed and he was paid a weekly sum representing the difference between these two amounts.

Being dissatisfied, he filed a request for arbitration claiming compensation for total incapacity. The colliery company denied liability and maintained that there were no grounds upon which the partial incapacity could be deemed to be total incapacity under Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. Under this Act as amended and re-enacted by the Act of 1931, the judge may order the incapacity to be treated as total incapacity, subject to certain conditions, in the case where a workman who has so far recovered from the injury as to be fit for employment of a certain kind. The County Court Judge awarded compensation on the basis of total incapacity.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, MacKinnon and Lawrence) allowed the appeal of the colliery company and held that in the circumstance mentioned above the workman must have been unfit for any kind of work and must have recovered from such unfitness so far as to be fit for some work. In the present case the workman was never unfit for any kind of work, but was always fit for light work.—*James v. Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 27th July, 1945.

Correction of Report Published in the September Issue of THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

It has been pointed out that in the summary of the case *Massey v. S. & P. Lingwood Ltd.*, published on page 168 of the September issue of this GAZETTE, the last sentence is not in accordance with the transcript of the shorthand notes taken at the hearing in the Divisional Court, and is misleading. According to the shorthand notes Mr. Justice Humphreys said: "I will only add this, that if the girl, instead of being the perfectly innocent person that she was, had in fact been a very careless stupid girl who, having been told not to take the cover off, had in fact taken it off contrary to her orders, I am very far from saying that there would then have been any answer."

WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During October, 1945, notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y(36), dated 30th October, 1945.

Further information concerning this proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Council at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

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

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1233/S.45 (H.M.S.(26)), dated 12th October, 1945; effective from 22nd October, 1945.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1283/S.47 (M.D.S.(41)), dated 18th October, 1945; effective from 29th October, 1945.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND).

During October, 1945, the following proposal to vary minimum rates of wages in the trade concerned was issued:—

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.32), dated 9th October, 1945.

Further information concerning this proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade from the Secretary of the Board at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

No Orders confirming variations of minimum rates of wages were made during October, 1945.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During October, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eighteen awards*, Nos. 777–794. Three of these awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 787 (18th October).—*Parties:* Members of the No. 1 Division of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For the application to labourers, including platelayers, of the tonnage bonus paid to the bricklayers, with a minimum payment of 10s. per week. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 790 (24th October).—*Parties:* Members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association, and members of the Wigan, Bolton and District Colliery Enginewinders' Association and the Walkden, Atherton and St. Helens Colliery Enginewinders' Association in their employment. *Claim:* For an advance of 5s. per day on the existing minimum day wage rate. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the claim.

Award No. 792 (26th October).—*Parties:* Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) Provincial Council No. 5, East Midland Area, and members of Trade Unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Provincial Council. *Claim:* For an increase of 1d. per hour in the basic wage rate of men employed in house refuse collection. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that Local Authorities, members of the Provincial Council, should observe the decision of the Appeals Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), namely, that: "an increase of one halfpenny per hour be conceded on the basic rate paid to men engaged on house refuse collection as from 13th October, 1943, and that in relation to the retrospective payment no regard be had to overtime, Sunday work, absence through sickness or other approved absence in calculating the same."

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During October, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued seven awards, Nos. 475 to 481. Three of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 477 (8th October).—*Parties:* Certain hairdressing firms in Belfast, and certain employees of the several firms. *Claim:* For a certain specified minimum wage and various changes in conditions of employment, holidays with pay, etc., for hairdressers. *Award:* That the minimum rate of wages for male assistants should be 60s. per week for forty-seven hours, and that all assistants should receive one week's annual holiday with pay in addition to Public Holidays. The remaining parts of the claim had not been established and the Tribunal awarded accordingly.

Award No. 479 (15th October).—*Parties:* The members of the Londonderry Coal Importers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* That all men employed as fillers and trimmers be granted one week's holiday with pay. *Award:* In the course of the hearing the parties agreed to a settlement of the dispute by accepting the terms of a draft agreement submitted by the employers' representatives, subject to certain modifications which were also agreed and embodied therein. The Tribunal accordingly awarded in the terms of the said draft agreement as so modified and as set forth in the schedule to the award.

Award No. 480 (15th October).—*Parties:* The members of the Ship Brokers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* For waiting time and holidays with pay on behalf of all dockers employed in the discharge or loading of bag and bulk cargoes and also all day workers. *Award:* That the workers covered by the claim should be entitled to holidays with pay and payment in respect of waiting time on the same basis as workers employed by the members of the Londonderry Coal Importers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., to whom Awards Nos. 394 and 479 of the Tribunal apply. A summary of Award No. 394 was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 17), while Award No. 479 is summarised above.

* See footnote on page 216.

* See footnote on page 216.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During October, 1945, the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2025-2031. Two of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2025 (12th October).—Parties: Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the Electro-Ceramic Manufacturers' Association. *Claim:* For an increase of 6d. per hour in the basic time rate of adult male die fitters, with proportionate increases for juveniles, and for the consolidation of all wages into the basic time rate with the exception only of 25s. 6d. National Bonus per week of 47 hours and proportionately for juveniles. *Award:* The Court awarded an increase of 2d. per hour in the bonus to adults and proportionate increases to juveniles, and decided that the claim for consolidation had not been established.

Award No. 2026 (12th October).—Parties: Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side and Official Side. *Claim:* That industrially graded yard craft men detained on board duty tugs be paid an allowance of 10s. per night and that the exceptional employment allowance be paid in addition where appropriate. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During October, 1945, two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One of the awards is summarised below. The other related to an individual undertaking.

Parties: The British Funeral Workers' Association and the London Association of Funeral Directors. *Claim:* To determine a claim for (a) an increase in the basic wage of all grades; (b) overtime to be computed on gross earnings; (c) a fortnight's holiday with pay after twelve months service. *Award:* The Arbitrator awarded an increase in the basic wage and provided for overtime to be computed on gross earnings. He made no award on the claim for a fortnight's holiday with pay, which was held in abeyance by agreement between the parties.

In addition, an award was issued by a Conciliator appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of the Joint Conciliation Board of the London Master Tailors, the National Federation of Merchant Tailors (London Area), and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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

Order in Council revoking and amending certain Defence Regulations (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1208; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), made by His Majesty in Council on 28th September, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940.—See page 189.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1233/S.45; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated October 12, 1945; and *The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order*, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1283/S.47; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated October 18, 1945. Both Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 215.

The Remuneration of Teachers Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1317), dated October 23, 1945, made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944.—See page 198.

Order in Council revoking and amending certain of the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1363).—This Order, made by His Majesty in Council on 30th October, in pursuance of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, as extended to the Isle of Man, revokes and amends certain of the Defence (General) Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939.

The International Labour Force (Registration Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1398), dated October 31, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 189.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

(NOTE.—Except in the case of publications of the International Labour Office, the prices shown are net, and those in brackets include postage.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—*Report of the Census of Production Committee October, 1945.* Cmd. 6687. Board of Trade. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 194.

COAL MINING.—*Report of the Coal Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1945.* H.C. 14, Session 1945-46. Price 2d. (3d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE.—*Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1943-1944.* Report by Sir Frank Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Colonial No. 189. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).

EDUCATION.—(i) *Youth's Opportunity. Further Education in County Colleges.* Ministry of Education Pamphlet No. 3. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 198. (ii) *Higher Technological Education.* Report of a Special Committee appointed in April, 1944. Ministry of Education. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 198.

HOLIDAYS.—*Report by the Catering Wages Commission on the Staggering of Holidays.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 197.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—*Staffing the Hospitals: An Urgent National Need.* Ministry of Health, Scottish Office, and Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 196.

NURSES' SALARIES.—*Fourth Report of the Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee. (Mental Nurses).* Cmd. 6684. Department of Health for Scotland. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 197.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—*Report to the Minister of War Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the year 1944.* Ministry of War Transport. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 198.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—*Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.* R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 18. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

TEACHERS' SALARIES.—(i) *Reports of the Burnham Committee, August, 1945. Scales of Salaries for Teachers in— (a) Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, and (b) Technical Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, England and Wales.* Price 6d. each (7d.).—See page 198; (ii) *Report of the Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Training Colleges, England and Wales, August, 1945.* Price 3d. (4d.). Ministry of Education.

LABOUR STATISTICS.—*Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1943-44.* Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Staples Ltd., Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Price 10s. 6d.—See page 199.

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

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