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REVISION OF LABOUR CONTROLS.

In the House of Commons on 13th December, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced the Government's decisions on the revision of Labour controls. The effect of these decisions, which came into force on 20th December, 1945, may be summarised as follows :—

ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

There is no change in the provisions of these Orders. Workers who are employed in establishments covered by an Essential Work Order may not leave their work nor may an employer discharge them (except for serious misconduct) without permission of the National Service Officer. Thus, men up to 65 and women up to 60 in establishments scheduled under an Order are not free to leave their jobs at will.

The industries covered by the Essential Work Orders will be reviewed and the control will be retained only where necessary from the point of view of production and manpower.

It is intended to give three months' notice of the withdrawal of any industry from the scope of the Orders.

CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER AND DIRECTIONS.

The provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1945*, have been modified by the Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1945†, which was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 13th December. Particulars of the new Order are given below.

In general, men aged 31 and over and women of any age, who are free to take a job, are no longer required to get their jobs through the Ministry of Labour, and they will not be directed.

Where directions are used, it will only be in respect of a few industries and services having high priority or, exceptionally, where they are needed for the administration of the Essential Work and similar Orders which cover men and women of all ages. Workers should ask for advice and help at Employment

Exchanges, Appointments Offices or Technical and Scientific Register, which have a full knowledge of the jobs available and their relative importance.

The main exceptions are as follows :—

- (i) Nurses and midwives up to and including the age of 40 for women (50 for male nurses) will be subject to existing control for 6 months.
- (ii) Men up to and including the age of 50 in the building and civil engineering industries will be subject to existing controls. This means that men and women covered by exceptions (i) and (ii) must still get their jobs through the Ministry of Labour and may be directed to the most important jobs.
- (iii) Male agricultural workers up to and including age 50 will be subject to existing controls. This means that such workers who want to work outside agriculture can only do so if they obtain the permission of the Ministry of Labour and must get such jobs through a Local Office of the Ministry.

Employers are henceforth free to advertise their labour requirements for persons covered by the Control of Engagement Order.

The upper age-limit for control under these arrangements is, in general, the present maximum age for call-up to the Forces, i.e., up to and including the age of 30. When the call-up age for military service is reduced this general age-limit for civilian control will be correspondingly lowered.

REGISTRATION OF YOUNG WOMEN.

There will be no further registration of women when they reach the age of 18.

RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER ORDER: BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES.*

This Order requires an employer in these industries to obtain the permission of the Ministry of Labour for the transfer of a man from one job to another in the same employment. It is being modified so as not to apply to men over the age of 50.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945, page 91).

† S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1557. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1942, (pages 7 and 25).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1944,* which has recently been published, contains a general review of the work of the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during that year, together with sectional reports on industrial health, the work of the Industrial Advisory Committees, and works canteens.

In introducing the Report, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories states that the direction and plan of work during 1944 were naturally affected by the great military events of the year, the earlier period, before D-Day, being one of sustained effort in which production reached its peak. Work on the "Mulberry" Harbours involved new methods of construction in new and improvised places. Slipways had to be made on river banks and open beaches in order to supplement dry dock accommodation. There was intense activity in the building of small invasion craft, and, later, on urgent repairs. In spite, however, of the new and difficult tasks which had to be completed in time at any cost, accidents were remarkably few and there was an absence of serious complaints as to working conditions, thanks to the skill of the engineers in charge of the work and the cheerful response of the workers. Credit is also given to the intense efforts of the Government Departments concerned, working in close co-operation with the local authorities, that were necessary to make conditions tolerable for the workers. The dislocations of work at factories, caused by flying-bomb and rocket attacks during the summer months, were local and temporary only. Managements and workers carried out emergency repairs to factories for themselves, and, in some cases, emergency repair squads were organised to effect temporary repairs to the damaged houses of workers whose time of absence from work was thus shortened.

The Report notes that there was a decided decrease during 1944 in the many extraneous duties that had to be undertaken in the earlier years of the war, and that the district staffs were thus enabled to give increased attention to routine work. Progress was, however, retarded by the scarcity of manpower and materials. Although it might be true that great improvements in the amenities required by the Factories Act had taken place in the comparatively few factories specially built or adapted for war production, in the factories of the country as a whole there was an immense amount of lee-way to be made up, particularly in the provision of fencing of machinery, overhaul, and upkeep of structures and plant. A falling-off in cleanliness, washing accommodation, etc., was also apparent. Bomb damage and lack of maintenance of old buildings had added to the problem of structural safety, which would call for special attention on the part of H.M. Inspectors of Factories and local authorities.

Reference is made to the growth of consultation within industry and the increased attention to the training of both supervisors and new entrants. The work of committees within the factories, the Report states, seems to foreshadow a wider outlook in the democratic control of industry, in which the work of the Factory Department will be equally necessary, because of the fact that legal provision and its enforcement are required for the maintenance of a standard throughout the factories of the country and because inspection does produce results. In support of this view, attention is directed to a reduction in the numbers of accidents on hoists and lifts and to the decline of lead poisoning in potteries, no cases of which were reported during 1944 for the first time in the history of the industry; it is pointed out that both these phases of the work of the Department are strictly controlled by detailed legislation.

The Report contains sections relating to individual aspects of the work of the Factory Department, the principal features of which are set out in the paragraphs which follow.

Accident Prevention.—There was a further reduction, during 1944, in the number of reportable accidents. The decrease in the number of fatal accidents was nearly 18 per cent. compared with the previous year. A decrease of about 9 per cent. in the number of non-fatal accidents indicated that the large number of accidents due to the war-time use of untrained labour was being brought under control. It is considered that the principal causes of the fall in the accident rate were the decrease in the total man-hours of exposure to risk and the relief from strain and monotony afforded by the turn of events during the year and the relaxation of Home Guard, Civil Defence and Fire Watching duties. Other factors in the improvement were the increased skill and experience of the workers, especially of women in war time employment, and propaganda directed to accident prevention. The position in 1944, compared with earlier years, is shown in the following Table:—

REPORTABLE ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Fatal Accidents.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on previous year.	Non-fatal Accidents.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on previous year.
1938	944	—	179,159	—
1939	1,104	+ 17	192,371	+ 7
1940	1,372	+ 24	230,607	+ 20
1941	1,646	+ 20	269,652	+ 17
1942	1,363	— 17	313,267	+ 16
1943	1,220	— 10.5	309,924	— 1.1
1944	1,003	— 17.8	281,578	— 9.1

* Cmd. 6698. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free).

It is estimated that the approximate accident rate in 1944, per 1,000 of persons employed in works subject to the Factories Act (excluding docks, ships, and building and civil engineering sites), was 51 for males and 25 for females aged 18 years and over, and 55 and 20, respectively, for younger male and female workers. In these estimates no account has been taken of variations in the actual man-hours worked.

Accidents to women showed a decrease of 12 per cent. compared with the figures for 1943, although the number of women in employment fell by a little over 4 per cent. only. It would thus appear that more vigorous action was being taken to prevent accidents of this type and that women new to industry were becoming accustomed to safer methods of work. In the following Table detailed figures are given showing the numbers of reportable accidents to adult women in some of the industry groups that are the main accident producers:—

ACCIDENTS TO WOMEN IN CERTAIN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Industry Group.	1938.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Metal extraction, conversion, founding, etc.	489	6,824	7,766	5,952
Engineering work (other than machinery making)	897	7,415	8,348	7,244
Machinery making	650	24,907	23,435	18,128
Light metal trades	907	2,671	2,999	2,790
Aircraft	43	4,735	6,612	5,730
General woodwork	148	1,215	1,492	1,513

Accidents due to hair entanglement in moving machinery, 95 per cent. of which occur to women and girls, showed a decrease of 22 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. Drilling machines were the main cause of accidents of this type.

A section of the Report is devoted to the incidence of accidents to young workers, and to the growing interest throughout industry in training schemes for young persons entering factory life. Other sections deal in some detail with accidents on milling machines and power presses, and injuries due to fire, the provision of safety boots, and safety organisation in factories, together with notes on the numbers of accidents which occurred during the year in shipbuilding and ship repairing and an outline of the work as regards accidents of the specialist branches of the Department.

Hours of Employment.—In accordance with the recommendations of a Committee representing both sides of industry which met in the previous year, H.M. Inspectors of Factories gave special attention during 1944 to obtaining reductions in working hours, especially in the case of young workers, where this could be effected without retarding the war effort. A decided reduction in the hours of actual work of women and young persons was reported from all parts of the country. These reports were corroborated by the results of an enquiry carried out by the Ministry of Labour and National Service into average weekly hours and earnings in the principal industries in the first pay week of July, 1944,* which showed that the weekly hours of work of women and youths were approaching the hours of October, 1938, and, in the case of girls, were shorter than at that period.

The number of factories working under emergency permissions for numbers or arrangements of working hours not normally permissible decreased from 25,032 in 1943 to 23,317 in 1944. In the case of women and young persons over 16 working on extended day-work schemes and day and night shift schemes, 7 per cent. of the permissions were for hours exceeding 55 weekly, 25 per cent. were for over 52 but not over 55 hours a week, and 68 per cent. were for 52 hours a week or less; the corresponding figures for 1943 were 23, 47 and 30 per cent. There was, moreover, a marked decrease in the numbers of hours actually worked in the week under these permissions. After D-Day, a distinct endeavour on the part of all concerned to shorten the weekly hours of work became apparent. The Report suggests that the tendency to reduce working hours may have been due in part to the realisation by the majority of managements that long hours, particularly when maintained over lengthy periods, do not achieve the desired results in production, and in part to a decrease in the opposition of the workers to shorter hours. The need for economy in the consumption of coal was also a contributory factor, leading to the reduction of night shifts and the restriction of overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, or, in some cases, to the adoption of a five-day working week. The shortening of weekly hours was not found, in practice, to involve the reduction in output or lessening in wages that were expected. Few cases of excessive hours of work were reported. The longest hours were frequently found in certain domestic industries, bakeries, shoe repairing and particularly in laundries, where there was a marked shortage of labour. A tendency towards the increased employment of children was noticed in industries allied to agriculture, and steps were taken to discourage it.

Heating, Ventilation, Lighting, etc.—It was very difficult to provide adequate heating during the hard spells of weather in 1944 on account of the increased shortage of fuel and certain other reasons, such as the destruction of heating apparatus due to enemy action, deficiencies in the temporary repairs to roofs after air raids, and, in some cases, the bad quality of fuel and the scarcity of good stokers. The fuel shortage led to the introduction of many devices to overcome the temporary difficulties, e.g., a stove designed to burn sawdust only; some of these

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1945.

devices could not be regarded as satisfactory. It is believed that an indirect effect of the fuel economy campaign will be the provision of efficient up-to-date heating systems in factories. The good work done on the heating of buildings by the Building Research Board is noted. There were few complaints of excessive temperatures in factories during the year.

There was further evidence in 1944 of the increasing interest shown by factory operatives in the subject of ventilation. Complaints concerning ventilation received by the Factory Department numbered 567 in 1938, but in 1942 the total was 1,073 and in 1944 it was 885. The numbers of complaints directly related to the black-out were not large; but it was found on investigation that, in many other cases, the complaints could be traced to the psychologically depressing effect of working continuously by artificial light. The relaxation of the black-out eased the ventilating problem. The Report endorses the criticism that installing engineers and industry generally had been slow in making use of the new ideas about both heating and ventilation which had been given by the research departments. Reference is made to the separate and more serious problem of the protection of the workers from dangerous dusts and poisonous fumes which had been intensified by the great increase in dust and fume producing processes entailed by war production. The design of the installations necessary to remove noxious fumes was often difficult and the Report advocates a close liaison between expert ventilating engineers and the Inspectors of the Department to advise on the principles to be adopted. Instances are given of improvements in ventilation that were introduced during the year.

Many good lighting installations were provided during 1944 and the installation of many more was delayed by labour shortage. The Report adds, however, that the pressure necessary to make all firms conform to a reasonable standard of lighting must come from an extension of the lighting Regulations to all classes of factories, which should be possible in the near future. Instances are given where the desire to economise fuel led to inadequacy in the provision of light, and it is pointed out that economies can be more suitably effected by avoiding waste of light at those machines or parts of the premises which are not in use and by making the best use of installations by regular cleaning of lamps and fittings.

Reference is made to the relief afforded by the complete removal of black-out which has become possible, and also to the difficulties and risks involved in the process. The important movement directed to introducing colour and decoration into factory interiors gained great force during the year. The movement began mainly in the canteens and has spread to drawing offices and shops. The Report adds that the British Colour Council, in co-operation with the Factory Department, has in preparation an illustrated booklet designed to give expert direction on the choice of colours, suitable and available for use in a very wide range of working conditions and environments.

Washing and Clothing Accommodation, Seating.—The statutory requirement of the provision of washing facilities in all factories has been in force during the war years only, and improvements in this respect have been impeded by the ever-increasing difficulties of obtaining the necessary fittings and materials, of finding space in overcrowded factories to instal them, and of obtaining the labour to carry out the work. Adequate supervision and cleaning are also made difficult by labour shortage. Nevertheless, steady progress is reported in providing adequate facilities, and useful experience has been gained in regard to the needs and preferences of the workpeople. Similar considerations apply to the question of clothing accommodation.

It is stated in the Report that there is still much indifference on the subject of seating in factories. Where seats are provided, there is little uniformity of practice and arrangements are often haphazard. The whole question of seating facilities in factories has recently been considered by a Committee consisting of representatives of employers and workers, outside medical opinion and H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and the Committees' recommendations, which involve certain legal difficulties, are now under consideration. The war-time increase in the employment of women and the return to industry of the older men have resulted in an extended use of seats in a number of industries, and instances have been noted where seats first provided for women are now coming into use for boys and men.

Other Subjects.—Sections of the Report are devoted to the work of personnel management and supervision carried out by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, to the determination of textile piecework particulars, the Industrial Museum, prosecutions under the Factories Act, and the staffing of the Factory Department.

Industrial Health.—The Report contains a section dealing with industrial health, in which H.M. Senior Medical Inspector of Factories says that the importance of industrial health is now being increasingly appreciated. He refers to the work done by Universities and other public bodies in developing the study of the subject, and he points out that large industrial concerns are interesting themselves in research into problems of industrial health. Medical men returning from the Forces have also shown considerable interest in industrial medicine and hygiene. Reference is made to arrangements for the provision of further training or refresher facilities in Universities and Medical Schools. The Report points out that much is being done to educate the individual worker in self-protection in specific occupations and specific industries, but that the problem is a vast one which needs comprehensive attention.

With regard to the work of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee and the Specialist Advisory Panels, it is stated that

Radiological and Ophthalmological Panels have now been constituted, and particulars are given of the problems considered by these and by the Dermatitis Panel. Developments in the field of First Aid are also mentioned.

The Report includes a statistical Table showing the numbers of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified during 1944, together with similar figures for certain earlier years. This Table indicates, *inter alia*, that 41 cases of lead poisoning and 55 cases of aniline poisoning were reported during 1944 as compared with 46 and 79 in the previous year; for epitheliomatous ulceration and chrome ulceration the figures were 205 and 121, respectively, as compared with 160 and 226, respectively, in 1943. Information is given in some detail in the Report regarding the various cases of industrial poisoning or disease which occurred during the year under review.

It is stated that 450 cases of gassing were reported during 1944, compared with 695 in 1943 and 776 in 1942; the numbers of deaths included in these figures are 25, 27 and 25 respectively. Several of the cases are dealt with in the Report in detail.

The number of fatal cases of silicosis (including those of silicosis with tuberculosis) investigated by the Department in the period 1929-1944 was 1,750, while the corresponding figure for fatal cases of asbestosis was 190. Information supplied by the Registrar-General, and published in the Report, shows that during 1944 silicosis was given as the cause of death in 445 cases in England and Wales, while 579 deaths were attributed to other forms of fibrosis of the lung (including asbestosis). The number of cases of dermatitis notified voluntarily in 1944 was 8,180, compared with 8,926 in 1943; a large part of the decrease was accounted for by the smaller number of cases occurring in chemical manufacture. The Report describes fully the research work undertaken in regard to radioactive substance and X-rays.

The medical and nursing services in industry have continued to develop in efficiency, though handicapped by a shortage of doctors and nurses. At the end of 1944 there were approximately 180 doctors exercising full-time medical supervision in 275 factories, and at least 890 exercising substantial medical supervision in 1,320 factories on a regular part-time basis. The number of women nurses in industry was slightly less than in 1943, owing to the pressing need in other nursing fields. The Report refers to the activities of the medical and nursing services in Royal Ordnance Factories, and it also mentions the excellent work done by the docks medical services in the Liverpool, Manchester and Clydeside areas. Statistics are given illustrating the work of examining surgeons during the year.

Industrial Advisory Committees.—A separate section of the Report is devoted to the work of conferences and committees composed of representatives from industry and of H.M. Inspectors of Factories in dealing with problems of industrial health and safety, and developments in this field over the past 30 years are reviewed. Among the committees of this type set up in more recent years, the Report mentions the committee appointed shortly before the war to consider the question of fencing heavy power presses; in their report this committee recommended, *inter alia*, the appointment of a Standing Joint Committee to consider any developments in the matter. The latter Committee was appointed in 1940, and a report has recently been published.* Another committee was set up in 1940 to consider the prevention of accidents in the use of certain types of power presses, and a report has also been published.* Reference is made to the problem of safeguarding workers in various industries from dust of a siliceous nature; committees appointed to consider this problem in the pottery industry and in the foundry section of the steel industry issued their reports in 1943 and 1944, respectively.†

The Report further alludes to the proposal to set up committees to consider the problems involved in the introduction of modern amenities in the cotton, wool and jute industries. Committees were established for the cotton and jute industries before the end of 1944,‡ and reports have already been issued on some aspects of the problem. The plastics industry has also set up joint committees to consider problems of a similar kind.

Canteens.—The section of the Report dealing with industrial canteens states that during 1944 there was again an increase in the number of factories reported as having canteens. In December, 1944, there were 11,630 factories with canteens, compared with 10,577 a year earlier; the increase was greater in the cases of factories employing less than 250 persons, as most of the larger factories already had canteens. Information is given in the Report as to the extent to which canteens are used; the reports received by the Factory Department indicate that, broadly speaking, the smaller the factory the larger the percentage of workers employed who took hot or main meals in the canteen. It is pointed out, however, that, in addition to the percentage of staff who use the canteen for cooked meals, there is a larger percentage to be added of those who use it for subsidiary meals and beverages.

With regard to meals for young persons, Inspectors of Factories and Canteen Advisers are agreed that the position has not changed much during 1944. It is pointed out that the proper feeding of the young is a service to the community of the future which those at the head of affairs to-day have it in their power to give, but that this service can only be effectively rendered if the provision of the food is accompanied by educative effort and by accurate observation of results.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945 (pages 97 and 98).

† See the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1943 (page 63) for the report on the pottery industry, and for August, 1944 (page 123), for that on steel foundries.

‡ The establishment of the committees for the cotton and jute industries was noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1944 (page 195).

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service, appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service, have issued their Report.* This Committee, with Sir Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B., as Chairman, was appointed in January, 1945, to consider the measures necessary to establish a comprehensive Juvenile Employment Service and to make suggestions for a practicable scheme. The Committee were to take, as a basis for their considerations, a Memorandum setting out proposals on the reconstitution of the Juvenile Employment Service which had been circulated to associations of local authorities by the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Committee's recommendations, some of which will entail legislation, are prefaced by a brief account of the origin and development of the existing Juvenile Employment Service, and an examination of its defects.

FUNCTIONS OF THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The main part of the Report is concerned with the functions of the Juvenile Employment Service and the principles upon which it should be based. The aim of the Service, it is suggested, must be to provide a link between school and employment; to be successful it must have the full co-operation of teachers and employers.

Vocational Guidance.—Emphasising the importance of the future job to every school leaver, the Committee define the first function of the Service as vocational guidance. This must be founded upon two things: knowledge of the juvenile and knowledge of industry, commerce and the professions. The former should come mainly from a leaving report provided by the school, which should be enlarged so as to cover all aspects of the juvenile's life, including his health, his aptitudes and his hobbies; the latter should be based upon local surveys of industry, job analysis and general information about trends of employment. While recommending that the work which the Ministry of Labour have begun in this field should be systematically developed, the Committee emphasise that an equal responsibility rests upon industry, and advocate that the various industries should set up National Joint Councils to deal specifically with the recruiting and training of juveniles.

Although vocational guidance forms an integral part of the existing Juvenile Employment Service, it is voluntary and therefore not universal. Holding that it is essential that every boy and girl should receive such guidance, the Committee make the important recommendation that every school should be required by statute to register every school leaver with the Service, and that the Service should be empowered to require attendance of any person so registered to receive vocational guidance.

Technique of Vocational Guidance.—Vocational guidance, it is suggested, should be given in two stages. In the course of their last year at school, all school leavers should attend a talk in which the different kinds of career open to them should be described in general terms. This should be given by an officer of the Service, preferably at school, in co-operation with the school teachers, and parents should be invited to be present.

The second and more important stage is the school interview. This should be an intimate talk in which the object should be to win the complete confidence of the juvenile and to advise him about employment suitable to his aptitudes. For this reason, apart from the teacher and the parent, no other adult should normally be present.

Careers Pamphlets.—The Committee recommend that full information about careers should be made available to parents and juveniles and that the Ministry of Labour should prepare a series of suitable pamphlets.

Placing.—The second function of the Juvenile Employment Service is the placing of the juvenile in employment. After full consideration, the Committee do not recommend the institution of any system of compulsory control of engagements. Juveniles would accordingly be free to choose their jobs; but the Committee is confident that, in view of the vocational guidance which they will already have received, the Juvenile Employment Service will be more widely used and become, in consequence, more effective.

Industrial Supervision.—The third function of the Service is supervision. The Committee regard it as of the highest importance that the Juvenile Employment Officer should keep in touch with juveniles after they have entered employment. The aim should be to make the young worker feel that in the Juvenile Officer he has a friend to whom he can bring his difficulties and worries. The Committee recommend a number of avenues of approach and emphasise that the Service should keep in touch with employers, trade unions and the various clubs to which juveniles belong.

Transference for Training.—The Committee recommend that a scheme of training grants should be instituted to enable suitable boys and girls to take a course of training for a skilled occupation away from home where no suitable facilities are available within daily travelling distance of their homes.

MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION.

The later sections of the Report deal with the machinery of administration. The Committee, while of the unanimous

* Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

opinion that the only really satisfactory system is one in which the work is done in all areas throughout the country by one organisation, were unable to agree whether the local organisation should be the Ministry of Labour or the Education Authority. They accordingly addressed themselves to the problem of devising the best machinery within the dual system for combining the educational and industrial elements of the Service.

Central Executive.—The most important recommendation is the establishment of a Central Juvenile Employment Executive to be staffed by officers of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department. This Executive should be part of the Ministry of Labour and the Minister of Labour should be responsible for it to Parliament. It should have control over all questions of policy and issue instructions and memoranda which, to ensure a common minimum of efficiency, should be binding upon the whole Service. To assist the Executive in its work, there should be a staff of specially selected inspectors, whose primary function should be to provide information, undertake research and assist in raising the standard of the Service generally.

Local Education Authorities.—The Education Authorities in England and Wales should retain their present right to undertake the work in their local areas provided their schemes satisfy the Central Executive, and the Committee, with one dissentient, recommend that this principle should now be extended to Scotland. In this respect, however, the Committee make three important recommendations:—

- (1) There should be a time limit within which the Education Authorities may exercise their option.
- (2) When such option is exercised, it should cover the whole and not, as in some cases hitherto, only part of the local area.
- (3) The Minister should be empowered to terminate the exercise of these powers in the event of his being satisfied that the Service is not up to the required standard of efficiency.

Advisory Bodies.—The Committee attach great importance to the help which the Juvenile Employment Service can derive from advisory bodies composed of representatives of education and industry and others interested in the welfare of juveniles. They accordingly recommend that the Central Executive should be assisted by a National Advisory Council for Great Britain, with separate Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales under Chairmen selected by the Ministry of Labour. Their functions should be to consider all matters affecting the Service and to make recommendations designed to promote its efficiency. In the local areas, the Committee recommend that the present Local Advisory Committees should continue under the common title of Juvenile Employment Committees, and that care should be taken to ensure that their membership is properly representative of educational, industrial and other relevant interests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Report concludes with recommendations about the selection and training of staff for the Service, the desirability of having separate premises for juveniles until such time as they can be accommodated in County Colleges, and, as the Service is a voluntary one, the need for a wise and comprehensive publicity.

THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF EVERSHED COMMISSION.

A Report* has been issued by the Commission appointed in August last under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Evershed to review the wages arrangements and methods of organisation of work in the Cotton Spinning Industry and to make recommendations.

Throughout their deliberations the Commission state that they had in mind three important matters of principle; (a) they had been anxious to remove anomalies and unnecessary complexities arising out of the existing principles of wage ascertainment, (b) with a view to securing this, they had made recommendations designed to get rid of the practice of sharing absentees' wages which had played an important part in recent years in the industry; and (c) they had done what they could to make the industry appeal to a far greater extent than heretofore to youth and to male labour.

This third point they regard as vital for the industry's future. In the past there had been a tendency to employ female labour, resulting in the provision of very few opportunities or prospects for male labour, and also in relatively low rates of wages and, in some cases, in the confusion of skilled and unskilled functions. As a general principle for wage ascertainment, the Commission recommend the adoption of time rate minima throughout the industry with, where applicable, a piece rate addition so designed as to yield for the operative of average industry and ability an additional element of not less than twenty per cent. above the time or "fall back" rate.

As regards the adoption of simpler and uniform wage rates throughout the industry, the Commission felt it axiomatic that in the present state of industry they could not recommend any reduction in the present general wage levels. They felt that the only just and reasonable way of securing uniformity was by the raising of wage levels to the appropriate higher level now prevailing (excluding exceptional or anomalous cases). Apart

* The Cotton Spinning Industry: Report of a Commission set up to review the Wages Arrangements and Methods of Organisation of Work and to make Recommendations. H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (11d. post free).

from the desirability of attaining uniformity, this would stimulate recruitment to the industry. With regard to the prospects for youthful entrants, which the Commission felt to be of paramount importance in view of present labour needs, the Commission have endeavoured in their recommendations to make provision for systematic training and apprenticeship and for clearly marked avenues of promotion in the industry for suitable juvenile entrants, both to the higher operative posts and also beyond the operative posts to managerial and supervisory appointments.

The Commission have reached agreement on all points save one and, though at first it was felt that they would be able only to recommend the adoption of general principles, in the result it has been possible to recommend actual wage rates except as regards the rate to be paid to the mule spinners. While the Commission reached agreement on the principles to be adopted in arriving at a universal rate for these operatives, it has not yet been possible to fix a rate in accordance with these agreed principles.

Two matters which might be regarded as of primary importance were not dealt with at length by the Commission. The first was the question of amenities. The Commission felt that though it was most essential that the Cotton Spinning Industry must immediately take such steps as are necessary to comply with present-day standards and to keep abreast of the times, Committees have already been appointed under the authority of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, and were now in session, with a view to securing that, so far as possible, complaints with regard to amenities were met and eliminated. The Commission, therefore, felt they should confine themselves to a general reference to the desirability of improving amenities.

The second point was that of "bad spinning." With regard to this, the Commission, in making their more detailed recommendations, assumed always to be present a "good spin." Bad spinning would instantly undo all the good which might be expected to flow from their recommendations. The Commission make a recommendation that joint consultation should take place at once with a view to establishing standards of spinning conditions and procedure for dealing with the enforcement of such standards and for rectifying failure to comply with them. Beyond that it had not been felt necessary to go, on the ground that bad spinning was evidence of business inefficiency, and that inefficiency had no place in an industry which all desired to see flourishing.

As a basis for their more detailed recommendations the Commission set out five conclusions of principle which are to the following effect:—

- (i) There should be single or uniform "lists" or codes of wages for each section of the industry;
- (ii) All existing bonus or percentage additions should be incorporated in the wage rates, to be known as the "1945 Wage Rates";
- (iii) Wages for all grades of operatives should be fixed in terms of so much per week and per hour: in the cases of those operatives who are properly payable according to piece rates, the time wages to be minima capable of supplementation by the operation of the piece rates so that the operative of average skill and industry will in a normal week of 48 hours expect to earn not less than 20 per cent. above the time minima;
- (iv) The industry should be organised on the basis of providing primarily for adult occupations and so as to increase as far as possible the opportunities for adult male operatives;
- (v) The skilled operatives should to the maximum extent possible be relieved of unskilled duties, the latter duties being performed by ancillary labour both juvenile and adult—the wages for such adult labour being such as are appropriate for (adult) married men and (adult) women according as the task to be performed is regarded as primarily appropriate for men or women respectively but without regard to the sex of the operative who in fact performs the task.

The remaining sections of the Report comprise the application of the general principles stated above to the several sections of the industry, e.g., the Cotton Room, the Blowing Room, the Cardroom, the Ring Spinning Room and the Mule Spinning Room. The figures of the actual wages recommended are given in an appendix, except in the case of the Mule Room, the wage figures for which will be presented as a supplement to the Report.

PORT TRANSPORT.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

A Report* has been issued by the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 29th November, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Evershed, "to consider, in the light of the circumstances, and on the basis of the proposals contained in the Schedule hereto

* Port Transport Industry: Report of a Committee of Investigation on a Difference between Employers and Workpeople Regarding the National Minimum Wage and the Piece-workers' Minimum Guarantee. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

the outstanding difference in regard to the national minimum wage and the piece-workers' minimum guarantee in the Port Transport Industry, and to make recommendations, including a recommendation as to the date from which any increase shall operate."

The Schedule referred to is a document entitled "Employers' Reply to Trade Union Claim" and has, as an annexe, a further document entitled "Ministers' Assurance—Docks De-casualisation Scheme."

At a meeting of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry on 27th September the Trade Union Side had submitted to the Employers' Side a claim under three heads, the first including the claim that the basic rate be increased from 16s. to 25s. a day; the minimum to be on the daily basis instead of the half-daily basis. Protracted negotiations took place as a result of which a measure of agreement had been reached on the other claims, but it had proved impossible to reach any agreement on the question of increasing the national minimum wage and the piece-workers' minimum guarantee.

In their conclusions, reached after consideration of the arguments put before them by the two sides, the Committee express the view that, though the Labour Schemes administered by the Ministry of War Transport and the National Dock Labour Corporation have substantially altered the old "casual" characteristics of employment at the docks, it nevertheless remains and must remain true that under existing conditions the labour forces required to be available at the docks must be such that the men cannot expect full employment for the whole of every working day in the week. It would be neither right nor possible for them to disregard the "attendance" moneys which are payable under the existing schemes and the conclusions expressed in the Report assume and are conditional upon the continuance of these schemes.

On the assumptions expressed in the Report, the Committee unanimously recommend that the national minimum wage for time-workers and the piece-workers' minimum guarantee be increased from 16s. to 19s. a day, operated on a half-daily basis as heretofore, with effect from the first full pay day after 28th November, 1945.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Commissions of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act* to consider applications for the establishment of Wages Councils which have been submitted to him by the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council, the National Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades, the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hairdressing (including Beauty Specialists) Craft, and the National Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades, respectively. These are the first applications to have been received and referred to Commissions of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act.

Under the provisions of the Act, a Wages Council can be set up on application made to the Minister by both sides of a Joint Industrial Council or similar body, on the ground that the existing machinery for the settlement of remuneration and conditions of employment is likely to cease to exist or be adequate. The Minister must refer the application to a Commission of Inquiry if he is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds to justify such a reference.

A Commission may recommend the establishment of a Wages Council if they are of the opinion that the voluntary negotiating machinery is not, and cannot by improvement be made, adequate, or that the machinery is likely to cease to exist or be adequate, and that as a result a reasonable standard of remuneration among the workers concerned will not be maintained. A Commission is required to consider not only the workers specified in an application, but also any other workers who in the opinion of the Commission are engaged in work which is complementary, subsidiary or closely allied to the work performed by the workers specified in the application.

In accordance with these provisions, a separate Commission has been appointed for each of the inquiries mentioned in the first paragraph above; but, in view of the close connection between the various sections of the retail distributive trades, the same personnel have been selected as far as possible for each of the Commissions. The Commissions comprise three independent members together with two representatives of employers and two representatives of workers. The independent members of all the Commissions are Mr. G. G. Honeyman (Chairman), Dr. H. G. Hanbury (Deputy Chairman), and Mrs. Gertrude Williams. The four Commissions have held their first meeting, which was a joint meeting, and have published notices in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes of the questions which it is their duty to consider. These questions relate to joint voluntary machinery for regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment of the workers in the trades concerned. The Commissions announce that they will consider written representations with respect to the subject matter of the enquiries which are received by them on or before 31st January.

The Secretary of each Commission is Mr. I. McG. Robertson, 1, Bryanston Square, London, W.1, to whom communications concerning these inquiries should be addressed.

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

CATERING WAGES ACT.

INDUSTRIAL AND STAFF CANTEENS.

The first Wages Regulation Order* under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 26th November, 1945, and relates to industrial and staff canteens in Great Britain.

The Order fixes the minimum remuneration per week of 47 hours as follows, to come into operation on 15th December, 1945:—

	MEN		WOMEN	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Porters	70	0	—	—
Assistant Cooks	85	0	57	6
Cooks	97	0	65	0
Head Cooks	110	0	80	0
Cashiers	—	—	53	0
Canteen Attendants	—	—	50	0
Canteen Supervisors, Managers and Manageresses, } Stewards or Stewardesses }	110	0	80	0
	to	to		
	140	0†	110	0†

Minimum rates are also fixed for male workers under 21 years of age and female workers under 18 years.

The minimum remuneration for night workers is one-fifth higher, and that for shiftworkers 1d. per hour more than the rates quoted. Minimum rates for all workers are conditional upon the provision by the employer of such meals as are available when the worker is on duty and of overalls and headgear, if coupons and supplies are available. If meals are not provided the minimum remuneration is 8s. a week higher, and if overalls and headgear are not provided it is 2s. a week higher.

The minimum remuneration is subject to a proportional reduction when the number of hours worked is less than 47. When, however, a full-time worker (*i.e.*, a worker whose usual hours amount to 36 or more per week) works for less than 44 hours he is to be paid a guaranteed weekly remuneration for 44 hours, on condition that he is capable of and available for work and willing to perform any services outside his usual occupation as may reasonably be required by the employer when work is not available for him in his usual occupation. If the employer is prevented from providing employment by reason of strikes or other circumstances outside his control, and has given due notice of the fact to the worker, the guaranteed payment does not apply.

The Order also fixes overtime rates for hours worked in excess of a specified number of daily hours and for all time worked on Sundays or, in the case of shiftworkers, the normal rest days. Annual holidays with pay are also to be granted, and customary holidays are to be paid for.

UNLICENSED RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order† establishing a Wages Board in respect of workers employed in unlicensed residential establishments and unlicensed workers' hostels or in staff hostels and staff canteens for the workers in such establishments. This Order is based on a recommendation received by the Minister from the Catering Wages Commission, and the Minister has published a Report submitted to him by the Commission with their recommendations.§

The scope of this Board will include hotels, boarding houses, guest houses, clubs, hostels, and other similar establishments, including holiday camps, which either contain four or more rooms ordinarily available as sleeping accommodation for guests or lodgers or, if they contain less than four such rooms, which contain sleeping accommodation for not less than eight guests or lodgers. The Board will not include establishments at which intoxicating liquor can legally be sold for consumption on the premises. There are a number of specific exclusions from the scope of this Board; the principal of these relate to workers employed in hospitals, institutions, universities, schools and similar establishments and workers employed by the Crown or by a local authority.

In their Report to the Minister, the Catering Wages Commission stated that in general there is no joint voluntary machinery which the Commission could regard as adequate for regulating the wages and conditions of employment of the workers concerned. The Commission referred to the fact that there is no authoritative record of boarding establishments in this country and expressed the view that a compulsory registration of such establishments would be necessary for the purpose of administering the proposed Wages Board Order. The Minister accordingly proposes to consult the Board on this subject immediately it is set up.

LICENSED NON-RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

In February, 1945, the Catering Wages Commission submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service a Report recommending the setting up of a Wages Board for licensed non-residential establishments. The recommendation was accepted by the Minister, who gave effect to it on 22nd March by making

* S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1488. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

† According to number of staff employed.

‡ The Wages Board (Unlicensed Residential Establishment) Order, 1945. S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1510. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

§ Report of the Catering Wages Commission on their recommendation for the establishment of a Wages Board for Unlicensed Residential Establishments. Cmd. 6706. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free). An article dealing with the Commission's announcement of their intention to recommend the establishment of such a Board was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1944 (page 193).

the Wages Board (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) Order, 1945. The Commission's Report and the Order formed the subject of an article on page 60 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1945.

The Wages Board for Licensed Non-Residential Establishments has now been constituted. The Board consists of fifteen persons to represent employers and fifteen persons to represent workers, together with three independent members, Lord Terrington, C.B.E., Mr. James R. Blair, C.I.E., and Mrs. Barbara N. Franks. Lord Terrington has been appointed to be Chairman of the Board and Mr. Blair to be Deputy Chairman.

This Wages Board includes within its scope licensed non-residential establishments, such as public houses, inns, hotels and clubs with less than four bedrooms ordinarily available for guests or lodgers, or have sleeping accommodation ordinarily available for not more than eight guests or lodgers. It is the third Board to be set up under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, on the recommendation of the Catering Wages Commission.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE EARNINGS.

Provisional statistics relating to production and employment in the coal industry in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1945, together with comparable data for the previous quarter and for the third quarter of 1944, have been published by the Ministry of Fuel and Power in the Board of Trade Journal for 24th November, 1945. It is pointed out that, when comparing the figures for the third quarter of 1945 with those for the previous quarter, it should be borne in mind that the third quarter of the year included the VJ holidays, as well as the greater part of the normal annual holidays, and that consequently the loss of output due to holidays was exceptionally high.

The quantity of saleable coal produced from mines in the third quarter of 1945 was 39,672,000 tons.* The average number of wage-earners on the colliery books was 705,700; the average number of wage-earners in effective employment (*i.e.*, excluding those wage-earners who were absent for the whole of any week from whatever cause) was 592,600; the average output per wage-earner in the quarter was 56.2 tons; and the average output of saleable coal per man-shift worked by all wage-earners was 0.98 tons. Disputes during the quarter caused a loss of more than 194,000 tons of saleable coal, and recognised holidays a loss of more than 6,008,000 tons. Accidents, breakdowns and repairs to machinery, transport difficulties, etc., brought the total loss of output from causes other than absenteeism to 6,788,000 tons. The average percentage of shifts lost during the third quarter that could have been worked, excluding shifts lost through work not being available owing to recognised holidays, disputes, etc., was 17.0, of which 7.7 per cent. was due to voluntary absenteeism (*i.e.*, absence for which no satisfactory reason was given) and 9.3 per cent. to involuntary absenteeism. For workers at the coal face the percentage of absenteeism was 20.1, for other underground workers 18.4, and for surface workers 10.0.

Provisional figures are also given relating to costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the second quarter of 1945, particulars for the third quarter not yet being available. The total cost of production, per ton disposable commercially, was 36s. 3d., of which wages costs accounted for 25s. 9d. The average weekly cash earnings of wage-earners of all ages were £5 13s. 10d., and the average cash earnings per man-shift worked were about 23s. 4½d. The value of allowances in kind averaged 4s. 1d. a week and 10.03d. per man-shift worked.

RELEASE OF MEN RECRUITED DURING THE WAR.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 29th November, the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement on the release of (a) men who were selected by the ballot for employment in coal mining instead of being called up for H.M. Forces and (b) men who volunteered for work in the industry during the war. The statement is as follows:—

"The coal mining ballotees will be given release from coal mining on the basis of age and length of service which is applicable to Class A release from the Army. They will be able, on release, to take advantage of the facilities for resettlement, including training, assistance in connection with interrupted apprenticeships and further education. They will have the same priority as is accorded to ex-Servicemen for admission to training courses. They will also be afforded an opportunity of choosing their own employment free from labour control, but, having taken this opportunity, will thereafter be subject to the same labour controls as may apply at that time to other civilians in comparable circumstances. They will not be entitled to gratuity or a period of paid furlough. A certain number—it is only a small proportion—of the ballotees have been, or will be, discharged from coal mining and called up for H.M. Forces. The majority of these are young men who have been released from coal mining for medical reasons such as defective vision or claustrophobia, but are quite fit for service in some branch of

* In addition, 2,051,000 tons of coal were produced at Government opencast workings.

H.M. Forces. In calculating the release group of the men called up for military service, the period of training and the period of employment in coal mining will be counted for the purpose of Class A release.

"There is another small category of ballotees, namely, those who have been released from coal mining, mainly for medical reasons, and have not been fit to be called up for H.M. Forces. They will be given the same facilities for resettlement as men discharged from H.M. Forces, and will also be given an opportunity of choosing whatever occupation or employment they desire, but, having taken this opportunity, will thereafter be subject to the same labour controls as other civilians in comparable circumstances.

"I now come to the optants and the volunteers. The optants are those men who, at the time of their call-up, took the option of going into coal mining as an alternative to service in H.M. Forces. I should make clear that these optants have never been in H.M. Forces. There are also the volunteers who, in this context, are those who, before their actual call up, volunteered for coal mining in anticipation of their call-up for H.M. Forces. They also have never been in H.M. Forces. (There are, of course, other men who volunteered for the coal mines to whom this statement does not refer. I will make a separate statement in the near future about the position of men released from H.M. Forces for employment in the coal mining and other industries.) All that I have said above as regards release from coal mining for the ballotees applies equally to the optants and volunteers. The only point in which I propose to make a difference between the ballotees on the one hand, and the optants and volunteers on the other, is that, in the case of those optants and volunteers who are discharged from coal mining, whether for medical or other reasons, and are thereupon called up for H.M. Forces, the period of coal mining training and employment will not be counted in calculating their release group for Class A, any more than it would be so counted in the case of the regular miner who entered the industry voluntarily and was subsequently discharged from coal mining in, say, 1941, and called up for H.M. Forces. It is necessary to draw the line somewhere, and I think a distinction can fairly be made between the ballotees who are required to enter coal mining against their will, having declined to exercise the option to undertake coal mining, and those men who opted or volunteered to go into the mines in the exercise of their own choice as an alternative to military service.

"For the ballotees we are going farther than for any other class of persons in treating industrial work under civilian terms of employment and conditions of life as the equivalent of service in H.M. Forces. This is right, as these young men were directed into coal mining without regard to their own wishes, while many of them would doubtless have preferred service in the Forces. They have often been told that service in the coal mines is as essential as service in the Forces."

SAFETY IN MINES.

REPORT OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD FOR 1944.

The Safety in Mines Research Board, whose function is to plan and carry out work of research into the causes of mining dangers and the means for preventing such dangers, have recently published their Twenty-third Annual Report,* covering the year 1944.

The Board state in their Report that, apart from considerable assistance given to certain Defence Departments, most attention has been devoted during the year under review to improvements in the safeguards against explosions of coal dust and of firedamp, and to improvements in methods of strata control in mines. The research work of the Board during 1944 is reviewed in detail under the following headings corresponding to the main divisions of the work:—coal dust explosions; firedamp explosions; electrical research; mining explosives and shotfiring; fires in coal mines; falls of ground; haulage; and wire ropes.

The Board add in their Report that the safety aspects of haulage materials and the examination of broken and defective gear have received special attention. The Board's staff have been increasingly consulted on safety problems by collieries and by H.M. Inspectors of Mines. Much increased assistance has been given to those responsible for training new entrants to the industry, and the Board are now supplying a large assortment of film-strip slides for lanterns, drawings for wall charts, lantern slides and cinema films.

Appendices to the Report contain: (i) a statement of the accounts of the Board during the year ended 31st March, 1945; (ii) a list of reports published during 1944 on the researches carried out under the Board; and (iii) a list of lantern and film-strip slides, wall charts and cinema films which are available for teachers and instructors on specified terms.

SAFETY OF FACTORY WORKERS.

DRAFT SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has given notice that he proposes to make Special Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937, relating to (1) the use of parting powders in foundries; (2) the grinding or polishing of magnesium castings; and (3) health and welfare in factories where patent fuel is manufactured.

* Twenty-third Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, 1944. H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

(1) *Use of parting powders in foundries.*—The Minister has been seriously concerned at the risk of silicosis due to the use in foundries of parting powders containing substantial percentages of free silica (SiO_2). It has long been recognised that the use of such powders is objectionable from the health point of view and only recently a number of cases of lung trouble in an iron foundry were attributed, after investigation, to the fact that such powders had been in use in the factory in question.

This matter, *inter alia*, has been under consideration by a Committee on Dust in Steel Foundries, whose Report was published last year.* This Committee reported that while materials (e.g., sillimanite) for some kinds of so-called "non-siliceous" parting powders are at present scarce there are ample quantities of other possible substitutes available, and they recommended that the use of parting powders containing free silica should be prohibited. The Minister is advised, however, that it is not reasonably practicable to impose a legal requirement that parting powders shall contain no free silica whatever, because substitutes such as the Committee had in mind are liable to contain free silica in small quantities and it is not at present generally possible for makers or users of parting powders to determine with accuracy the extent to which they contain the particular silicon compound "free silica" as distinct from other compounds of silicon. On the other hand, he is advised that ample supplies can be obtained or made of "non-siliceous" parting powders of which the materials, though liable to contain one or more compounds of silicon, do so only to a very small degree (say, well under three per cent. calculated as silica) and it is readily possible to ascertain whether a sample contains less than three per cent. of compounds of silicon, so calculated, and therefore a no greater percentage (if any) of free silica.

The Minister proposes, therefore, to make Special Regulations entitled the Foundries (Parting Powders) Special Regulations, 1946, prohibiting the use, in factories in which metal castings are made, of parting powders or parting sands containing compounds of silicon calculated as silica to the extent of more than three per cent. by weight of the dry material.

(2) *Grinding or polishing of magnesium castings.*—These Special Regulations, entitled the Magnesium (Grinding of Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations, 1946, will apply to factories where the grinding or polishing of castings or other articles consisting wholly or mainly of magnesium is carried on. They are intended to replace the Magnesium (Grinding of Castings and Other Articles) Order, 1943, which was made under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and is therefore of only temporary duration. The provisions of the draft Special Regulations are substantially the same as those of the Order, particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1943 (page 37).

(3) *Health and welfare in factories where patent fuel is manufactured.*—These Special Regulations, entitled the Patent Fuel Manufacture (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1946, will apply to factories where the manufacture of patent fuel is carried on. They are intended to replace the Patent Fuel Manufacture (Health and Welfare) Order, 1944, which was made under Regulation 60 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and is therefore of only temporary duration. The provisions of the draft Special Regulations are substantially the same as those of the Order, which was noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1944 (page 74).

Copies of any of the draft Special Regulations mentioned above may be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown at the foot of page 240, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free). Any objection to the draft Special Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected, must be sent to the Minister of Labour and National Service on or before (a) 1st January, 1946, in the case of the first Regulations referred to above, (b) 10th January, 1946, in the second case, and (c) 15th January, 1946, in the third case. Every objection must be in writing and state (i) the specific grounds of objection and (ii) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

OPERATIONS AT UNFENCED MACHINERY : DRAFT AMENDED SCHEDULE.

The Minister of Labour and National Service gave notice on 20th November that, at the expiry of 40 days from that date, he proposed to make Regulations under Section 15 of the Factories Act, 1937, revoking the Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1942,† and replacing the Schedule to these Regulations by a new Schedule.

The Schedule in the proposed Regulations now published differs from the existing Schedule in two respects, namely, (a) the item "processes in the manufacture of sodium hydro-sulphite" is amended and extended, and (b) a new process is added, namely, the Kier process in the manufacture of aluminium from bauxite.

Copies of the proposed Regulations, entitled the Operations at Unfenced Machinery (Amended Schedule) Regulations, 1946, may be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown at the foot of page 240, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944 (page 123).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1942 (page 186).

FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND).

THE ELECTRICITY (FACTORIES ACT) SPECIAL REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

Special Regulations under the above title were made on 1st October, 1945, by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, under Section 65 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.

The new Regulations revoke, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, the Regulations made by the Secretary of State on 23rd December, 1908, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and re-enact them with necessary amendments. Subject to certain provisions, the Regulations apply to the generation, transformation, conversion, switching, controlling, regulating, distribution and use of electrical energy in any factory and in any premises, operation or work to which the provisions of Part IV of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, with respect to special regulations for safety and health are applied by that Act.

Copies of the new Special Regulations,* which came into force on 19th November, may be obtained through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80, Chichester Street, Belfast, price 5d. net (6d. post free).

HOLIDAYS IN INDUSTRY.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government have recently issued an announcement regarding holidays in industry.

From 1942 to the present year it has been the practice of the Government to issue a statement early in each year giving guidance to industry about holiday arrangements for the year, which included recommendations as to days of approved holiday on the occasion of public holidays. Holidays, so far as they are not governed by statute, are normally a matter for joint arrangement between employers and workers in the various industries, and with the end of hostilities the Government propose to discontinue the wartime practice of issuing guidance about holiday arrangements.

It is, however, the Government's hope that, in view of the development of the movement for holidays with pay and of the present pressure on holiday facilities, industry will continue to plan holiday arrangements well ahead and will encourage the staggering of holidays by securing the maximum practicable degree of spread-over of holidays, both within establishments, and between firm and firm, and district and district.

WORK OF RESETTLEMENT ADVICE OFFICES.

About 1,000 offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have for the past few months been answering questions from and giving advice to ex-Service men and women and war workers who are returning to their homes and settling down again into civilian life. There are 371 Resettlement Advice Offices in the principal towns throughout the country which are engaged solely on giving advice, while in the less populous areas between 600 and 700 of the Ministry's smaller offices are dealing with resettlement problems in addition to their ordinary work. Altogether, about 30,000 enquiries are being dealt with every week and the number is rising steadily.

Some of the questions asked are straightforward, such as requests for publications or the address of a Government Department or Local Authority from which certain information can be obtained. This type of question is answered by a reception clerk. But the majority of callers who want advice have problems which are more complicated and which must be discussed in private with one of the specially trained Resettlement Advice Officers. One half of the 20,000 problems discussed with Resettlement Advice Officers every week are settled right away; the others necessitate giving a personal introduction to someone who can help solve the difficulty.

The following Table shows the number of enquiries dealt with at Resettlement Advice Offices throughout the country for the period of four weeks ended 26th October, 1945:—

Region.	Number of Resettlement Advice Offices.	Number of Enquiries.		
		Dealt with by Resettlement Advice Officers.	Not referred to Resettlement Advice Officers.	Total.
London and South-Eastern	43	21,143	9,816	30,959
Eastern	28	4,611	4,714	9,325
Southern	18	4,986	2,851	7,837
South-Western	26	4,045	2,248	6,293
Midlands	28	5,563	2,267	7,830
North Midlands	34	5,631	1,803	7,434
North-Western	56	13,055	6,003	19,058
North-Eastern	28	6,253	2,811	9,064
Northern	31	4,179	2,750	6,929
Scotland	49	6,771	4,301	11,072
Wales	30	4,772	2,589	7,361
Gt. Britain	371	81,009	42,153	123,162

* S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1945, No. 113.

Examination of the 81,000 enquiries handled by Resettlement Advice Officers indicates that the subjects which most occupy the minds of men and women in connection with their return to civilian life relate to housing, Service pay, gratuities and allowances, employment prospects and setting up in business.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944,* at 19th November, 1945, was as shown in the Table below. The figures are analysed to show the origin of the disablement. Separate details are given in respect of ex-Service and non-ex-Service personnel.

	Origin of Disablement.					Total.
	During Service.	Other War Casualties.	Industrial Accidents and Diseases.	Other Accidents and Diseases.	Disablement from Birth or Childhood.	
Ex-Service (1914-1918)						
Men	17,200	9	129	136	—	17,474
Women	3	—	—	2	—	5
Other Ex-Service						
Men	29,264	272	3,554	5,375	—	38,465
Women	318	5	4	63	—	390
Juveniles	10	1	1	7	—	19
Non-Ex-Service						
Men	—	802	12,316	14,406	7,709	35,233
Women	—	129	377	2,015	2,817	5,338
Juveniles	—	21	39	181	411	652
Total	46,795	1,239	16,420	22,185	10,937	97,576

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

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914-1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.
Amputations	4,456	3,760	5,602	13,818
Arthritis and rheumatism	214	1,677	1,106	2,997
Congenital malformations	15	78	1,506	1,599
Diseases of digestive system	239	3,409	1,007	4,655
Diseases of heart, etc.	687	1,863	1,501	4,051
Diseases of the lungs†	786	3,288	3,662	7,736
Ear defects	866	1,859	3,420	6,145
Eye defects	788	1,525	4,695	7,008
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	1,734	2,492	1,557	5,783
Injuries and diseases† of lower limb	2,725	5,041	5,604	13,370
Injuries and diseases† of upper limb	3,047	3,513	3,472	10,032
Injuries and diseases† of spine	177	1,128	1,552	2,857
Nervous and mental disorders	757	4,269	2,044	7,070
Tuberculosis	411	2,089	1,885	4,385
Other diseases and disabilities	577	2,883	2,610	6,070
Total	17,479	38,874	41,223	97,576

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 19th November, 1945, is shown in the first part of the Table below. At the date of registration action was proceeding in respect of a number of disabled persons who, on the basis of the information available at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, would be *prima facie* eligible for registration. The number of such persons who were unemployed is shown in the second part of the Table.

		Suitable for ordinary Employment.			Requiring Employment under special conditions.			Grand Total.
		Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.	Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.	Total.	
Unemployed Persons registered under the Act.								
Men	12,092	7,853	19,945	2,668	2,300	4,968	24,913	
Women	138	848	986	30	280	310	1,296	
Total	12,230	8,701	20,931	2,698	2,580	5,278	26,209	
Unemployed Persons apparently eligible for registration but not registered.								
Men	9,091	5,491	14,582	1,460	1,431	2,891	17,473	
Women	310	1,022	1,332	42	121	163	1,495	
Total	9,401	6,513	15,914	1,502	1,552	3,054	18,968	

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

† Except tuberculosis.

RELEASE FROM THE FORCES.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 20th November, 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 October, and (b) from 18th June to 31st October. 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.
October, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy	21,957	901	3,649	26,507
Army	121,560	15,488	38,696*	175,744
Royal Air Force	46,529	4,279	4,068	54,876
Total ..	190,046	20,668	46,413	257,127
Women.				
Royal Navy	2,782	4	490	3,276
Army	6,814	110	3,194*	10,118
Royal Air Force	8,518	64	1,046	9,628
Total ..	18,114	178	4,730	23,022
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy	24,739	905	4,139	29,783
Army	128,374	15,598	41,890*	185,862
Royal Air Force	55,047	4,343	5,114	64,504
Total ..	208,160	20,846	51,143	280,149
18th June to 31st October, 1945.				
Men.				
Royal Navy	65,316	2,032	14,388	81,736
Army	277,475	26,593	68,838	372,906
Royal Air Force	106,530	9,941	18,641	135,112
Total ..	449,321	38,566	101,867	589,754
Women.				
Royal Navy	13,568	7	2,597	16,172
Army	52,511	137	9,084	61,732
Royal Air Force	36,093	82	7,625	43,800
Total ..	102,172	226	19,306	121,704
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy	78,884	2,039	16,985	97,908
Army	329,986	26,730	77,922	434,638
Royal Air Force	142,623	10,023	26,266	178,912
Total ..	551,493	38,792	121,173	711,458

DEMOBILISATION.

BOOKLET OF OFFICIAL STATEMENTS REGARDING RELEASE FROM THE FORCES.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently issued a booklet entitled "Demobilisation: Questions and Answers," which contains a number of official statements regarding release from the Forces.

The booklet reproduces the statement on release from the Forces made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 2nd October (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945, page 172), together with extracts from a speech on release from the Royal Air Force made by the Under-Secretary of State for Air on 22nd October. The remainder of the booklet consists of extracts from the Official Report of Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), which give the answers of the Ministers concerned to questions relating, *inter alia*, to the general position regarding release from the Services, the definition of war service for release purposes, release under Class B, and compassionate releases.

Copies of the booklet (P.L.182) can be obtained from the Director of Publications, Ministry of Labour and National Service, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES.

The Minister of Food has recently made Orders concerning the maximum retail prices of fish, beef sausages and sausage meat, home-produced jam and marmalade, bananas and cheese.

As from 25th November the maximum retail prices of many varieties of white fish were reduced, the reductions for whole fish ranging from ½d. per lb. in the case of cod, whiting and certain other round fish to 2d. per lb. for brill, turbot, halibut and some kinds of flat fish. Reductions in the prices of fillets of these varieties of fish ranged from 1d. to 4d. per lb. From 2nd December the maximum retail prices of beef sausages and beef sausage meat were increased by 2d. per lb., this increase in maximum prices being accompanied by an increase in the meat content. The Order relating to prices of jam and marmalade took effect on 9th December and resulted in only minor alterations in the maximum retail prices of some kinds of home-

* The basis on which these figures are compiled has been changed. They include a number of cases in which paid leave on release or discharge began before 1st October, but which were not included in the September figures.

produced jam. As regards bananas, in anticipation of the resumption of imports the new Order of the Minister of Food provides for a maximum retail price of 1s. 1d. per lb. throughout England and Wales and most of Scotland.

The Minister of Food, having arranged to import small quantities of Danish cheese to be distributed under the "points" rationing scheme, has made an Order specifying the maximum retail price of such cheese as 2s. 10d. per lb.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

ACTION PROPOSED BY H.M. GOVERNMENT ON CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE 26TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

A Command Paper* has been published setting out the action which H.M. Government propose to take on certain recommendations adopted at the 26th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Philadelphia in April and May, 1944.†

With regard to the Recommendations concerning income security, social security (Armed Forces) and medical care, the Command Paper states that the Government have under consideration proposals for a scheme of comprehensive national insurance and for a national health service, and that they propose, therefore, to defer decisions on these Recommendations for the time being.

In the case of the Recommendations concerning social policy in dependent territories, the Government propose to accept the general principles set forth in Part I of the Annex to this Recommendation, and to bring the minimum standards set forth in Part II of that Annex before the authorities competent to make them effective in each dependent territory.

The Government propose to accept the Recommendations concerning employment (transition from war to peace), employment service, and public works (national planning), except as regards the parts of the Recommendation concerning employment (transition from war to peace) that recommend the establishment of wage rates on the basis of job content without regard to sex. The White Paper adds that this subject is a problem into which the Royal Commission on Equal Pay‡ is now enquiring, and that the Government accordingly must reserve their position in regard to it pending the receipt of the report of the Royal Commission.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON COAL MINING.

The international committee on the coal mining industry set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation met in London during December.

The committee consists of representatives of Governments, employers and workers from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, the Netherlands, Poland and the Union of South Africa. The British Government representatives were Mr. E. W. Ravenshear and Mr. Owen Francis, of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Mr. W. A. Lee, C.B.E., and Mr. C. A. Carlow represented the British employers and Mr. Ebby Edwards represented the British workers. Mr. L. E. Troclet, Belgian Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, presided over the committee.

The Committee's agenda included: (1) the social problems of the coal mining industry during the period of transition from war to peace; and (2) future international co-operation concerning social policy and its economic foundation in the industry. The committee adopted the following resolution on the recruitment of labour:

The Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation, having been convened in London on 5th December, 1945;

Having examined the means by which workers may be attracted to the mining industry;

Considers that the granting of more favourable conditions of life than those enjoyed in other industries should be accompanied by a great propaganda drive by means of the press, radio and cinema; and

Recommends the various Governments to take steps to ensure that the miner's occupation is presented in its true light and no longer made the object of unfavourable public prejudice.

The committee also adopted a resolution regarding the collection of information by the I.L.O. from Governments to make possible the study of the full utilisation of the industry's resources.

The committee adopted eight principles for incorporation in a Coal Mineworkers' Charter dealing with steady employment, wages, working time, safety, training and other points. A resolution was adopted recommending an international economic agreement between coal-producing countries as a means of removing unfair competition. A further resolution was adopted requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to convene a session of the Coal Mines Committee, acting in the capacity of a Technical Preparatory Conference, to draft a model safety code.

* Cmd. 6702. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944 (page 92).

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1944 (page 165).

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, September and October, 1945. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given on pages 126 and 127 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945, page 194 of the issue for November last and pages 227-8 of this issue, which include estimates of the number of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

The figures given below for mid-1939 and mid-1945 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates,

coupled with information as to the employment of part-time women at mid-1945 derived from the returns rendered by employers under The Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes in the level of employment in each industry, except coalmining, building and civil engineering, since mid-1945, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying other than coal mining, National and Local Government Service, Railways, Shipping, Dock and Harbour Service, and Professional Services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included in the figures. It is proposed to publish corresponding figures each month in future.

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				(Thousands)			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) :—												
Metal Manufacture :												
Pig Iron	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	15.5	15.9	15.9	15.8
Steel Melting, etc. ..	172.4	147.0	146.6	149.4	6.0	27.8	26.3	25.8	178.4	174.8	172.9	175.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. ..	51.2	63.0	60.9	60.3	4.7	21.0	19.6	18.9	55.9	84.0	80.5	79.2
Tin Plates	22.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	25.1	12.4	12.5	12.4
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	29.1	25.9	26.2	26.3	2.6	8.8	7.8	7.5	31.7	34.7	34.0	33.8
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. ..	22.4	19.2	18.9	19.0	4.4	10.7	9.9	9.7	28.8	29.9	28.8	28.7
Total, Metal Manufacture ..	313.3	279.8	277.5	280.1	20.1	71.9	67.1	65.0	333.4	351.7	344.6	345.1
Engineering :												
General Engineering ..	621.4	777.9	737.7	712.6	64.9	361.9	290.4	256.8	686.3	1139.8	1,028.1	969.4
Electrical Engineering ..	105.9	106.1	101.3	100.5	28.0	69.7	61.7	58.2	133.9	175.8	163.0	158.7
Marine Engineering ..	51.1	70.1	68.8	68.4	1.1	10.4	9.0	8.2	52.2	80.5	77.8	76.6
Constructional Engineering ..	47.1	35.7	34.5	33.5	1.9	6.2	4.8	4.0	49.0	41.9	39.3	37.5
Total, Engineering ..	825.5	989.8	942.3	915.0	95.9	448.2	365.9	327.2	921.4	1,438.0	1,308.2	1,242.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	428.1	597.2	526.3	491.7	45.2	279.0	212.5	178.8	473.3	876.2	738.8	670.5
Carriages, Carts, etc. ..	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	1.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	12.6	14.4	14.4	14.5
Railway Carriages and Wagons ..	51.6	41.1	42.0	42.8	1.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	53.0	46.8	47.3	47.8
Total, Vehicles ..	490.4	649.2	579.4	545.8	48.5	288.2	221.1	187.0	538.9	937.4	800.5	732.8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	141.8	230.0	225.4	221.5	2.9	21.9	19.6	17.7	144.7	252.3	245.0	239.2
Metal Goods Industries :												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ..	84.9	39.4	40.5	40.9	9.8	12.9	12.2	12.6	94.7	52.3	52.7	53.5
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	38.9	32.0	33.2	34.1	2.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	41.7	37.5	38.5	39.3
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. ..	116.4	112.2	110.5	109.6	79.5	167.7	151.4	140.1	195.9	279.9	261.9	249.7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	34.0	38.1	36.0	34.9	14.3	38.7	35.0	31.6	48.3	76.8	71.0	66.5
Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	20.8	7.3	6.9	7.3	17.9	6.9	6.3	6.7	38.7	14.2	13.2	14.0
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	21.9	20.6	19.9	20.1	11.6	16.6	15.1	15.3	33.5	37.2	35.0	35.4
Bolts, Nuts, etc. ..	16.8	16.1	15.6	15.6	13.0	18.8	17.2	16.8	29.8	34.9	32.8	32.4
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ..	17.4	9.2	9.6	10.0	11.1	8.8	8.7	8.9	28.5	18.0	18.3	18.9
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	21.2	15.7	16.5	17.1	1.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	22.6	19.9	20.6	21.1
Other Metal Industries ..	185.2	170.0	164.5	163.2	101.1	145.6	132.9	130.0	286.3	315.6	297.4	293.2
Total, Metal Goods ..	557.5	460.6	453.2	452.8	262.5	425.7	388.2	371.2	820.0	886.3	841.4	824.0
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12.3	12.2	11.7	11.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	12.4	12.7	12.2	12.3
Chemicals	88.6	91.6	92.5	94.0	36.2	65.9	66.3	67.1	124.8	157.5	158.8	161.1
Explosives	29.2	78.3	54.3	43.3	7.9	90.4	46.0	38.5	37.1	168.7	100.3	81.8
Paint, Varnish, etc. ..	20.4	14.2	14.6	15.1	6.5	9.2	9.3	9.4	26.9	23.4	23.9	24.5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. ..	60.0	44.1	45.2	45.8	23.2	31.7	31.9	32.1	83.2	75.8	77.1	77.9
Total, Chemicals, etc. ..	210.5	240.4	218.3	210.0	73.9	197.7	154.0	147.6	284.4	438.1	372.3	357.6
Total, Group I Industries ..	2,539.0	2,850.2	2,696.1	2,625.2	503.8	1,453.6	1,215.9	1,115.7	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,912.0	3,740.9
GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES*) :—												
Coal Mining	757.5	707.8	697.0	693.8	3.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	761.2	717.6	708.8	703.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	203.2	138.2	141.7	144.4	11.6	28.4	28.2	28.0	214.8	166.6	169.9	172.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	193.0	129.3	135.7	140.8	12.0	82.0	81.1	78.6	205.0	211.3	216.8	219.4
Other Road Passenger Transport ..	34.1	13.1	14.1	14.4	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	37.1	15.1	16.2	16.5
Goods Transport by Road ..	141.7	129.8	131.8	133.6	4.9	13.4	13.4	13.3	146.6	143.2	145.2	146.9
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	19.6	18.7	19.3	19.4	2.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	22.2	25.5	26.0	26.3
GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES) :—												
Food, Drink and Tobacco :												
Grain Milling	28.2	21.6	22.0	22.5	3.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	32.1	30.3	30.7	31.2
Bread, Biscuits, etc. ..	103.1	69.3	70.6	71.4	77.6	68.0	69.2	69.2	180.7	137.3	139.8	140.6
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	26.4	13.4	13.8	14.2	55.9	23.9	25.2	26.2	82.8	37.8	39.0	40.4
Other Food Industries ..	71.3	53.8	54.1	57.9	62.2	71.9	71.4	73.1	133.5	125.7	125.5	131.0
Drink Industries	95.0	71.0	73.1	74.1	25.9	38.1	39.0	38.7	120.9	109.1	112.1	112.8
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ..	15.5	14.4	15.3	15.9	26.8	31.1	32.2	32.2	42.8	45.5	47.5	48.1
Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	339.5	243.5	248.9	256.0	252.3	241.7	245.7	248.1	591.8	485.2	494.6	504.1
Textile Industries :												
Cotton Spinning	65.5	35.3	35.6	36.3	119.4	78.3	78.8	79.5	184.9	113.6	114.4	115.8
Cotton Weaving	53.7	27.4	27.9	28.3	101.3	71.9	72.3	73.2	155.0	99.3	100.2	101.5
Wool	90.3	50.1	50.6	51.7	117.3	79.7	81.3	83.0	207.6	129.8	131.9	134.7
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, etc. Weaving ..	19.3	9.1	9.0	9.1	29.2	17.3	17.1	17.4	48.5	26.4	26.1	26.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn ..	15.3	10.8	11.8	12.1	8.4	8.7	9.7	9.8	23.7	19.5	21.5	21.9
Hosiery	29.1	12.3	12.7	13.0	97.3	50.4	52.6	54.0	126.4	62.7	65.3	67.0
Carpets	12.6	2.2	2.8	3.1	19.4	3.5	4.3	4.9	32.0	5.7	7.1	8.0
Linen	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	9.0	6.8	6.4	6.3	12.7	9.7	9.3	9.2
Jute	10.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	15.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	25.7	13.5	13.8	13.9
Hemp	6.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	10.2	11.4	10.4	10.1	17.0	16.5	15.5	15.1
Lace	5.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	12.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
Other Textiles	20.0	16.9	16.6	17.3	41.9	46.5	44.7	43.5	61.9	63.4	61.3	60.8
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ..	56.7	32.0	32.3	32.8	22.9	20.2	20.4	20.4	79.6	52.2	52.7	53.2
Total, Textiles ..	388.3	210.3	213.6	218.0	599.6	408.9	412.3	416.4	987.9	619.2	625.9	634.4
Leather and Leather Goods :												
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	33.5	21.4	21.8	22.1	11.3	11.8	11.7	12.0	44.8	33.2	33.5	34.1
Leather Goods	11.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	16.6	12.2	12.2	12.2	28.2	18.4	18.4	18.5
Total, Leather ..	45.1	27.6	28.0	28.4	27.9	24.0	23.9	24.2	73.0	51.6	51.9	52.6

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

(Thousands)

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Sept., 1945.	Oct., 1945.
Clothing Industries :												
Tailoring	66.6	37.4	37.8	38.2	168.0	134.8	139.5	142.5	234.6	172.2	177.3	180.7
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. .. .	10.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	83.4	48.3	50.9	51.6	93.5	52.5	55.1	55.9
Dressmaking, etc. .. .	11.4	6.7	6.9	7.0	96.1	48.0	50.9	52.3	107.5	54.7	57.8	59.3
Hats and Caps .. .	11.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	18.5	9.0	9.1	9.5	29.6	12.7	13.0	13.5
Other Dress Industries .. .	7.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	23.4	12.6	13.5	14.3	30.9	15.4	16.3	17.3
Boots, Shoes, etc. .. .	78.4	51.1	51.5	51.8	56.6	44.2	45.0	45.7	135.0	95.3	96.5	97.5
Total, Clothing .. .	185.1	105.9	107.1	108.3	446.0	296.9	308.9	315.9	631.1	402.8	416.0	424.2
Woodworking, etc. :												
Furniture, etc. .. .	111.5	39.8	44.8	46.8	26.9	22.6	23.2	22.8	138.4	62.4	68.0	69.6
Sawmilling .. .	63.0	56.1	56.2	56.2	3.4	20.2	18.9	17.8	66.4	76.3	75.1	74.0
Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. .. .	9.2	14.0	13.5	13.2	2.4	13.4	11.4	9.8	11.6	27.4	24.9	23.0
Other Woodworking .. .	17.8	13.5	13.7	13.4	5.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	23.6	21.2	21.1	20.5
Total, Woodworking, etc. .. .	301.5	123.4	128.2	129.6	38.5	63.9	60.9	57.5	240.0	187.3	189.1	187.1
Paper, Printing, etc. :												
Paper and Paper Board .. .	50.7	30.8	31.6	32.5	19.1	17.9	17.8	18.0	69.8	48.7	49.4	50.5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. .. .	29.0	14.6	14.9	15.1	53.3	34.9	34.9	35.1	82.3	49.5	49.8	50.2
Wallpaper .. .	5.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	2.5	0.6	0.9	2.3	7.8	1.1	2.0	4.4
Stationery Requisites (not paper) .. .	4.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	11.2	5.0	5.1	5.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding .. .	198.9	97.0	100.0	101.8	105.4	76.4	79.3	80.8	304.3	173.4	179.3	182.6
Total, Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	288.8	144.6	149.2	153.1	186.6	133.1	136.4	139.8	475.4	277.7	285.6	292.9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. .. .	90.7	29.0	30.4	31.9	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	96.4	34.3	35.8	37.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. .. .	30.0	14.7	15.3	15.7	37.0	24.3	26.0	26.9	67.0	39.0	41.3	42.6
Glass and Glass Bottles :												
Glass Manufacture .. .	22.5	15.5	15.7	17.0	8.1	10.2	10.2	10.6	30.6	25.7	25.9	27.6
Glass Bottles .. .	15.4	12.2	12.5	12.7	2.2	7.9	8.1	8.3	17.6	20.1	20.6	21.0
Total, Glass .. .	37.9	27.7	28.2	29.7	10.3	18.1	18.3	18.9	48.2	45.8	46.5	48.6
Other Manufacturing Industries :												
Cement, Whiting, etc. .. .	17.1	9.5	9.9	10.1	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	17.8	11.0	11.3	11.4
Cast Stone, Concrete, etc. .. .	27.8	16.8	17.5	18.3	2.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	30.3	23.4	23.9	24.6
Rubber .. .	41.1	34.3	34.3	35.2	29.1	28.0	27.8	28.3	70.2	62.3	62.1	63.5
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. .. .	11.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	13.3	6.3	7.0	7.4
Brushes and Brooms .. .	6.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	12.3	10.8	11.3	11.7
Musical Instruments .. .	6.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	8.7	2.1	2.1	2.6
Toys and Games .. .	8.0	2.7	4.4	4.9	10.7	4.4	7.5	8.1	18.7	7.1	11.9	13.0
Other Industries .. .	79.8	50.5	52.4	53.5	64.4	78.7	78.7	78.7	144.2	129.2	131.1	132.2
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	197.8	123.8	129.1	133.5	117.7	128.4	131.6	132.9	315.5	252.2	260.7	266.4
Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries .. .	1,804.7	1,050.5	1,078.0	1,104.2	1,721.6	1,344.6	1,369.4	1,386.1	3,526.3	2,395.1	2,447.4	2,490.3
GROUP III (NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES*)												
Building and Civil Engineering Construction .. .	1,190.8	607.8	675.6	695.6	15.7	24.2	24.2	24.2	1,206.5	632.0	699.8	719.8
Distributive Trades .. .	1,309.5	604.7	617.7	627.5	850.9	909.8	927.0	932.8	2,160.4	1,514.5	1,544.7	1,560.3
Commerce and Finance .. .	216.5	83.9	88.8	91.5	98.6	148.0	150.1	150.8	315.1	231.9	238.9	242.3
Entertainments, Sports, etc. .. .	80.1	50.5	51.8	52.7	60.4	79.1	80.4	80.5	140.5	129.6	132.2	133.2
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, etc. .. .	172.7	82.1	86.4	87.4	280.7	296.6	300.1	299.5	453.4	378.7	386.5	386.9
Laundries and Dry Cleaning .. .	43.9	26.7	27.3	27.6	149.3	128.1	127.2	128.6	193.2	154.8	154.5	156.2
GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE .. .	8,706.3	6,493.3	6,461.3	6,458.1	3,718.8	4,526.4	4,335.6	4,256.9	12,425.1	11,019.7	10,796.9	10,715.0

* Excluding Professional and Other Personal Services.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and October, 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.	Oct., 1945.	31st Dec., 1945 (forecast).
1. Total working population (excluding private domestic service):—						
Men .. .	14,656	15,028	14,848	14,831	14,821	14,800
Women .. .	5,094	7,253	6,723	6,506	6,396	5,850
Total .. .	19,750	22,281	21,571	21,337	21,217	20,650
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment .. .	—	20	40	260	360	375
3. Insured persons registered as unemployed .. .	1,270	60	103	173	233	300
4. Numbers in employment (including H.M. Forces):—						
Total .. .	18,480	22,201	21,428	20,904	20,624	19,975
Men .. .	13,643	14,971	14,753	14,531	14,379	14,300
Women .. .	4,837	7,230	6,675	6,373	6,245	5,675

The total working population is thus estimated to have decreased by 120,000 in October (men by 10,000 and women by 110,000). The total drop since the end of June is 354,000 (men 27,000 and women 327,000).

The number of demobilised men and women taking paid leave increased during October by 100,000, while there was also an increase between the middle of September and the middle of October of 60,000 in the number of insured persons registered as unemployed. As shown in paragraph 4 below, the rate of increase in unemployment slackened in the following month—the number at the middle of November being only 33,000 greater than in October.

The number in employment (including the Forces and Auxiliary Services) at the end of October was thus 280,000 less than in September (men 152,000 and women 128,000) and 804,000 less than at the end of June (men 374,000 and women 430,000). It was, however, 2,144,000 greater than the number at mid-1939 (men 736,000 greater and women 1,408,000 greater).

By the end of December it is estimated that the total working population will have decreased since the end of June by 921,000 (men 48,000 and women 873,000) and that the number in employment (including the Services and Auxiliary Services) will have decreased in the same period by 1,453,000 (men 453,000 and women 1,000,000).

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 October, 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
Oct., 1945 .. .	4,611,000	110,000	2,511,000	7,232,000
31st Dec., 1945 (programme)	3,843,000	100,000	1,450,000	5,393,000

During October the number employed in this Section decreased by 621,000, of which the Forces and Auxiliary Services accounted for 199,000, National Fire Service and Police for 3,000 and the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces for 419,000.

This decrease offset the fall of 280,000 in the total number in employment and there was therefore an increase in employment in October of 341,000 in home civilian industries and services and manufacture for export.

For the six months from the end of June to the end of December the present programme provides for a total decrease in the number employed in the Forces, National Fire Service and Police, and in the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, of 3,723,000. Allowing for the expected fall of 1,453,000 in the total number in employment, there should then be an increase in employment in these six months of 2,270,000 in home civilian industries and services and manufacture for export.

3. EMPLOYMENT IN HOME CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES AND MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT.

The next Table gives an analysis of the changes in this Section between mid-1939 and October, 1945. During the third quarter

of 1945 there was an increase in the Section as a whole of 739,000 or an average of 246,000 per month. This was followed by an increase in October of 341,000 making a total for the four months of 1,080,000. In the manufacturing group the increase in the third quarter amounted to 625,000 or an average of 208,000 per month, followed by an increase in October of 295,000 making a total increase in the four months of 920,000. Of the increase of 295,000 in October, manufacture for export accounted for 96,000, compared with an average monthly increase of 67,000 in the preceding quarter.

(Thousands)

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	30th Sept., 1945.	31st Oct., 1945.
Manufactures—					
Metals and Chemicals*	2,036	923	1,214	1,653	1,848
Other Manufactures†	3,634	1,746	1,819	2,005	2,105
Total Manufactures	5,670	2,669	3,033	3,658	3,953
Basic Industries and Services‡	4,681	5,027	5,111	5,118	5,111
Building and Civil Engineering..	1,310	726	722	790	810
Distributive Trades ..	2,887	2,009	1,958	1,990	2,011
Other Services§	2,105	1,513	1,488	1,495	1,507
Total ..	16,653	11,944	12,312	13,051	13,392

The increase of 195,000 in the metal and chemical industries in October was entirely due to the reduction in work for the Forces. Total employment in these industries fell by 171,000 from 3,953,000 to 3,782,000. For "other manufactures" the increase of 100,000 was due in almost equal proportions to a reduction in work for the Forces (53,000) and to an increase of 47,000 in total employment.

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

	Increase (+), Decrease (—) mid-1945—October, 1945.
Group I. Metals and Chemicals Industries* :—	
Reduction in manufacture of equipment and supplies for Forces ..	—1,198,000
Increase in home civilian and export work ..	+ 634,000
Net change ..	— 564,000
Group III. Other Manufacturing Industries† :—	
Reduction in manufacture of equipment and supplies for Forces ..	— 186,000
Increase in home civilian and export work ..	+ 286,000
Net change ..	+ 100,000
Group III. Other Industries and Services :— (Building and civil engineering, distribution, catering and other services§)	
Net change ..	+ 160,000
Group II. Basic Industries‡ :—	
All Industries and Services :—	no change.
Reduction in manufacture of equipment and supplies for Forces ..	—1,384,000
Increase in home civilian and export work ..	+1,080,000
Net change ..	— 304,000

4. UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed** at 15th October and 12th November, 1945, were as follows:—

Date.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.
15th October, 1945 ..	131,832	101,494	233,326
12th November, 1945 ..	150,994	115,467	266,461

In addition there were on the registers at 12th November 11,697†† uninsured persons including 4,794 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The analysis of the figures for 12th November 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 ..	29,963	112,098	142,061	818	142,879
Boys, 14-17 ..	4,552	3,553	8,105	10	8,115
Women, 18-59 ..	23,203	83,750	106,953	507	107,460
Girls, 14-17 ..	4,373	3,623	7,996	11	8,007
Total ..	62,091	203,024	265,115	1,346	266,461

The total of 266,461 includes 53,725 married women, some of whom probably are retiring from industrial employment, and ex-service personnel numbering 6,768 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 15th October and 12th November in each administrative Region are given in the next column.

* 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 12th November these numbered 19,745 men and 409 women.

†† This figure excludes 1,736 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	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	10,652 10,722 + 70	7,877 8,991 + 1,114	18,529 19,713 + 1,184	17 91 + 74	18,546 19,804 + 1,258
Eastern	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	1,150 1,049 — 101	2,225 2,922 + 697	3,375 3,971 + 596	22 9 — 13	3,397 3,980 + 583
Southern	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	2,293 2,213 — 80	1,967 3,210 + 1,243	4,260 5,423 + 1,163	2 20 + 18	4,262 5,443 + 1,181
South-Western	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	1,839 1,833 — 6	3,999 4,737 + 738	5,838 6,570 + 732	9 7 — 2	5,847 6,577 + 730
Midlands	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	5,305 5,408 + 103	13,217 17,106 + 3,889	18,522 22,514 + 3,992	61 40 — 21	18,583 22,554 + 3,971
North-Midlands	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	1,820 1,665 — 155	2,352 3,662 + 1,310	4,172 5,327 + 1,155	13 68 + 55	4,185 5,395 + 1,210
North-Eastern	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	3,268 3,491 + 223	9,202 10,895 + 1,693	12,470 14,386 + 1,916	144 126 — 18	12,614 14,512 + 1,898
North-Western	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	11,058 9,894 — 1,164	23,568 29,599 + 6,031	34,626 39,493 + 4,867	244 291 + 47	34,870 39,784 + 4,914
Northern	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	7,722 7,538 — 184	25,058 29,694 + 4,636	32,780 37,232 + 4,452	99 164 + 65	32,879 37,396 + 4,517
Scotland	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	12,836 13,082 + 246	29,917 37,249 + 7,332	42,753 50,331 + 7,578	150 178 + 28	42,903 50,509 + 7,606
Wales	15th Oct. 12th Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	9,264 5,196 — 4,068	45,419 54,232 + 8,813	54,683 59,428 + 4,745	36 352 + 316	54,719 59,780 + 5,061

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 12th NOVEMBER, 1945, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 12th November, 1945, was 290,766, including 169,157 men and boys and 121,609 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 12th November, 12,285† uninsured persons, including 4,912 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 ..	11,216	1,151	6,162	1,184	19,713
Eastern ..	2,651	181	947	192	3,971
Southern ..	3,355	216	1,571	281	5,423
South-Western ..	4,593	182	1,593	202	6,570
Midlands ..	15,378	493	6,272	371	22,514
North-Midlands ..	3,405	206	1,515	201	5,327
North-Eastern ..	7,730	340	5,948	368	14,386
North-Western ..	22,663	1,252	14,616	962	39,493
Northern ..	16,578	1,122	18,252	1,280	37,232
Scotland ..	26,666	1,809	20,297	1,559	50,331
Wales ..	27,567	1,148	29,326	1,387	59,428
Special Schemes ..	259	5	454	9	727
Great Britain ..	142,061	8,105	106,953	7,996	265,115
Northern Ireland ..	17,289	603	5,231	330	23,453
United Kingdom ..	159,350	8,708	112,184	8,326	288,568
Temporarily Stopped.					
London and South-Eastern ..	6	—	85	—	91
Eastern ..	1	—	8	—	9
Southern ..	—	—	20	—	20
South-Western ..	2	—	5	—	7
Midlands ..	17	—	23	—	40
North-Midlands ..	16	—	52	—	68
North-Eastern ..	73	1	51	1	126
North-Western ..	194	1	92	4	291
Northern ..	76	2	83	3	164
Scotland ..	98	3	75	2	178
Wales ..	335	3	13	1	352
Great Britain ..	818	10	507	11	1,346
Northern Ireland ..	269	2	559	22	852
United Kingdom ..	1,087	12	1,066	33	2,198

*† 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 ..	11,222	1,151	6,247	1,184	19,804
Eastern ..	2,652	181	955	192	3,980
Southern ..	3,355	216	1,591	281	5,443
South-Western ..	4,595	182	1,598	202	6,577
Midlands ..	15,395	493	6,295	371	22,554
North-Midlands ..	3,421	206	1,567	201	5,395
North-Eastern ..	7,803	341	5,999	369	14,512
North-Western ..	22,857	1,253	14,708	966	39,784
Northern ..	16,654	1,124	18,335	1,283	37,396
Scotland ..	26,764	1,812	20,372	1,561	50,509
Wales ..	27,902	1,151	29,339	1,388	59,780
Special Schemes ..	259	5	454	9	727
Great Britain ..	142,879	8,115	107,460	8,007	266,461
Northern Ireland ..	17,558	605	5,790	352	24,305
United Kingdom ..	160,437	8,720	113,250	8,359	290,766

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, 12th NOVEMBER, 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 12th November, 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 15th October, 1945. The figures exclude the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 12th November, 1945.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th Oct., 1945.
	Men 18 years and under 65.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>London and South-Eastern</i> ..	11,222	6,247	2,335	19,804	+ 1,258
London (Administrative County) ..	4,229	2,300	612	7,141	- 254
Brighton and Hove ..	397	214	42	653	+ 49
Chatham ..	314	556	131	1,001	+ 514
Croydon ..	217	116	55	388	+ 41
East Ham ..	147	51	28	226	+ 30
Harrow and Wembley ..	196	90	47	333	- 56
Hendon ..	195	62	43	300	- 4
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	231	96	52	379	+ 11
Tottenham ..	306	80	36	422	+ 47
West Ham ..	130	151	66	347	+ 3
Willesden ..	163	142	35	340	+ 44
<i>Eastern</i> ..	2,652	955	373	3,980	+ 583
Ipswich ..	132	12	21	165	+ 21
Luton ..	134	53	36	223	+ 61
Norwich ..	219	50	30	299	+ 39
<i>Southern</i> ..	3,355	1,591	497	5,443	+ 1,181
Portsmouth (including Gosport) ..	710	443	138	1,291	+ 318
Reading ..	167	43	33	243	+ 24
Southampton ..	399	479	93	971	+ 406
<i>South-Western</i> ..	4,595	1,598	384	6,577	+ 730
Bristol (including Kingswood) ..	1,365	267	96	1,728	- 4
Plymouth ..	401	260	48	709	+ 144
Swindon ..	33	46	13	92	+ 15
<i>Midlands</i> ..	15,395	6,295	864	22,554	+ 3,971
Birmingham ..	4,361	786	229	5,376	+ 419
Coventry ..	3,981	1,018	139	5,138	+ 1,223
Smethwick ..	119	3	7	129	- 12
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,096	347	68	1,511	+ 440
Walsall ..	441	173	56	670	+ 21
West Bromwich ..	1	1	32	34	- 2
Wolverhampton ..	874	203	54	1,131	+ 140
<i>North Midlands</i> ..	3,421	1,567	407	5,395	+ 1,210
Derby ..	68	89	14	171	+ 26
Grimsby ..	235	38	26	299	+ 53
Leicester ..	147	15	63	225	+ 47
Lincoln ..	17	-	-	17	+ 8
Northampton ..	159	11	12	182	+ 44
Nottingham ..	722	102	69	893	- 4
<i>North-Eastern</i> ..	7,803	5,999	710	14,512	+ 1,898
Barnsley ..	182	111	48	341	+ 9
Bradford ..	594	42	36	672	+ 92
Dewsbury ..	72	3	8	83	+ 34
Doncaster ..	500	550	110	1,160	+ 92
Halifax ..	13	3	1	17	- 6
Huddersfield ..	93	17	19	129	- 17
Hull ..	545	207	106	858	+ 230
Leeds ..	1,315	338	55	1,708	+ 320
Rotherham ..	202	992	71	1,265	+ 159
Sheffield ..	881	323	32	1,236	+ 128
Wakefield ..	104	1	12	117	+ 29
York ..	205	44	31	280	+ 90
<i>North-Western</i> ..	22,857	14,708	2,219	39,784	+ 4,914
Accrington ..	394	499	8	901	+ 31
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	404	243	13	660	+ 126
Barrow ..	286	796	48	1,130	+ 159
Birkenhead ..	281	75	80	436	- 8
Blackburn ..	342	31	19	392	+ 109
Blackpool ..	434	74	23	531	+ 202
Bolton ..	910	578	35	1,523	+ 92
Burnley ..	664	126	9	799	+ 38
Bury ..	42	12	3	57	- 8
Liverpool (including Bootle) ..	5,842	4,243	666	10,751	+ 1,538
Manchester (including Stretford) ..	2,890	595	221	3,706	+ 509
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) ..	1,337	147	30	1,514	+ 161

* The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 12th November, 1945.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 15th Oct., 1945.
	Men 18 years and under 65.	Women 18 years and under 60.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
Preston ..	527	428	66	1,021	+ 226
Rochdale ..	139	27	3	169	+ 55
St. Helens ..	388	728	32	1,148	+ 148
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	557	46	52	655	...
Stockport ..	278	92	91	461	+ 22
Warrington ..	153	666	50	869	+ 136
Wigan ..	1,129	1,246	53	2,428	+ 137
<i>Northern</i> ..	16,654	18,335	2,407	37,396	+ 4,517
Darlington ..	241	649	37	927	+ 154
Gateshead ..	1,304	908	70	2,282	+ 240
Hartlepool ..	481	1,180	167	1,828	+ 253
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) ..	499	729	176	1,404	+ 144
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	2,798	1,444	244	4,486	+ 942
South Shields ..	827	439	158	1,424	+ 32
Stockton-on-Tees ..	763	766	131	1,660	+ 336
Sunderland ..	1,308	1,312	251	2,871	+ 248
<i>Scotland</i> ..	26,764	20,372	3,373	50,509	+ 7,606
Aberdeen ..	843	273	59	1,175	+ 174
Clydebank ..	389	422	87	898	+ 136
Dundee ..	1,174	906	100	2,180	+ 467
Edinburgh ..	1,667	263	81	2,011	+ 213
Glasgow (including Rutherglen) ..	8,040	6,212	1,029	15,281	+ 2,015
Greenock ..	528	1,028	140	1,696	+ 111
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,210	1,268	129	2,607	+ 520
Paisley ..	873	453	108	1,434	+ 356
<i>Wales</i> ..	27,902	29,339	2,539	59,780	+ 5,061
Cardiff ..	889	517	168	1,574	+ 459
Newport ..	491	951	84	1,526	- 9
Rhondda ..	3,490	2,163	227	5,880	+ 457
Swansea ..	1,901	2,766	129	4,796	+ 221
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ..	17,528	5,787	957	24,272	+ 4,664
Belfast ..	7,024	2,420	187	9,631	+ 735
Londonderry ..	1,740	314	120	2,174	+ 85

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER, 1945.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered* as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th November, 1945.

	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 ..	135,065	2,558	98,330	2,282	238,235
Non-claimants ..	7,555	5,552	8,676	5,716	27,499
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes ..	259	5	454	9	727
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed ..	142,879	8,115	107,460	8,007	266,461
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances	327	5	280	3	615
Persons not applying for Allowances ..	1,429	2,774	3,658	3,221	11,082
Total of Uninsured Unemployed ..	1,756	2,779	3,938	3,224	11,697
C.—TOTAL OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ..	144,635	10,894	111,398	11,231	278,158

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, October and November, 1945.

Date.	Great Britain.				United Kingdom.	
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Total.
	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
12 November..	150,166	114,949	828	518	266,461	290,766

* See footnote * in previous column.

† 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 12th NOVEMBER. INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

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 12th November, 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 insured persons registered at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and at Juvenile Employment Bureaux as unemployed together with claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

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

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

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

The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purpose of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the time of the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1945 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Changes are rapidly occurring in the distribution of insured persons among the various industries and it is probable that some insured work-people have changed their industry since July and subsequently become unemployed. To the extent that this has happened the figures for 12th November given below will not accurately represent the amount of unemployment in each industry at that date.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.									United Kingdom.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* :—												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	1,159	1,056	2,215	16	156	172	1,175	1,212	2,387	2,701	1,271	3,972
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	160	205	365	1	13	14	161	218	379	204	222	426
Total, Agriculture	1,319	1,261	2,580	17	169	186	1,336	1,430	2,766	2,905	1,493	4,398
Fishing	555	1	556	29	1	30	584	2	586	614	2	616
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	10,539	111	10,650	320	—	320	10,859	111	10,970	10,865	111	10,976
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	78	3	81	—	—	—	78	3	81	79	3	82
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	29	3	32	1	—	1	30	3	33	30	3	33
Stone Quarrying and Mining	246	4	250	1	—	1	247	4	251	514	5	519
Slate Quarrying and Mining	62	—	62	—	—	—	62	—	62	62	—	62
Other Mining and Quarrying	72	46	118	—	—	—	72	46	118	75	47	122
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	75	4	79	—	—	—	75	4	79	196	5	201
Total, Mining	11,101	171	11,272	322	—	322	11,423	171	11,594	11,821	174	11,995
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	104	8	112	—	—	—	104	8	112	105	8	113
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Products, Patent Fuel, Stone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grinding, etc.	159	59	218	—	—	—	159	59	218	165	59	224
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	79	36	115	—	—	—	79	36	115	99	37	136
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	342	103	445	—	—	—	342	103	445	369	104	473
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	245	70	315	—	—	—	245	70	315	285	70	355
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	110	87	197	—	1	1	110	88	198	118	90	208
Glass :—												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	184	171	355	—	—	—	184	171	355	186	171	357
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	106	116	222	—	2	2	108	118	224	107	118	225
Total, Glass	290	287	577	—	2	2	290	289	579	293	289	582
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :—												
Chemicals	838	742	1,580	2	3	5	840	745	1,585	911	755	1,666
Explosives	10,339	24,290	34,629	1	11	12	10,340	24,301	34,641	10,399	24,333	34,732
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	128	110	238	—	1	1	128	111	239	136	111	247
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	485	527	1,012	1	1	2	486	528	1,014	500	536	1,036
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	11,790	25,669	37,459	4	16	20	11,794	25,685	37,479	11,946	25,735	37,681
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	80	44	124	—	—	—	80	44	124	83	44	127
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,522	1,575	3,097	2	3	5	1,524	1,578	3,102	1,536	1,580	3,116
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,109	545	1,654	1	—	1	1,110	545	1,655	1,150	547	1,697
Tin Plates	206	91	297	—	—	—	206	91	297	208	93	301
Iron and Steel Tubes	422	406	828	—	1	1	422	407	829	424	412	836
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	158	260	418	—	1	1	158	261	419	163	262	425
Total, Metal Manufacture	3,497	2,921	6,418	3	5	8	3,500	2,926	6,426	3,564	2,938	6,502
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering, Engineers'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Founding	19,617	21,217	40,834	10	37	47	19,627	21,254	40,881	20,363	21,905	42,268
Electrical Engineering	1,630	1,129	2,759	—	1	1	1,630	1,130	2,760	1,692	1,143	2,835
Marine Engineering, etc.	998	1,265	2,263	3	2	5	1,001	1,267	2,268	1,370	1,269	2,639
Constructional Engineering	907	518	1,425	—	—	—	907	518	1,425	928	519	1,447
Total, Engineering, etc.	23,152	24,129	47,281	13	40	53	23,165	24,169	47,334	24,353	24,836	49,189
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	22,388	10,691	33,079	4	8	12	22,392	10,699	33,091	24,698	11,498	36,196
Carriages, Carts, etc.	205	70	275	—	—	—	205	70	275	218	70	288
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	172	93	265	—	—	—	172	93	265	175	93	268
Total, Vehicles	22,765	10,854	33,619	4	8	12	22,769	10,862	33,631	25,091	11,661	36,752
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,760	1,441	6,201	95	4	99	4,855	1,445	6,300	5,710	1,449	7,159
Other Metal Industries :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Founding	326	471	797	1	—	1	327	471	798	340	472	812
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	271	67	338	—	—	—	271	67	338	351	73	424
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
etc.	1,154	1,712	2,866	—	—	—	1,154	1,712	2,866	1,249	1,757	3,006
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	161	105	266	—	—	—	161	105	266	163	105	268
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
etc.	179	173	352	—	—	—	179	173	352	183	173	356
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	82	103	185	—	—	—	82	103	185	102	106	208
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	145	34	179	—	1	1	145	35	180	183	36	219
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
etc.	65	43	108	—	—	—	65	43	108	66	44	110
Metal Industries not separately speci-												
fied	5,102	5,694	10,796	—	10	10	5,102	5,704	10,806	5,137	5,712	10,849
Total, Other Metals	7,485	8,402	15,887	1	11	12	7,486	8,413	15,899	7,774	8,478	16,252

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

INDUSTRY	Great Britain.									United Kingdom.		
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. . .	265	334	599	1	1	2	268	335	601	269	335	604
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) . .	165	163	328	3	1	4	168	164	332	170	164	334
Total, Cotton	430	497	927	4	2	6	434	499	933	439	499	938
Woollen and Worsted	177	110	287	31	2	33	208	112	320	221	144	365
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc. Weaving, etc. . .	43	62	105	1	—	1	44	62	106	46	65	111
Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manu- facture	80	84	164	—	—	—	80	84	164	87	84	171
Linen	32	99	131	—	—	—	32	99	131	627	943	1,570
Jute	100	112	212	—	—	—	100	112	212	100	112	212
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . .	84	414	498	—	4	4	84	418	502	101	516	617
Hosiery	59	192	251	1	10	11	60	202	262	70	264	334
Lace	19	20	39	—	—	—	19	20	39	20	20	40
Carpets	25	25	50	—	6	6	25	31	56	26	32	58
Other Textiles	229	551	780	11	42	53	240	593	833	254	721	975
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	261	123	384	2	10	12	263	133	396	417	209	626
Total, Textiles	1,539	2,289	3,828	50	76	126	1,589	2,365	3,954	2,408	3,609	6,017
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. . .	133	83	216	—	—	—	133	83	216	144	92	236
Leather Goods	62	102	164	—	—	—	62	102	164	70	106	176
Total, Leather	195	185	380	—	—	—	195	185	380	214	198	412
Clothing :—												
Tailoring	310	688	998	2	6	8	312	694	1,006	352	755	1,107
Dress Making and Millinery	48	198	246	1	5	6	49	203	252	52	234	286
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	25	41	66	13	—	13	38	41	79	41	41	82
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . .	45	231	276	—	1	1	45	232	277	74	596	670
Other Dress Industries	25	49	74	—	—	—	25	49	74	30	51	81
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs . . .	255	118	373	5	4	9	260	122	382	293	138	431
Total, Clothing	708	1,325	2,033	21	16	37	729	1,341	2,070	842	1,815	2,657
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	822	845	1,667	1	1	2	823	846	1,669	932	905	1,837
Grain Milling	175	99	274	—	—	—	175	99	274	207	99	306
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	247	280	527	1	5	6	248	285	533	262	289	551
Other Food Industries	628	775	1,403	2	10	12	630	785	1,415	701	873	1,574
Drink Industries	924	490	1,414	3	4	7	927	494	1,421	978	533	1,511
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff .	151	218	369	—	3	3	151	221	372	190	315	505
Total, Food, Drink, etc.	2,947	2,707	5,654	7	23	30	2,954	2,730	5,684	3,270	3,014	6,284
Woodworking, etc. :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork . .	631	667	1,298	—	6	6	631	673	1,304	740	679	1,419
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	222	365	587	—	—	—	222	365	587	238	368	606
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. . .	455	428	883	14	2	16	469	430	899	519	451	970
Other Woodworking	161	95	256	9	6	15	170	101	271	219	107	326
Total, Woodworking, etc.	1,469	1,555	3,024	23	14	37	1,492	1,569	3,061	1,716	1,605	3,321
Building and Contracting :—												
Building	4,848	211	5,059	12	4	16	4,860	215	5,075	5,978	222	6,200
Public Works Contracting, etc.	4,854	96	4,950	17	—	17	4,871	96	4,967	6,442	101	6,543
Total, Building and Contracting	9,702	307	10,009	29	4	33	9,731	311	10,042	12,420	323	12,743
Paper, Printing, etc. :—												
Paper and Paper Board	236	281	517	5	—	5	241	281	522	253	285	538
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	167	284	451	—	—	—	167	284	451	186	306	492
Wall Paper Making	5	11	16	—	—	—	5	11	16	5	11	16
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	19	16	35	—	—	—	19	16	35	19	16	35
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	526	325	851	5	1	6	531	326	857	602	367	969
Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	953	917	1,870	10	1	11	963	918	1,881	1,065	985	2,050
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber	441	236	677	—	—	—	441	236	677	499	237	736
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	60	43	103	—	—	—	60	43	103	63	43	106
Brushes and Brooms	59	80	139	2	5	7	61	85	146	65	98	163
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	509	349	858	—	—	—	509	349	858	518	354	872
Musical Instruments	25	11	36	—	—	—	25	11	36	28	11	39
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites . .	47	25	72	—	—	—	47	25	72	56	42	98
Total, Other Manufacturing	1,141	744	1,885	2	5	7	1,143	749	1,892	1,229	785	2,014
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply . .	933	195	1,128	3	1	4	936	196	1,132	1,059	202	1,261
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service	1,137	580	1,717	—	—	—	1,137	580	1,717	1,274	584	1,858
Tramway and Omnibus Service	797	1,024	1,821	1	—	1	798	1,024	1,822	846	1,028	1,874
Other Road Passenger Transport	229	18	247	—	—	—	229	18	247	277	19	296
Goods Transport by Road	1,589	71	1,660	1	—	1	1,590	71	1,661	1,825	75	1,900
Shipping Service	1,645	88	1,733	2	2	4	1,647	90	1,737	1,757	90	1,847
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service :— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	1,436	39	1,475	2	—	2	1,438	39	1,477	2,714	40	2,754
Harbour, River and Canal Service . . .	401	27	428	—	—	—	401	27	428	423	27	450
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.	1,837	66	1,903	2	—	2	1,839	66	1,905	3,137	67	3,204
Other Transport, Communication, etc. .	270	24	294	1	6	7	271	30	301	297	32	329
Total, Transport, etc.	7,504	1,871	9,375	7	8	15	7,511	1,879	9,390	9,413	1,895	11,308
Distributive Trades	7,097	8,071	15,168	47	46	93	7,144	8,117	15,261	8,316	8,668	16,984
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	616	771	1,387	1	—	1	617	771	1,388	682	781	1,463
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)	7,005	5,653	12,658	21	5	26	7,026	5,658	12,684	8,349	6,308	14,657
National Fire Service	285	297	582	1	—	1	286	297	583	399	322	721
Local Government Service	4,516	2,079	6,595	80	28	108	4,596	2,107	6,703	5,149	2,197	7,346
Professional Services	678	878	1,556	8	3	11	686	881	1,567	746	943	1,689
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	1,161	680	1,841	—	2	2	1,161	682	1,843	1,268	735	2,003
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service	2,490	5,156	7,646	4	18	22	2,494	5,174	7,668	2,755	5,713	8,468
Laundry Service	304	770	1,074	—	4	4	304	774	1,078	337	915	1,252
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	72	147	219	—	1	1	72	148	220	82	154	236
Other Personal Services†	313	28	341	4	2	6	317	30	347	364	31	395
Other Industries and Services	1,606	797	2,403	13	1	14	1,619	798	2,417	1,791	836	2,627
Total, Miscellaneous	18,430	16,485	34,915	131	64	195	18,561	16,549	35,110	21,240	18,154	39,394
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry‡	9,521	2,132	11,653	9	2	11	9,530	2,134	11,664	10,440	2,256	12,696
GRAND TOTAL*§	150,166	114,950	265,116	828	517	1,345	150,994	115,487	266,481	169,157	121,609	290,766

* 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 990 male and 27 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 2,452 males and 38 females in the United Kingdom.

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

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 November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £68,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 320,000 workpeople and in a slight decrease in the wages of about 1,000 workpeople.

The principal industries in which wage rates were increased during November were the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., electrical contracting and the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales. Among other industries or services in which increases were reported were refractory goods making, the cutlery trade, file, edge tool, etc., manufacture at Sheffield (female workers), tape and light webbing manufacture, glove making, and the railway service in Northern Ireland. There were also increases in the wages of some classes of workpeople in the cotton spinning industry. In the asbestos (textile) industry hourly rates and piecework rates were enhanced to compensate for a reduction in the length of the standard working week.

In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire revised basis rates were adopted, resulting in an increase in most cases of approximately 8½ per cent. on the gross wages of timeworkers and of 2·6

per cent. on those of pieceworkers. In the textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland the adoption of increased basis time rates was combined with the abolition of certain special flat-rate payments and coincided with a reduction in wage rates under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, the net result being increases in time rates of 3s. 11d. a week for men and 4s. 9d. or 4s. 11d. for women. There were consequential increases in piecework earnings. In electrical contracting there was a temporary addition to the cost-of-living (war) addition of 2d. an hour for workers over 21 years, 1½d. for those 18 to 20, and ½d. for those under 18. In the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales there were increases of 1½d. an hour in the wages of men and of 1d. in those of other workers.

Of the total increase of £68,000, about £14,000 was the result of arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; about £9,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Hours of Labour.

The standard working week of workers employed in the asbestos (textile) industry was reduced from 48 to 45 hours.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Mining and Quarrying.	North Wales	29 Oct.	Quarryworkers and apprentices employed in slate quarries.	Increases of 1s. a day (3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.) in bonus for adult workers, and of 5d. to 9d., according to year of service, for apprentices. Rates after change: day rate—quarrymen 11s. 6d., labourers 10s. 8d.; letting standard—13s. 2d., 12s. 4d.; minimum wage for pieceworkers—10s. 10d., 10s., plus bonus of 4s. 4d. a day in each case; apprentices 4s. 3d. a day in first year rising to 12s. 3d. in 6th year.
Refractory Goods Manufacture.	England and Wales ..	Pay day in week beginning 5 Nov.	Workpeople other than fully qualified indentured craftsmen, kilnfiremen and boilerfiremen and transport drivers.	Increases of 3s. a week (48 hours) in minimum basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2s. for women 18 years and over and of 1s. or 1s. 6d. for girls under 18; increase of 6d. a week (3s. 6d. to 4s.) in good time-keeping bonus for all workers. Minimum rates after change include: men, other than maintenance men, 55s. a week plus 22s. war bonus plus 4s. good timekeeping bonus; women 33s. plus 15s. 6d. plus 4s.; maintenance men: rough fitters and rough bricklayers 1s. 3½d. an hour, rough blacksmiths, rough carpenters and rough joiners 1s. 4½d., mould makers (wood)† 1s. 6½d., plus in each case war bonus of 5½d. an hour and good timekeeping bonus of 4s. a week.‡
			Kilnfiremen and boilerfiremen	Minimum rate increased from 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. a shift (8 hours), inclusive of all bonuses, or to such a rate per hour or per shift as will, together with bonuses and any special payments for week-end work, secure earnings of not less than 99s. 9d. for a 56-hour week, plus 4s. a week good timekeeping bonus, resulting in an increase of 4s. a week of 56 hours.‡
			Transport drivers	Minimum rates adopted as follows: drivers of vehicles of up to and including 2 tons capacity or gross ladenweight 1s. 3½d. an hour basic rate plus 5½d. war bonus plus 4s. a week good timekeeping bonus (86s. 6d. a week), over 2 tons and up to and including 3½ tons 1s. 4½d. plus 5½d. plus 4s. (91s. 6d. a week), over 3½ tons but not over 12 tons 1s. 5½d. plus 5½d. plus 4s. (95s. 6d. a week) and over 12 tons 1s. 6½d. plus 5½d. plus 4s. (100s. 6d. a week).
Cutlery Manufacture.	Great Britain	16 Nov.	Timeworkers, other than warehouse workers and women 21 years and over.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of ½d., ½d. of 1½d. for youths and boys at certain ages, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for female workers of 16 and under 21 years of age. Minimum rates after change for men range, according to occupation, from 1s. 4½d. an hour to 1s. 9½d., plus 4½d. an hour in each case.§
			Pieceworkers, other than warehouse workers and women 21 years and over.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate for men 21 years and over, of ½d., ½d., 1½d. or 1½d. for youths and boys at certain ages, and of ½d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for female workers of 16 and under 21 years of age. Minimum piecework basis time rates after change for men range, according to occupation, from 1s. 6½d. an hour to 2s. 0½d., plus 4½d. an hour in each case.§
Edge Tool, etc. Manufacture.	Sheffield	1st full pay period beginning on or after 12 Oct.	Women and girls employed in the manufacture of engineers' (small) tools and agricultural machine parts, and in machine knife, saw, scythe, sickle and hook and heavy edge tool manufacture.	Increases of 2s. a week in war bonus for women 18 years and over, of 6d., 9d. or 1s. for younger workers, and increase of 6d. a week in special allowance for datal workers. Rates of datal workers after change, inclusive of bonus and special allowance: warehouse—56s. 1½d. at 21 years and over, 20s. 4½d. at 14, increasing, according to age, to 54s. 1½d. at 20 and under 21; production—58s. 1d. at 21 years and over, 22s. 4d. at 14, increasing to 56s. 1d. at 20 and under 21.
			Women and girls employed as datal workers in file manufacture.	Increases of 2s. a week in war bonus for women 18 years and over, of 6d., 9d. or 1s. for younger workers, and increase of 6d. a week in special allowance. Rates after change, inclusive of war bonus and special allowance: warehouse workers—56s. 1½d. at 21 and over, 20s. 4½d. at 14, increasing, according to age, to 54s. 1½d. at 20 and under 21; production workers—58s. 1d. at 21 and over, 22s. 4d. at 14, increasing, according to age, to 56s. 1d. at 20 and under 21.
Wire Work Manufacture.	Glasgow and district ..	1 Nov.	Timeworkers and pieceworkers	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased|| by 2s. a week for both timeworkers and pieceworkers. Bonus rate after change 18s. a week.</i>
Textile Machinery Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire.	1st pay day after 11 June.¶	Reed and heald makers and reed wire polishers.	Increases of 7s. a week (48 hours) for heald knitters and brushers out and of 8s. for heald varnishers and sizers, pitch reed makers and wire polishers and all metal reed makers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers, inclusive of 35 per cent. cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over—heald varnishers and sizers 88s., pitch reed makers and reed wire polishers 98s., all metal reed makers 100s.; women 19 years and over employed as heald knitters and brushers out or in reed or wire polishing departments 51s.

* 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.

† Mould makers (wood) included in this category must be operatives who are competent to make moulds from drawings without supervision.

‡ The amounts of increase in the case of adult workers were fixed by an independent chairman appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, those for other workpeople being subsequently agreed by the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry.

§ 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. 1321) obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

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

¶ These increases were agreed on 6th November and made retrospective to the date shown.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cotton Spinning.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. do.	Pay day in week beginning 5 Nov. do.	Operatives in cotton spinning mills employed in winding, reeling, beaming, cross balling and doubling departments (including labourers). Doublers, cop packers and roller coverers employed at federated cotton spinning and doubling mills.	Increase 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.*
Woollen and Worsted Manufacture.	West Riding of Yorkshire. do.	Pay day in week ending 3 Nov. do.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted spinning and weaving industries:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers Juveniles (male workers under 21 and female workers under 18). Night workers Workpeople employed in the wool-combing industry.	Percentage advance of 17½ per cent. on base rates increased to 27½ per cent., representing an increase of approximately 8½ per cent. on gross wages,† and additional increases in base rates in the worsted spinning section of 1s. a week for first and second drawers, 6d. for finishers and reducers, and 3d. for warpers and beamers (in the case of combing, worsted spinning and power-loom overlookers the increase was 6s. a week instead of 10 per cent.)‡ Percentage advance of 15 per cent. on base rates increased to 18 per cent., representing an increase of approximately 2·6 per cent. on gross wages.† Revised scales of wage for age adopted, resulting in increases in gross wages ranging from 1d. to 3s. a week for males and females under 18 years of age, and from 1s. 9d. to 5s. 1d. a week for male workers of 18 and under 21 years. Allowance of 1½d. an hour increased to 2d. an hour. Percentage advance of 17½ per cent. on base rates increased to 27½ per cent., resulting in increases ranging from 5s. 8d. a week to 7s. a week for men on day turn, 8s. 4d. to 9s. for men on night turn and 4s. to 4s. 7d. for women. Rates after change for lowest-rated workers, inclusive of minimum amounts under bonus on production scheme and cost-of-living addition of 112½ per cent.: men on day turn 75s. 8d., men on night-turn 84s. 4d., women 55s. plus special night-allowance of ½d. an hour or 2s. a week of 48 hours (not subject to cost-of-living advance) payable to men on night turn. Increase of 7½ per cent. in hourly rates for timeworkers and in piece rates on reduction of weekly hours of labour from 48 to 45.† Minimum rates after change for adults, men 1s. 8½d. an hour, women 1s. 2½d.
Asbestos (Textile) Manufacture.	Great Britain	5 Nov.	Timeworkers and pieceworkers on ordinary day and night shifts, including rubber and warehouse workers, other than workers on two-shift system (morning and afternoon) and tradesmen whose wages are governed by other arrangements.	
Narrow Fabrics Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st full pay week in Nov.	Female workers employed in the tape and light Webbing section.	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum time rates for those 18 years and over, of 4s. for those 17 and under 18, of 3s. for those 16 and under 17 and of 2s. for those under 16; and increase of 5s. (45s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.) in piecework basis rate. Minimum time rates after change: 22s. at 14 years rising to 52s. at 18 and over.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.§ Yorkshire¶ Lancashire (including Middleton), Cheshire, Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.**	3rd pay day in Nov. do. 3rd pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing and finishing (except foremen, charge hands, clerical, etc., staffs, mechanics, transport drivers, mates, porters, enginemen, etc., watchmen and caretakers). Timeworkers Pieceworkers Skilled mechanics employed in dye works. Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing and finishing (except foremen, charge hands, clerical, etc., staffs, mechanics, transport drivers, etc., machine printers, block printers and engravers). Timeworkers Pieceworkers Boiler firemen, enginemen, greasers and assistant firers.	New rates of wages fixed for a 48-hour week, involving increases in base rates of 8s. (from 32s. to 40s.) for men 21 years and over, of 5s. (from 21s. to 26s.) for women 18 years and over, and of smaller amounts for younger workers; all special additional payments|| and the former minimum wage arrangements for adult male time-workers abolished, resulting in net increases (after taking into account reductions due to a fall in the cost-of-living index figure from 107 to 103) of 3s. 11d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. 9d. for women 18 years and over, and of smaller amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for adult time-workers, including cost-of-living wage, men 81s. 2d., women 52s. 9d. Piecework rates to be capable of yielding 25 per cent. above new nominal base rates of 38s. for adult men and 25s. 6d. for adult women for a 48-hour week instead of 25 per cent. above previous base rates of 32s. and 21s.; the existing percentage deduction of 1 per cent. from gross earnings and all special additional payments|| abolished; cost-of-living wage calculated on a reduced percentage of 82½. Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: skilled mechanics 2s. 3½d.; workers who participate in a production bonus scheme based on their own production or a reflective bonus based on the earnings or production of others 2s. 1½d. New rates of wages fixed for a 48-hour week, involving increases in base rates of 8s. (from 32s. to 40s.) for men 21 years and over, of 5s. (from 21s. to 26s.) for women 18 years and over, and of smaller amounts for younger workers; all special additional payments|| and the former minimum wage arrangements for adult male time-workers abolished; resulting in net increases (after taking into account reductions due to the fall in the cost-of-living index figure from 107 to 103) of 3s. 11d. a week for men 21 years and over and of 4s. 9d. for women 18 years and over, and of smaller amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for adult time-workers, inclusive of cost-of-living wage: men 81s. 2d., women 52s. 9d. Piecework rates to be capable of yielding 25 per cent. above new nominal base rates of 38s. for adult men and 25s. 6d. for adult women for a 48-hour week instead of 25 per cent. above previous base rates of 32s. and 21s.; the existing percentage deduction of 1 per cent. from gross earnings and all special additional payments|| abolished; cost-of-living wage calculated on a reduced percentage of 103 on new nominal base rates. New rate fixed for a 48-hour week, involving an increase of 7s. 6d. in the base rate (37s. 6d. to 45s.) and abolition of special allowance for handling inferior fuel, resulting (with a cost-of-living increase of 103 per cent. on the new base rate) in a net increase of 4s. 8d. Minimum rate after change, inclusive of cost-of-living wage, 91s. 4d.

* Winders, beamers, etc., in weaving establishments, or in combined mills where their wages have been determined by agreements or general movements in the manufacturing section of the industry, are not included. The 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.

† The base rates, as enhanced, continue to be subject to the existing cost-of-living percentages of 112½ for timeworkers and 99 for most classes of pieceworkers. The cost-of-living addition for timeworkers is paid in full on basis wages up to 38s. 3d. a week. On basis wages over 38s. 3d. it is subject to a maximum of either (a) 43s. a week or (b) an amount derived from applying the following percentages to the basis rates:—99 per cent. on the first 51s. and 19·8 per cent. on any excess over 51s., whichever yields the greater amount.

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

§ These changes applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee, the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford Area, the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of those woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

¶ The special additional payments consisted of flat-rate additions of 7s. 6d. a week for men, 4s. 6d. for women, 4s. 6d. for male workers aged 18 and under 21 years, and 3d. for male and female workers under 18 years.

** This increase applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd. (Yorkshire Branches only).

*** These changes applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing, (contd.).	Scotland*	3rd pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing (except foremen, charge hands, clerical, etc., staffs, mechanics, transport workers, etc., machine printers, block printers, engravers, stuff pressers, pressers and cloth pressers). Timeworkers	New rates of wages fixed for a 48-hour week, involving increases in base rates of 8s. (from 29s. to 37s.) for men 21 years and over, of 5s. (from 19s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.) for women 18 years and over and of smaller amounts for younger workers; all special additional payments and the former minimum wage arrangements for timeworkers abolished; cost-of-living advance to be calculated on an assumed basis of 40s. a week for men and a basis of 24s. 6d. a week for women; resulting in net increases (after taking into account reductions due to a fall in the cost-of-living index figures from 107 to 103) of 3s. 11d. a week for men 21 years and over and of 4s. 11d. for women 18 years and over. Minimum weekly rates after change for adult timeworkers, inclusive of cost-of-living wage: men 78s. 2d., women 49s. 9d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. do.	do. do.	Pieceworkers Skilled engravers, employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Piecework rates to be capable of yielding 25 per cent. above new piecework base rates of 35s. for adult men and 24s. for women for a 48-hour week instead of 25 per cent. above previous base rates of 29s. and 19s. 6d.; existing percentage deduction of 1 per cent. from gross earnings and all special additional payments abolished; cost-of-living wages (at the reduced percentage of 103) to be calculated on base rates of 38s. for men and 24s. for women. <i>Cost-of-living wage decreased† from 42s. 10d. to 41s. 2d. a week, special payment of 7s. 6d. a week remaining unchanged.</i>
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield district	17 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	<i>Cost-of-living wage decreased† from 42s. 10d. to 41s. 2d. a week for men and from 23s. 10d. to 23s. for women, special payment of 7s. 6d. a week, for men and 3s. for women remaining unchanged.</i> New rates of wages fixed for a 48-hour week, involving increases in base rates of 8s. (from 32s. to 40s.) for men 21 years and over, of 5s. (from 21s. to 26s.) for women 18 years and over, of amounts varying according to age for juveniles, and the abolition of special supplementary payments: resulting in net increases (at a cost-of-living index figure of 103) of 3s. 11d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. 9d. for women 18 years and over, and of smaller amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living wage: men 81s. 2d., women 18 years and over 52s. 9d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland (excluding Belfast and Lisburn).	19 Nov.	Male and female workers, who are remunerated on the "log" system.	Increases of 3d. per log hour in in-workers' and out-workers' general minimum piece rates for male workers employed in Londonderry, of 1d. for those employed in Ballymena, Coleraine, Lurgan and Portadown, of 1d. for those employed in other districts, and of various amounts for male workers employed on operations where the time allowance is a fraction of a log hour, with proportional increases for female workers.†
Glove Manufacture.	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st full pay period after 28 Nov.	Men and women 20 years and over employed in the leather and fabric dress glove and industrial glove sections.	Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum time rates after change: men—fully qualified table cutters, and ironers after 3 years' apprenticeship 2s. 0d., semi-block cutters and block cutters, clickers, webbers, ironers who have not served a 3 years' apprenticeship, fabric glove cutters 1s. 9d., all other workers (unskilled) 1s. 7d.; women—experienced dress glove machinists 1s. 1d., dress glove machinists under training until competent for piecework, industrial glove machinists and all other workers 1s. 0d. Piecework basis rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the minimum time rates.§
Baking.	Yorkshire	Pay day in week beginning 5 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed by co-operative societies.	Increases of 3s. a week in the agreed additions to the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for those 18 years and over and of 2s. for those under 18.||
Timber Trade.	England and Wales	Beginning of 1st pay period following 29 Oct.	Forest workers and hauliers, and sawmill workers employed in home grown timber trade.	Increases of 1d. an hour for men 21 years and over and of 1d. for youths, boys, women and girls. Rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers—minimum standard rate for men 21 years and over 77s. 7d. a week, skilled fellers 92s. 7d., mechanical drivers in woods 85s. 4d., women working in forests 39s. 9d. at 17 years rising to 59s. 9d. at 19 years and over; sawmill workers—skilled sawyers Class A mills 2s. 2d. an hour, B 2s. 0d., C 1s. 11d., mill labourers 1s. 9d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 8d., women, 19 years and over, employed in sawmills 1s. 4d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 3d.¶
Paper Box Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	19 Nov.	Male and female workers paid at time rates:— Male workers employed in certain occupations (with two years' experience of the trade after serving a period of learnership). Other male workers Female workers Female workers paid at piece rates	Increase of 5s. a week (80s. to 85s.) in general minimum time rate; additional 2s. 6d. a week granted to workers employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton glueing machine.‡ Increases of 5s. a week (62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d.) in general minimum time rates for male workers during 1st 2 years subsequent to the completion of learnership, of 2s. 6d. to 4s., according to period of employment, for learners commencing at under 18, of 3s. 6d. to 5s., according to a e, for learners commencing at 18 years or over, and of 5s. for other male workers 21 years or over.‡ Increases of 4s. 6d. a week (38s. 6d. to 43s.) in general minimum rates for female workers other than learners and of 3s. 6d. for learners.‡ Increase of 1d. an hour (10d. to 1s.) in piecework basis time rates; addition to piece rates raised from 37½ to 60 per cent.‡ Revised scale of rates fixed, as a proportion of the appropriate standard craftsmen's rate, of one-quarter at 15 years of age, one-third at 16, one-half at 17, five-eighths at 18, three-quarters at 19 and seven-eighths at 20. At the age of 21, or upon completion of prescribed indenture period, the full standard craftsmen's rate is payable.** Temporary addition to cost-of-living (war) addition increased by 2d. an hour for those over 21 years of age, by 1d. for those between 18 and under 21 and by ½d. for those under 18. Rates after change for skilled electricians: Grade A 1s. 11d. an hour, B 1s. 8d., C 1s. 7d., plus cost-of-living (war) addition of 8d. in each case.††
Building.	England and Wales	Beginning of pay week following 1 Nov.	Apprentices	
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Dec.	Men and women 21 years and over and youths and boys, other than indentured apprentices.	
Railway Service.	Northern Ireland	1st pay period after 15 Nov.	Staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic‡‡ and clerical and supervisory grades whose home stations are in Northern Ireland.	War bonus increased by 4s. a week (23s. to 27s.) for men and women and by 2s. (12s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.) for younger workers.

* These increases applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Scottish Federation of Bleachers and Dyers (Piece Goods).

† Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts (Northern Ireland). Details of the minimum rates are contained in the confirming Orders of the Minister of Labour, obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

§ This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

|| These increases 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.

¶ These increases were the result of an Award of the Industrial Court.

** The scale of rates previously in operation were on the basis of years of service, viz.—one-quarter of craftsmen's rate in 1st year, one-third in 2nd year, one-half in 3rd year, two-thirds in 4th year and three-quarters in 5th year. The new scale is subject to the continued operation and validity of the terms of indentures existing on November 1st, 1945 (unless modified by formal agreement of the parties thereto).

†† 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 were shown in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1945 (page 210, footnote†).

‡‡ The workers concerned are those comprised within the "conciliation grades" and include workers in the locomotive department, such as drivers, motormen, firemen, cleaners and certain locomotive shed grades, and all traffic grades, e.g., guards, shunters, signalmen and station staffs, goods department grades, such as goods porters, checkers, cranemen, etc.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i>)
Waterworks Undertakings.	Yorkshire	Pay day in week beginning 12 Nov.	Manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Standard basic rates of pay adopted representing an increase of 2d. an hour over the minimum rates previously in operation. Standard basic rates after change include: motor vehicle drivers and steam enginemmen 1s. 6d. an hour, meter readers, meter repairers and store keepers 1s. 5½d., timbermen, electricity and oil enginemmen, pipe layers and jointers, repairers, ferrulers and firemen 1s. 5d., pumping station assistants—(oil and electricity) 1s. 4½d., labourers 1s. 4d., plus in each case a war wage addition of 6d. an hour. Workers on rotary shifts receive 1d. an hour above the standard rates.*
Local Authority Services.	Beds., Berks., Bucks., Herts., Northants. and Oxfordshire.	28 Mar.†	County council roadmen	Increase of 1s. 6d. a week. Rate after change 71s. a week.†
Leather Board Manufacture.	Nottinghamshire, Lancashire and London.	14 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for youths 16 and under 21, and of 1d. for female workers 16 and over. Rates after change: men 21 and over 1s. 8d. an hour, youths and boys 6d. at 14 years rising to 1s. 3d. at 20; women and girls 6d. at 14 rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20 and over.
Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.	Great Britain ..	4 Nov.	Piecoworkers Male grades employed in canteens ..	Increase of 4 per cent. (40 to 44 per cent.) on pre-war rates. Revised weekly rates of pay adopted resulting in increases of 2s. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to age and occupation. Rates after change: managers 70s., chargehands and cooks 65s., assistant cooks 59s. 6d., counter, general and kitchen assistants and beer barmen 30s. 6d. at 18 years rising to 57s. at 21, plus free board and lodging, in each case.
		11 Nov.	Female grades employed in canteens	Revised weekly rates of pay adopted resulting in increases of 2s. 6d. a week for clerks (attached to canteens) and of 5s. for other workers. Rates after change: manageresses (in training) 40s., (trained or posted) 45s., (on completion of a further 6 months' service) 50s., chargehands and cooks 35s. to 40s., according to service, canteen clerks 32s. 6d., counter, general and kitchen assistants 30s., plus free board and lodging, in each case.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER.

Asbestos (Textile) Manufacture.	Great Britain	5 Nov.	Timeworkers and piecoworkers on ordinary day and night shifts, including rubber and warehouse workers, other than workers on two-shift system (morning and afternoon) and tradesmen whose wages are governed by other arrangements.	Standard working hours reduced from 48 to 45 a week.†
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* This increase was the result of a decision of the Yorkshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry.
† This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, dated 20 November, which was made retrospective to the date shown.
‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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 November† was 146, as compared with 129‡ in the previous month and 176‡ in November, 1944. Details for separate industries are given below:—

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		Factories— <i>continued.</i>	
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Paper, Printing, etc. ..	3
Underground	36	Rubber Trades	2
Surface	5	Gas Works	2
Metalliferous Mines ..	3	Electrical Stations ..	..
Quarries	—	"Other" Industries ..	..
TOTAL,		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER	
MINES AND QUARRIES	44	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES	
		Act, 1937.	
		Docks, Wharves, Quays	
		and Ships	4
		Building Operations ..	15
		Works of Engineering	
		Construction	2
		Warehouses	1
		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	82
		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
		Brakemen, Goods Guards	2
		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
		men	1
		Guards (Passenger) ..	..
		Labourers	2
		Mechanics .. ..	..
		Permanent Way Men ..	1
		Porters	4
		Shunters	4
		Other Grades	4
		Contractors' Servants ..	2
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20
		Total (excluding Seamen)	146
			—

* Statistics of fatal accidents to seamen are not available.
† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 1st December, 1945, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd November, 1945, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd December, 1944.
‡ Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of *cases** and *deaths** in the United Kingdom reported during November 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 3
Smelting of Metals	Tar 3
Plumbing and Soldering	Paraffin
Shipbreaking	Oil 6
Printing	
Other Contact with	TOTAL 12
Molten Lead	
White and Red Lead	
Works 2	CHROME ULCERATION.
Pottery	Manufacture of
Vitreous Enamelling	Bichromates
Electric Accumulator	Dyeing and Finishing
Works	Chrome Tanning
Paint and Colour Works 1	Chromium Plating
Coach and Car Painting	Other Industries 1
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in other	TOTAL 1
Industries	
"Other" Industries	Total, Cases 17
Painting of Buildings.. ..	
TOTAL 3	
OTHER POISONING.	II. Deaths.
Mercurial	
Aniline	OTHER POISONING.
Toxic Anæmia	Toxic Anæmia 1
Toxic Jaundice 1	
	Total, Deaths 1
TOTAL 1	

* 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.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Summary of Index Figures for 1st December, 1945.

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

FOOD.

During November the prices of some kinds of fish were reduced, following reductions in the maximum permitted prices under an Order made by the Minister of Food. There was little change during the month in the retail prices of other items of food.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Dec., 1945, compared with—	
	1st Dec., 1945.	1st Nov., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Nov., 1945.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	11
Thin Flank ..	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen					
Ribs	1 1	1 1	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	35
Thin Flank ..	0 6	0 6	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	13
Breast	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	1 0	1 0	0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	16
Breast	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	..
Bacon*	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	..	50
Fish	—	—	—	—3	23
Flour .. per 6 lb.	1 3	1 3	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	30
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 9	0 9	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	9
Tea	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 4	0 4	0 3	..	32
Milk .. per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	33
Butter—					
Fresh	1 8	1 8	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	21
Salt	1 1	1 1	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	31
Cheese	1 1	1 1	0 10	..	30
Margarine—					
Special	0 9	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	..	12
Standard	0 5	0 5	..	..	..
Eggs (fresh)‡ .. each	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	†	..	1
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 8	0 8	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	24

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st Nov., 1945.	1st Dec., 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	166
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	65	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 December, 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 December and 1st November, 1945, 2d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

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

As regards *clothing*, changes in retail prices during November 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 December 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 December showed little change as compared with those at 1st November. Prices of coal averaged about 54 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 199 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged about 37 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 112 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. During the month there was a reduction of about 6 per cent. in the average price of lamp oil, but there were no appreciable changes in the prices of candles or matches. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st December was about 51 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 175 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards *other items** included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices during November. In the group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st December 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 December, 1945, is approximately **103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914**, the same figure as at 1st November, 1945, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, *no account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date.*

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

SUMMARY TABLE : ALL ITEMS.

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 ..	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921 ..	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922 ..	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923 ..	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924 ..	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925 ..	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926 ..	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927 ..	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928 ..	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929 ..	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930 ..	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931 ..	53	52	50	47	47	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	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 240 of this GAZETTE.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work*, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 219. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during November, in these 234 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at nearly 88,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during November, was about 233,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in November, the coal mining industry accounted for 150, involving over 26,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 47,000 working days.

The stoppage of work among dock workers, which began in September, and ended on 3rd November, accounted for a loss of about 138,000 working days in November.

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

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 ..	3	147	150	26,300	47,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	6	47	53	8,400	25,000
Clothing ..	..	3	3	1,800	9,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	..	2	2	1,400	3,000
Transport ..	2	9	11	47,300	140,000
Other Industries† ..	4	11	15	2,500	9,000
Total, November, 1945	15	219	234	87,700	233,000
<i>Total, October, 1945 ..</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>90,800</i>	<i>1,114,000</i>
<i>Total, November, 1944</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>45,100</i>	<i>125,000</i>

In the 219 stoppages which began during November, 29,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 8,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 15 stoppages which began before November, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during November, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 51,000.

Duration.—Of 215 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during November, 109, directly involving 8,700 workers,

lasted not more than one day; 45, directly involving 9,200 workers, lasted two days; 18, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted three days; 23, directly involving 3,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 20, directly involving 53,900 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 219 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in November, 20, directly involving 5,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 65, directly involving 5,900 workers, on other wage questions; 8, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 27, directly involving 5,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 93, directly involving 10,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN 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 eleven months of 1945 and in the corresponding months of 1944:—

Industry Group.	January to November, 1945.			January to November, 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	2,600	12,000	7	700	2,000
Coal Mining‡ ..	1,198	230,500†	622,000	1,181	560,700†	2,466,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	13	900	2,000	21	3,400	13,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	23	2,700	17,000	22	1,600	4,000
Engineering ..	232	75,600	315,000	236	121,100	585,000
Shipbuilding ..	178	27,000	137,000	188	38,800	346,000
Other Metal ..	158	18,900	67,000	139	21,500	74,000
Textile ..	36	3,600	10,000	45	6,500	47,000
Clothing ..	28	8,300	21,000	29	2,800	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8	1,600	5,000	7	800	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	14	1,200	2,000	9	1,100	3,000
Building, etc. ..	35	3,200	5,000	44	4,900	7,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	5	1,600	4,000	5	700	2,000
Transport ..	149	126,400	1,487,000	75	26,400	80,000
Other Industries	53	7,200	31,000	47	5,900	12,000
Total ..	2,134	511,300†	2,737,000	2,055	796,900†	3,649,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Packers, coal face workers, haulage workers, repairers and surface workers—Heath, Derbyshire (one colliery).	340	630	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	In support of a demand by a number of packers for increased rates of wages.	Work resumed on terms in operation before the stoppage.
ENGINEERING:— Electrical engineering workers—Bradford (one firm).	1,800	..	16 Nov.	17 Nov.	Demand for the removal of a rate fixer.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
CLOTHING:— Waterproof garment workers—Manchester and district (various firms).	1,750	..	24 Nov.	..	Demand for an increase of 25 per cent. in wage rates and a reduction in working hours.	No settlement reported.
GAS SUPPLY:— Gas workers—Beckton, Bromley-by-Bow and Bow Common (one firm).	980	..	24 Nov.¶	26 Nov.	Demand for payment at time and one-third to night shift workers.	Normal working resumed on the advice of trade union officials.
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.
RUBBER TYRE MANUFACTURE:— Maintenance engineers and other workers employed in rubber tyre manufacture—Inchinnan, Renfrewshire (one firm).	190	970	12 Nov.	15 Nov.	Demand for the removal, from the maintenance department, of a man who had worked during the previous week-end when workers had imposed an embargo on week-end working as a protest against the introduction of a rota system for free week-ends.	Work resumed.

* 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 November do not include time lost on 5th November by a large number of building trade workers in London and certain provincial towns, who ceased work during part of the day in order to take part in a demonstration 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 110,000 and in the corresponding period in 1944 was approximately 350,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 350,000 and 560,000, 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.

¶ The stoppage began with the night shift of 23rd–24th November, following a period when employees had been pursuing a “go-slow” policy.

¶ 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 pit props. 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.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in May, 1945, was 0.1 per cent. lower than in April, 1945, and 1.8 per cent. lower than in May, 1944.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of the members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the June quarter, 1945, was 1.1, the same as in the preceding quarter, compared with 1.4 in the second quarter of 1944.

CANADA.

According to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from about 15,500 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, 1945, in the establishments covered by the returns was 1.3 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1945, and 7.0 per cent. lower than at 1st September, 1944. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September, 1945, was 2.7 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 12.2 per cent. lower than that for a year earlier.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th November, 1945, was 71,071 compared with 58,017 at 27th October, 1945, and 71,003 at 25th November, 1944.

SWEDEN.

According to statistics compiled by the Swedish Social Board on the basis of returns from representative establishments, the number of manual workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings in September, 1945, showed little change compared with the figure for August. The index number (based on the figure for September, 1939, as 100) was 99 in September, 1945, the same as in August, compared with 94 in September, 1944.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 783,000 showed that 3.1 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st August, 1945, compared with 3.2 per cent. at 31st July, 1945, and 2.8 per cent. at 31st August, 1944.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in September, 1945, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 35,268,000. This is 4.3 per cent. lower than the figure for August, 1945, and 8.6 per cent. lower than that for September, 1944, but 16.2 per cent. higher than the average for the year 1939. The number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries in September, 1945, is estimated to have been 13.3 per cent. lower than in August, 1945, and 25.6 per cent. lower than in September, 1944, but 23.5 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

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.

AUSTRALIA.

At the end of the second quarter of 1945, the official index figure of the cost of food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and other items in the six capital cities, based on the average of prices in 1923-1927 taken as 1,000, was 1,125, an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with the figure at the end of the first quarter of the year (1,123), and an increase of approximately 23 per cent. above the figure for the second quarter of 1939.

NEW ZEALAND.

At 15th September, 1945, the official war-time price index (adjusted for normal seasonal movements) was 0.4 per cent. lower than the figure for 15th June, and 0.1 per cent. above the level of 15th December, 1942 (the base date for the war-time index).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

In September, 1945, the official index figure of the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, rates, and other items was the same as in the previous month, and 26.3 per cent. above that for August, 1939. For food alone the index figure in September was 0.6 per cent. higher than in August, and 24 per cent. above the level of August, 1939.

INDIA.

In September, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay City, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and other items, was 1.2 per cent. lower than that for the previous month, and 129 per cent. above that for mid-July to mid-August, 1939. For food

alone the index figure for September was 2.1 per cent. below that for August, and 151 per cent. above the figure for mid-July to mid-August, 1939.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At mid-August, 1945, the official index figure showing the changes in retail prices of food, clothing, housing, fuel, electricity and ice, house furnishings, and other items bought by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities, based on the average of prices in 1935-1939 taken as 100, was 129.2, a decrease of 0.2 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (129.4) and an increase of about 31 per cent. above the level of mid-August, 1939. For food alone the index figure for mid-August, 1945, was 140.9, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. on the figure for the previous month (141.7) and an increase of about 51 per cent. on that for mid-August, 1939.

SWEDEN.

At mid-September, 1945, the official index figure of the cost of food, rent, fuel and light, clothing, and other items, including direct taxation, based on the average of prices in 1935 taken as 100, was 155, compared with 154 at mid-June, and showed an increase of approximately 44 per cent. on the figure at 1st July, 1939. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 151 in September and in June, and the increase compared with 1st July, 1939, was about 40 per cent. For food alone the index figure was 159 at mid-September, compared with 157 at mid-June and was about 39 per cent. above the level of 1st July, 1939.

DENMARK.

In October, 1945, the official index figure of the cost of food, clothing, footwear, laundry, rent, fuel and light, and other items, including taxes, based on the average cost in 1935 taken as 100, was 170, the same as in July and about 59 per cent. higher than the figure in July, 1939. For food alone the index figure in October was 169, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with the figure for July (170) and an increase of about 57 per cent. on the figure for July, 1939.

ICELAND.

At 1st October, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure at Reykjavik, covering the cost of food, fuel and light, clothing, rent, and other items, showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 182 per cent. compared with 1st September, 1939. For food alone the corresponding increases were 4.1 and 250 per cent., respectively.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of September, 1945, the official cost-of-living index figure covering the cost of food, fuel and light, soap, rent and clothing, was 0.1 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 0.3 per cent. below the figure for August, and about 65 per cent. above the August, 1939, level.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS. QUESTION WHETHER ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT.

(1) A workman was employed by a contractor under a contract of employment which was partly oral and partly contained in a printed form of agreement, applicable in the building industry to "jobs" of the kind on which the workman was employed. The contract contained provisions for free travelling facilities and allowances for time spent in travelling. The workman used his motor cycle to travel to and from his home to his place of employment and sustained fatal injuries during the course of a journey home. The widow claimed that the accident arose out of and in the course of his employment. The County Court Judge decided in her favour and the employer appealed from that decision.

It was contended at the hearing of the appeal, on behalf of the widow, that the workman had been under orders to make the journey to his place of employment, that the return journey must be treated on the same footing and that, as the employer could settle the place of employment, the workman was directed to go to that place. The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, Finlay and Morton) allowed the appeal and held that there was no evidence that the journeys of the workman formed any part of his service. He could choose his own method of travelling provided that he was present by the appointed starting time and did not leave before the proper finishing time. The contract of employment under review was fundamentally different to one which imposed a duty to make a journey such as that of the driver or conductor of an omnibus.—*Netherton v. Coles*. Court of Appeal, 20th December, 1944.

(2) A workman was employed to drive a tractor drawing a scraper. The slide in the tractor jammed and the workman got down from the tractor and released the jammed slide with an iron bar. The slide spring came into operation and the workman's leg was seriously injured. The workman claimed compensation and the matter was referred to an arbitrator who disallowed the claim on the grounds that the accident did not arise out of or in the course of his employment. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Session and the workman appealed.

The House of Lords (Lord Simon (Lord Chancellor) and Lords Thankerton, Macmillan and Simonds) allowed the appeal and

reversed the decision of the Court of Session. Lord Simon, in the course of his judgment, said that the operations of the scraper were controlled from the tractor-driver's seat but that the workman had never been forbidden to get down from his seat to form a judgment of what was necessary to put the scraper in working order if it stuck. He had made minor repairs to the scraper without rebuke and, believing that a simple operation only was required, tried to release the jammed slide so that he should continue his work. It did not follow that the workman was not entitled to touch the scraper in the absence of directions to the contrary. He held that the accident arose out of and in the course of the workman's employment. It was ordered that the case be remitted in order that compensation be awarded to the workman. *Slavin v. A. M. Carmichael and Co. Ltd.* House of Lords, 25th January, 1945.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(31), dated 2nd November, 1945.

Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposals L.(19) and L.(20), dated 6th November, 1945.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D.(82), dated 9th November, 1945.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L.(29), dated 13th November, 1945.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Q.(59), dated 13th November, 1945.

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T.(27), dated 20th November, 1945.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S.(23), dated 20th November, 1945.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(38), dated 23rd November, 1945.

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(43), dated 27th November, 1945.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(40), dated 30th November, 1945.

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above may be obtained by persons engaged in the respective trades from the Secretary of the Council at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During November, 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:—

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1321 (C.T.(37)), dated 5th November, 1945; effective from 16th November, 1945.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1476 (M.D.(45)), and S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1477 (M.D.(46)), dated 30th November, 1945; effective from 17th December, 1945.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND).

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

Baking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk.(N.33), dated 13th November, 1945, relating to certain male workers employed in establishments other than Home Bakeries.

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

During November, 1945, Orders* confirming variations of minimum rates of wages for certain workers in the trades concerned were made as follows:—

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.T.R.B. (56), dated 6th November, 1945; effective from 19th November, 1945.

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).—Order N.I.B. (33), dated 6th November, 1945; effective from 19th November, 1945.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During November, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eleven awards,* Nos. 795–805. Three of these awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 800 (19th November).—*Parties:* Members of the Coventry and District Engineering Employers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. *Claim:* That the action of the Coventry and District Engineering Employers' Association in not including, for purposes of the computation of the earnings for the month of July,

1945, of skilled toolroom operatives employed by federated members of the Association, the earnings for the month of April, 1945, of the skilled production workers employed at the Standard Motor Company was a violation of the terms of the agreement of 7th January, 1941, made between the Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the Association should include for purposes of the computation of the minimum earnings for the month of July, 1945, of skilled toolroom operatives employed by members of the Association, the earnings for the month of April, 1945, of the skilled production workers employed by the Standard Motor Company Ltd.

Award No. 801 (20th November).—*Parties:* Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the South Midland Regional Council for County Council Roadmen and members of Trades Unions constituting the Employees' Side of the Regional Council. *Claim:* For an increase of 5s. per week in the basic wage rate of County Council roadmen in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the existing minimum basic wage rate of the roadmen concerned be increased by 1s. 6d. per week of 47 hours.

Award No. 803 (28th November).—*Parties:* Firms represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Manufacturing Industry, and members of Trades Unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Committee. *Claim:* For an increase of 2d. per hour to all adult workers and for payment for holidays to outworkers. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that all the minimum basic timework rates for both male and female adult workers laid down in the agreement made between the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Manufacturing Industry and the Trades Unions constituting the Trade Unions Side, dated 11th July, 1944, be increased by 1½d. per hour, and that the appropriate consequential adjustments be made to the piecework basis rates. The Tribunal made no award as regards that part of the claim relating to payment for holidays to outworkers.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During November, 1945, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, Nos. 482–484. Two of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 483 (19th November).—*Parties:* Certain hair-dressing firms in Belfast, and certain employees of the several firms. *Claim:* For a specified minimum wage and various changes in conditions of employment, holidays with pay, etc., for hairdressers' assistants. *Award:* That the minimum rate of wages for male assistants should be 60s. per week of 47 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. 484 (20th November).—*Parties:* The members of the Larne Coal Importers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* (i) That the wages of lorry drivers be increased by ¾d. per hour; (ii) that the wages of quaymen (fillers, etc.) be increased by 3¼d. per hour; (iii) that a corresponding increase to that requested for quaymen be applied to all horse carters (including spare horseman) because of their classification as quaymen. *Award:* That the present wages of quaymen and horse carters (including spare horseman) should be increased by ½d. per hour. The Tribunal found that the claim for an increase in the wages of lorry drivers had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During November, 1945, the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2032–2035. Three of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2032 (9th November).—*Parties:* The Amalgamated Society of Leatherworkers and Kindred Trades, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers Union; and the Skinners' Association of Scotland. *Claim:* For an increase of 2d. per hour on all time rates and an equivalent increase on piece rates. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2033 (9th November).—*Parties:* The Musicians Union, and the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association. *Claim:* For an increase of 16s. per week on present minimum rates as from the week ended 4th June, 1945. *Award:* The Court awarded that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 2034 (14th November).—*Parties:* National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade—Employees' Side and Employers' Side. *Claim:* For 1½d. per hour increase in wages for adult male workers and 1d. per hour for women and juveniles. *Award:* The Court awarded in favour of the claim with effect as from the beginning of the first pay period following 29th October, 1945.

* See footnote on page 240.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

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

In addition an award was issued by an independent Chairman appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of the National Joint Wages Board for the Refractories Industry.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

During December a Report was issued by a Committee of Investigation appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to consider a difference between employers and workpeople in the port transport industry regarding the national minimum wage and the piece-workers' minimum guarantee—see page 221.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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

The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1321; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), dated November 5, 1945; and *The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Orders, 1945* (S.R. & O. 1945, Nos. 1476 and 1477; price 2d. net (3d. post free) each), dated November 30, 1945. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 239.

The Family Allowances Act, 1945 (Commencement) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1466), dated November 14, 1945, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—Under this Order, certain specified provisions of the Family Allowances Act, 1945 (which was summarised on page 92 of the June, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE) were brought into force on 14th November for the purpose of making regulations under the Act.

The Disabled Persons (District Advisory Committees and Panels) (Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1471), dated November 14, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.—The new Regulations deal with two points in the Disabled Persons (District Advisory Committees and Panels) (Procedure) Regulations, 1945, which needed clarification. The first amendment makes it clear that a person is disqualified from acting as a member of a Committee (or Panel) during the consideration of a reference in which he is, or may be, indirectly affected by the matters in question. The

second amendment establishes that the quorum of a Committee consists of the Chairman (or Acting Chairman), together with one-third of the other members.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1488; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated November 26, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 222.

The Wages Board (Unlicensed Residential Establishment) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1510), dated December 3, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 222.

The Control of Engagement (Amendment) Order, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 1557), dated December 13, 1945, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 217.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*.

(NOTE.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

CATERING INDUSTRY.—*Deport of the Catering Wages Commission on their recommendation for the establishment of a Wages Board for Unlicensed Residential Establishments.* Cmd. 6706. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 222.

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.—*Report of a Commission set up to Review the Wages Arrangements and Methods of Organisation of Work and to make Recommendations.* October, 1945. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.).—See page 220.

FACTORIES.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1944.* Cmd. 6698. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 218.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding certain Recommendations adopted at the 26th Session, 1944.* Cmd. 6702. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 225.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 220.

PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.—*Report of a Committee of Investigation on a Difference Between Employers and Workpeople Regarding the National Minimum Wage and the Piece-worker's Minimum Guarantee.* December, 1945. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 221.

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. 19. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

SAFETY IN MINES.—*Twenty-third Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, 1944.* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 223.

* 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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