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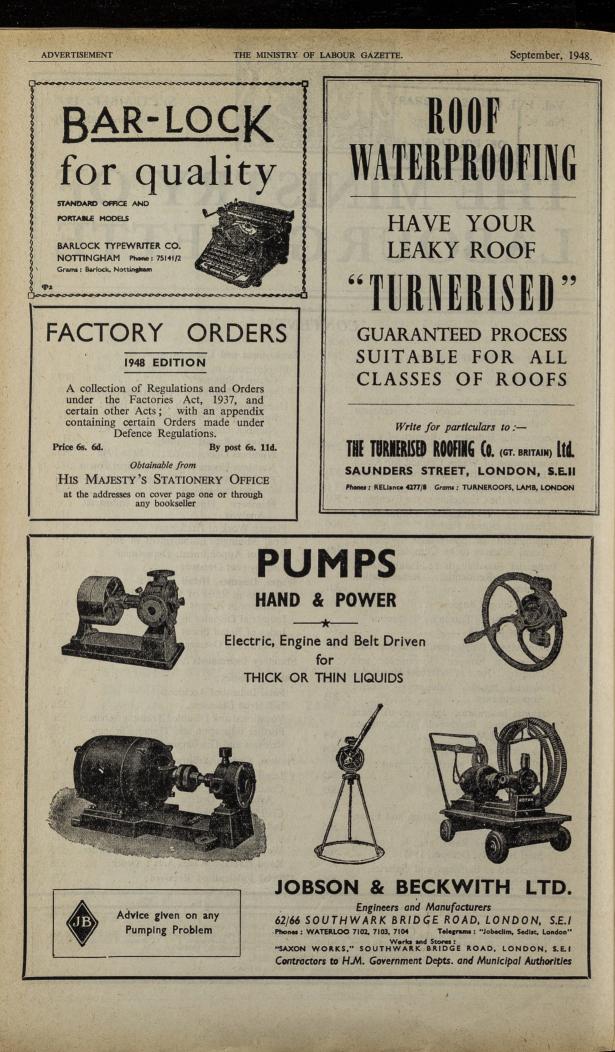
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#### SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

The following is a summary of the employment statistics for Great Britain for July, 1948, and for mid-1939, mid-1945, end-1947, and June, 1948 :---

	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1947.	June, 1948.	July, 1948.
Number in Civil Employ-				Star Association	and the state
ment : Manufacture for Export Other Manufacture : Equipment, etc., for	990	410	1,942	2,010	2,000
the Forces	1,270	3,830	350	1	
Manufacture for Home Market	4,555	2,580	4,959	5,240	5,240
etc., Utilities and Trans- port	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,702	3,709
ing	1,310	722	1,364	1,375	1,377
Distribution	1,465 2,887	2,030 1,958	2,173 2,351	2,219 2,354	2,223 2,360
Other Services	2,225	1,598	2,120	2,354	2,360
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,888	19,057	19,069
rmed Forces and Auxiliary Services x-H.M. Forces who have not	480	5,090	1,119	847	816
yet taken up Employment nsured Persons registered as	-	- 40	123	110	90
Unemployed	1,270	103	300	272	290
Cotal Working Population           (excluding Indoor Private           Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,430	20,286	20,265

At the end of July the total working population was 20,265,000, compared with a figure of 20,286,000 shown for the end of June. If allowance is made for the change in the scope of the unemployment figures arising out of the introduction of the new National Insurance scheme on 5th July, the decrease in the total working population during July is 33,000 (29,000 men and 4,000 women).

The total number in civil employment in July, 1948, included 13,448,000 males and 5,621,000 females. Compared with June, there was an increase of 17,000 in the number of males and a decrease of 5,000 in the number of females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 285,000 and the number of females an increase of 784,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 307 and 308.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th August, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for July and for mid-1939.

and the set of	Mid-1939.	12th July, 1948.	16th August, 1948.	Increase at August compared with July.
Men Boys (under 18)	20,000	209,488 5,468	215,387	5,899
Women	220 000	62,867	10,879 64,428	5,411
Girls (under 18) .	19,000	4,351	8,079	3,728

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th August represented about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total industrial population.

Of the total industrial population. Of the total of 298,773 persons unemployed, 290,139 were wholly unemployed and 8,634 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 80,402 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 66,391 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 143,346 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for August, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 311 to 314, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

An article describing the changes in the scope of the unemployment figures as a result of the coming into operation of the National Insurance Scheme on 5th July appeared on page 260 of the August GAZETTE.

#### WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £87,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 550,000 work-people, and in a slight decrease in the wages of about 2,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in the civil engineering construction industry, the iron and steel industry, Government engineering establishments, rubber manufacture, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, carpet manufacture, and licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants in London and large towns. The workpeople affected by decreases were employed in iron ore mining and limestone quarrying in Cumberland.

At the end of August, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages compared with the level at the end of June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 106, the same figure as at 31st July, 1948.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in August was about 12,000, the average reduction being about  $3\frac{1}{3}$  hours a week. The reductions affected workpeople employed in chalk quarrying, the made-up textile industry, and the hat, cap and millinery trade in Scotland.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in August are given on pages 317 to 321.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as beginning in August was 138. In addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 144 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 34,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishemts concerned, during August, was about 121,000

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during August are given on page 322.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 17th August, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 108, the same figure as at 13th July.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 323.

September, 1948.

### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPREPAIRING INDUSTRY : AGREEMENT REGARDING JOINT PRODUCTION Interim salary COMMITTEES.

The following is the text of an agreement made in August, 1948, between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on the subject of joint production committees :--

subject of joint production committees :--The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in accordance with the recommendation of the Government's National Joint Advisory Council accept the principle (where joint yard committees do not already exist) of the setting up on a voluntary basis in shipbuilding and shiprepairing establishments of joint consultative machinery for the regular exchange of views between managements and their workpeople on production questions, on the following basis :--

1. A Committee set up in accordance with this Agreement shall be known as "The Joint Production Committee."

2. The Joint Production Committee shall act in a consultative 2. The Joint Production Committee shall act in a constitutive and advisory capacity, in such a way as to provide effective co-operation between the management and their workpeople in the consideration of questions relating to production, the effective use of plant and equipment, economical methods of production, questions of timekeeping, absenteeism, welfare, and other similar questions concerning the efficiency of the establishment and the maintenance of production at the highest possible level.

A Joint Production Committee shall not deal with any questions relating to terms and conditions of employment of the workpeople, or any other matters which are normally dealt with between the employers and the unions through the ordinary procedure machinery in the industry.

4. The Committee shall normally consist of twelve members, half of whom shall be nominated by the management, and the other half elected by adult workpeople employed in the establishment

5. No employee shall be eligible for election to membership of the Committee unless he is an adult and has been employed con-tinuously in the service of the firm for at least the two years immediately preceding the election.

6. The workpeople's representatives on the Committee shall be elected by ballot, on a departmental basis agreed between the management and representatives of the workpeople in the yard.

7. At each election four scrutineers shall be appointed, two by the management and two by the representatives of the workpeople. 8. Members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of two years, except that half of the workpeople's members elected at the first election shall hold office only for one year, such members to be determined by lot immediately after the election.

Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

10. Casual vacancies of workpeople's members on the Com-mittee shall be filled by ballot on the same basis as the retiring member was elected, and a member so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired period of the retiring member's membership of the Committee

11. A chairman shall be appointed by the management; and both sides shall appoint a secretary, who shall jointly be respon-sible for the preparing of the agendas and the convening of meetings and the recording of the Committee's discussions.

12. The Committee shall have power in connection with any matter under discussion to co-opt in a consultative capacity persons employed in the establishment having a special knowledge of the particular question.

13. The Committee shall normally meet once a month, but special meetings may be called as necessary.

14. Meetings of the Committee shall be arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with production.

15. Payment shall be made by the firm to workpeople's members of the Committee at the member's plain time rate for all hours of attendance at meetings of the Committee.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY : SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

An interim scheme of salaries and conditions of service for

An interim scheme of salaries and conditions of service for general clerical grades and for staff engaged in legal, accounting, secretarial, administrative or other comparable work in the elec-tricity supply industry has been approved by the National Joint Council (Administrative and Clerical Grades). The scheme, which is issued solely as an interim measure and without prejudice to the negotiations for a final agreement, is effective from 1st April, 1948. It includes interim general clerical scales of salaries for male and female workers in the provinces and in London. For males in the provinces the scale rises by annual increments from £135 a year at the age of 16 to £385 at 32, and for females from £108 at 16 to £308 at 32. The London scales, which are payable to staff whose principal place of business is within the Metropolitan Police area, are £10 a year higher at ages 16 to 20, £20 higher at ages 21 to 25, and £30 higher at age 26 and over. Staff whose salaries are in excess of the scale are to have their rates and conditions preserved for the time being. Normal their rates and conditions preserved for the time being. Normal hours of duty are 38 a week, except for staff who are allocated to other hours as a condition of employment. For overtime worked by staff to whom the interim scales apply, payment is made

at plain time rate for the first 10 hours in any week and at plain time plus 25 per cent. for each hour in excess of 10, but overtime which is less than one hour on any day does not rank for payment. Interim salary ranges are provided for other grades of workers in the provinces of follows.

s tollo	ows :-	The second		
Grad	eA	12	£270 to £450	
"	B	135	£450 ., £550	
,,	C		£350 ., £450	
33	D		£450 ., £600	
	E		£600 £760	

These salary ranges are subject to increases of £10, £20 or £30, according to age, for staff in the London area. Grades A and B are defined as staff who are engaged in legal, accounting, secretarial or other work comparable with that covered by a professional institute, whether qualified or not, and who do not hold a super-visory position. Grades C, D and E are staff responsible for the ministration of instructions and the supervision of organisation r in control of sections or departments.

No differentiation is made between male and female workers in the interim scheme of salary ranges, and no provision is made for increments, but the intervals at which staff are to be allocated to the appropriate ranges are laid down. Further provisions of this section of the scheme are that no employee in Grades A or C is to receive a salary which is less than the employee in Grades A of received had he been on the general clerical scale, and that for employees in Grades A to E there is an option of remaining on their existing scales of salaries and conditions of service or of being transferred to the interim salary ranges ; in the latter event their conditions of service are to be those issued from time to time as a provisional measure by the British Electricity Authority.

#### GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES : SCHEME OF PAID SICK LEAVE.

The following scheme providing for sick leave with pay to Government industrial employees has been agreed by the Joint Co-ordinating Committee for Government Industrial Establishents

(i) Employees affected. This scheme covers all full-time Govern-(i) Employees affected. This scheme covers an inframe doverse ment industrial employees, male and female, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who are within the purview of the Joint Co-ordinating Committee. Part-time employees who work regularly for not less than 18 hours a week are also included if otherwise eligible. All existing arrangements by which industrial employees may be given paid sick leave are superseded by this scheme.

(ii) Qualifying service. Sick pay is not to be issued to any employee who has not served for at least 26 reckonable weeks in a Government Department. In calculating broken service for this purpose, all periods of service preceding a break of three months or more must be disregarded, but other periods may be aggregated. Service preceding discharge at own request or for misconduct or for inefficiency may not be reckoned.

(iii) Medical certificates. Sick leave with pay will not be author-ised without medical evidence of incapacity certified by a qualified medical practitioner. Medical certificates will be required after three days of sickness and at weekly intervals thereafter : it will be open to Departments on the advice of their Medical Officer vary the frequency of medical certificates according to the nature of the employee's incapacity. As at present, sick leave will be granted only when it appears to the Department that there is a reasonable prospect of the employee ultimately returning to duty.

duty. (iv) Injuries. Absence due to injury (sustained either on or off duty) and supported by a proper medical certificate will be treated as sick leave and the period of absence will be reckoned against the amount of paid sick leave to which the employee is entitled, except when the employing Department has claimed and obtained com-pensation from a third party for the loss of the employee's services. But when this would mean that an employee would receive either no sick pay for a subsequent illness or sick pay at a rate lower than compensation or injury benefit, he will be allowed some sick pay during the absence through illness. It will be limited to the number of days of the injury absence already reckoned against the amount of paid sick leave and will amount to the difference between the injury benefit or compensation which he has already received during injury absence and any sickness benefit received from the Ministry of National Insurance for the sick absence. After this he can, if necessary, receive any balance of sick leave on half pay he can, if necessary, receive any balance of sick leave on half pay which may be due to him.

(v) Maternity leave. Women employees, who have to cease working on account of confinement, will be regarded as on sick leave for the purpose of this scheme.

(vi) Waiting period. Sick pay will not be issued for the first 3 days of sickness or injury unless the incapacity lasts at least 5 working days (for employees conditioned to a 5-day week) or 6 working days (for employees conditioned to a 6-day week).

(vii) Amount of paid sick leave. After the qualifying period of service, eligible employees may in any period of twelve months be granted sick leave with full pay (defined in the next paragraph) for up to 65 working days (if conditioned to a 5-day week) or 78 working days (if conditioned to a 6-day week) excluding paid holidays occurring in the sick absence. After 5 years' service reckonable under the Superannuation Acts, employees who have arbnusted the amount of sick leave on full pay the which they are exhausted the amount of sick leave on full pay to which they are entitled may be granted a further period on half pay within the limits of 65 or 78 working days respectively (see also paragraph (ix)). Juvenile service, however, may be reckoned in full in

September, 1948.

tion was exaggerated as, if a company's profits fell as a consequence of conceding the claim, its liability for taxation would be correspon-dingly reduced. Finally, they took the view that the claim was in no way invalidated by anything contained in the White Paper on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices. There had been a con-siderable time lag in the adjustment of the wage rates in the in-dustry. They had been waiting for two years for the employers' decision on their proposals for a new wage structure, which con-tained suggestions for higher wage scales very much in line with the proposals put forward in the present application. When the unions were informed in December, 1947, that the employers could see no purpose in continuing the discussions, they gave warning that they would consider the alternative of a direct wage application. If the employers had intimated earlier that they could not accept the proposals for a revised wage structure the direct wage application would have been presented before the end of 1947. As it was, it was formulated in January, 1948, and presented on the 16th February, some 14 days only after the White Paper was published. The unions argued further that their claim could be justified within the terms of the White Paper on the grounds that since their last wage claim was settled there had been a sub-stantial rise in the cost of living and also on the grounds that there had been, in their view, a remarkable increase in production and productivity per man during the past two years. They also referred to the offer recently made by the Government itself to increase the wages of engineering personnel in Government establishments. calculating the 5 years' service required to qualify for this further establishments.

period of sick leave. (viii) Amount of pay. (a) Full pay means the employee's ordinary time rate less any National Insurance benefit received for sick-ness, maternity allowance, injury benefit awarded under the Nation-al Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, or compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, Government Scheme under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, Government Scheme of Compensation or Treasury Injury Warrant, in respect of the injury for which sick pay is being issued. Because it will not be possible to ascertain immediately for every employee exactly what payments are being made by the Ministry of National Insurance, the employee will be paid initially time pay less 49s. 6d. a week (for sickness) or 68s. 6d. a week (for injuries covered by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act) or 36s. (for maternity heraft). It will then he the amployee's responsibility to clear any distinct in the second nsurance is less than the deductions made. (The Ministry do not Insurance is less than the deductions made. (The Ministry do not disclose to employers the amounts paid to workpeople.) The foregoing is subject to the overriding limitation that the weekly payments made by the Ministry of National Insurance when added to pay issued by the Department will in no case exceed the ployee's ordinary time rate. (b) No deductions will be made when employees, for some reason, are not entitled to obtain benefit from the Ministry, nor will account be taken of insurance benefit received for the incapacity of the employee's wife or dependant by virtue of their own

insurance, death grants, maternity grants, attendance allowance, or disablement benefit.

In their reply, the Federation pointed out that the claim now In their reply, the Federation pointed out that the claim now presented was very much more than an application for an increase in the rates of wages of the lowest paid workers. If the basic rates were altered, it was inevitable that the increase would be reflected, through the differentials, throughout the whole wage structure. Nor was the application restricted to an increase of 13s. a week for all workers in the industry, as it was evident that the piece worker stood to gain very much more from the applica-tion than the time worker. They maintained that merely to look at the agreed minimum rates of wages gave an entirely to look pression of the earning power of the workers : figures published in THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE showed that in October, 1947, the earnings of adult male workers in engineering compared in THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE showed that in October, 1947, the earnings of adult male workers in engineering compared favourably with those in any other industry and easily surpassed those in most. The Federation thought that consolidation, to which they were not opposed in principle, was a task of great difficulty which the industry should not be called upon to face at a time when the whole emphasis should be on increased pro-duction. It had never been visualised by the employers as a method of bringing about an increase of wages. The Federation estimated the cost of conceding the claim at £60 million per annum and they completely rejected the suggestion put forward by the unions that the industry could afford to pay higher wages because, owing to the incidence of taxation in profits, the Government, or the taxpayers, would have to find half the cost. It did not follow that, because the industry was prosperous and high profits had been made, they had been distributed. The industry had com-mitted itself to a policy of dividend limitation, and profits had to be ploughed back because of the urgent necessity for re-equipment and retooling after five years of war. If only part of the present application were granted it would be sufficient to wipe out the profits available for distribution altogether. On the question of production they pointed out that between June, 1939, and May, 1948, the numbers employed in the industry had gone up by 281,000, which must have had some effect on production. The argument implied in the trade unions' case that, whilst the cost of living had gone up, earnings had remained stationary was, in their view, entirely fallacious and they submitted figures of average earnings from October, 1938, to October, 1947, which proved in their view that earnings had not failed to keep step with increases in the price index. They maintained that to grant the application would be bad for the industry and bad for the national ENGINEERING INDUSTRY. REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY. increases in the price index. They maintained that to grant the application would be bad for the industry and bad for the national economy. A further advance in wages would have repercussions over the whole field of industry and would, it was claimed, be a negation of sound national policy and in direct conflict with the

(c) Half pay means half the amount payable by the Department when making up full pay, *i.e.*, half the difference between time pay and sick benefit, etc. (d) Part-timers will receive sick pay calculated on the ordinary time rate for the hours they regularly work. (ix) Paid holidays. Paid holidays occurring in a period of sick-ness or injury are reckonable as part of paid sick leave, but the amount of paid sick leave to which the employee is entitled in any period of twelve months will be increased by the number of any period average indicates will be increased by the indicates of the ind (x) *Limitations*. In any period of 4 years or less, sick leave may not exceed a total of 312 working days (for employees conditioned to a 6-day week) or 260 working days (for employees conditioned to a 5-day week). Authorised unpaid leave will not conditioned to a 5-day week). Authorised unpaid leave will not be included in these limits. Unpaid sick leave, including injury absence for which no pay is issued, does not reckon as service qualifying for further sick leave. Where previous service has been counted towards the qualifying period mentioned in paragraph (ii) it will be counted also in applying the maximum limits of paid sick leave. When sick pay has ceased it will not be restored during the same sick absence the same sick absence. (xi) The scheme will come into operation from the beginning of the pay week containing 1st September, 1948, and is subject to review in two years. REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY. The "Report of a Court of Inquiry appointed to Inquire into a Dispute between The Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions" has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7511), price 4d, net (5d, post free). The appointment of the Court of Inquiry, with Sir John Forster, K.B.E., K.C., as Chairman, was reported in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 293). The terms of reference of the Court were to inquire into the following application made by the trade unions and rejected by the Employers' Federation :— "The introduction of a national minimum consolidated skilled rate of £5 15s. 0d. per week and a national minimum consolidated unskilled rate of £5 0s. 0d. per week with *pro rata* adjustments in the wages of intermediate grades, and the maintenance of existing differentials ; and that piecework prices, bonus or basis times to be such as will enable a workman of average ability to earn not less than 20 per cent. on the new consolidated rates ; and that workpeople employed on piece-work systems to which the basic rate bears no relationship shall receive the same increase as time workers." The Report opens with an account of the history of the applica-

negation of sound national policy and in direct conflict with the principles of the White Paper. In their conclusions, the Court say that if the claim were to be judged solely by the White Paper standards they would find it difficult to justify any part of it. The two sides of the industry had been in negotiation for close on two years before the issue of the White Paper on properly for a new years extractions of the the White Paper on proposals for a new wage structure and the present claim was in essence a development from those negotia-tions which were never really terminated. In view of the course adopted towards claims in other industries which were under discussion when the White Paper was issued, the Court feel that

The Report opens with an account of the history of the applica-on and a brief description of the wage structure in the engineering industry. It then records the arguments put forward by the unions in support of their claim. The unions maintained that there had been a considerable

discussion when the White Paper was issued, the Court feel that they are warranted in taking the present claim into their con-sideration. The Court make it clear, however, that the fact that they have accepted this claim as being admissible must not be taken as a precedent for future claims in the engineering industry, or for claims in other industries unless the circumstances should be found to be strictly comparable. The Court consider that the establishment as a long-term policy of a new and simplified wage structure, which it might well be thought should involve consolidation of basic rates and bonus, is highly desirable, and they recommend that the parties should again re-open negotiations regarding this matter. They could not, however, advise consolidation on the basis of the present claim, which would impose a heavy additional burden on the industry and might seriously affect its export position ; nor do they conrise in the cost of living over the past two years, with the result that the present minimum rates for both skilled and unskilled workers were below the level required to maintain a reasonable workers were below the level required to maintain a reasonable standard of living; the minimum rates in the industry were well below comparable rates for craftsmen in other industries; there had been a rise in the productivity of the industry during the past two years; the industry was prosperous and could afford to pay higher wages; and the low basic rates of wages were the cause of great discontent, with the result that the workers could not give of their best. They maintained that the employers' estimate of £60 million as the cost of the claim to the members of the Federaand might seriously affect its export position; nor do they con-sider that consolidation must necessarily result in an automatic all-round increase in wages and earnings throughout the industry while conditions remain as they are to-day. They are convinced

# that with good will and patience on both sides it should be possible to improve materially the wage system in the industry. They have some sympathy with the claim that there should be

They have some sympathy with the claim that there should be greater uniformity of minimum rates of wages in the industry and they recommend that in future the minimum basic rates for any district should not be less than those which are established for districts at present carrying the predominant basic rate, excluding bonus, of 66s. for skilled and 51s. for unskilled workers. In respect of the claim for national minimum consolidated rates of £5 15s. and £5 for skilled and unskilled workers respectively, while the Court are unable to recommend an all-round increase of the order suggested by the unions, or the immediate consolida-tion of the National Bonus with the basic rate, they do recommend

tion of the National Bonus with the basic rate, they do recommend an addition of 5s. to the National Bonus for all adult male workers in the industry, with consequential adjustment in the bonus of apprentices, boys and youths. They express the hope that, if agreement were reached on the basis of their recommendations as a whole, an increase in output might follow, which would be for the benefit of employers, workers and public alike.

#### WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

CONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCIL FOR RETAIL DRAPERY, OUTFITTING AND FOOTWEAR TRADES.

As was indicated on page 129 of the April issue of this GAZETTE, As was indicated on page 129 of the April issue of this GAZETTE, a Wages Council in respect of workers in the retail drapery, out-fitting and footwear trades in Great Britain, and their employers, was established by the Minister of Labour and National Service by Order dated 15th March, 1948. This Wages Council has now

The Council consists of 20 persons to represent employers and 20 persons to represent workers, together with 3 independent members—Professor A. N. Shimmin, M.A., Mr. F. Popplewell, O.B.E., and Miss J. A. Kydd, M.B.E., M.A. B. Com. Professor Shimmin has been appointed to be Chairman of the Council and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Deputy Chairman. The appointments of all members of the Wages Council will terminate on 31st August,

This is the seventh Wages Council to be constituted under powers conferred on the Minister of Labour and National Service by Section 4 of the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

# INCREASED PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY.

#### STATEMENT BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEOUER.

On 3rd September, the Treasury issued the following statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the need for joint action in industry to secure an increased rate of output :-

supplies. This calls for a higher total output at as low a cost as possible from our factories and farms. The nation's production is already substantially higher than it was before the war, but this increase has been achieved almost entirely by an increase in the

total numbers of the population who are working. "A further growth in our labour force cannot be looked for; indeed the probability is that it will decline somewhat in the years immediately ahead. The only way, therefore, in which we can attain the absolutely vital increase in our production is from a

higher rate of output per man per year. "We do not want to be driven to demand longer hours or other forms of increased physical strain and effort from our people if there are other ways in which we can obtain, more efficiently and economically, the increased production necessary. We are already spending as much as we can afford by way of capital investment in improving the efficiency and modernity of our factory buildings, plant, and machinery. This is most essential work, but it cannot produce rapid results, especially in present conditions when our need to export and our shortage of steel limit so severely our rate

of investment in industry. "The Government is well aware that increases in production could be achieved in many industries by new capital investment in buildings or machinery if it were possible to permit all the ad-ditional buildings required and the manufacture of all the necessary machinery. This is not possible so long as we must devote so much of our effort to the immediate task of ensuring the impor-tation of another food and some material to be an our production tation of enough food and raw material to keep our production going. For the same reason, it is not possible to fill up all the pipe-lines of material supplies and so avoid the frustrating short-

ages which occur from time to time. "'As world supplies become more plentiful and our own balance of payments position is made easicr as a result of our efforts, these difficulties will gradually disappear, but for the present they are unfortunately inherent in our own and the world's economic situatio

'The fact that these difficulties do exist points the need for finding other, quicker ways of increasing our volume of production. In many lines of production, more production can be got out of the existing labour force and the existing buildings, plant and machinery without the need for longer hours or physical strain.

This has been proved beyond any shadow of doubt in many of our factories up and down the country. "By a keen study of methods, and by good team work in re-organisation, remarkable results have been obtained, yielding 20, 30, or even 50 per cent. increase in output with lowered costs and higher pay for the operatives. These overhauls have consisted of a careful review of every aspect of working method in the factory, using all the resources of the meangement of every factory, using all the resources of the management, of experts, and of the operatives. It has been a real job of work, but it has "In all the most successful cases there has been a close working

co-operation and exchange of ideas and information between the managements and the operatives. This is the quickest way to increase our productivity and our production. It is simply applying to all our production the practice of the best. We must spread the knowledge and the practice throughout each of our industries. Old-fashioned ways and methods are not good enough to meet up-to-date needs and modern competition.

up-to-date needs and modern competition. "I regard this as the very urgent next stage in the recovery of our pre-war standards of living, and I have discussed it with the Federation of British Industries and the Trades Union Congress, as representing the two industrial partners. I believe that this is a matter which can best be dealt with by the two partners in industry, and I am glad to know that they are now taking in hand the question of organising parallel and co-ordinated action to bring about as specific ways possible the widest practicable improvement about as speedily as possible the widest practicable improvement of productivity.

'This is a matter which each of the two partners can probably best tackle in its own way, though it is most necessary, if full value is to be derived from the work of each, that they should proceed on the basis of mutual understanding. I am glad to say that representatives of both partners have expressed themselves as in agreement with this cour.e of action, and as fully aware of the urgency of the problem.

"The Government will continue to provide all the help and facilities it can. In its general information work, it will seek to create a clearer and wider appreciation among all sections of the public of the general nature of the measures for which the national situation calls.

## COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY.

#### PANEL ON HUMAN FACTORS.

As indicated in an article published on page 14 of the January, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE, the Committee on Industrial Pro-ductivity, appointed by the Lord President of the Council, have set up a Panel on Human Factors under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster "to advise the Committee regarding the direc-tions in which productivity could be increased by the application tions in which productivity could be increased by the application of research into the human factors in industry, and to make recom-mendations for further researches in this field where called for." The first meeting of the Panel was held on 2nd February when it

was decided to set up a Research Advisory Group consisting of representatives of the Medical Research Council, independent institutions engaged in research in the social sciences, and Depart-ments of applied psychology in certain Universities to advise the Panel on matters of research and on the availability of research workers. The Panel were impressed at an early stage by the lack of workers with practical experience in the field of the social sciences and turned their attention to the means by which the number of workers could be increased and their training undertaken. In the circumstances, it was decided that the first stage of the work

should be to arrange for existing research institutions to undertake a series of investigations covering points on which it was importtake a series of investigations covering points on which it was import-ant to get more scientific knowledge, and providing opportunities in the conduct of the investigations for training additional field workers. Accordingly, the Panel invited proposals for research projects from the Research Advisory Group and, after considera-tion, advised the Lord President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchanger in foreur of the following investigations of the Exchequer in favour of the following investigations being undertaken: (a) Productivity in Royal Ordnance Factories; (b) the study of work design and measurement of human performance ; (c) the study of an engineering firm, to investigate the effect of different methods of payment, joint consultation procedures, methods of communication within the firm and inter-management methods of communication within the firth and inter-inhangementagement relations; (d) the methods of disseminating knowledge; (e) the status, selection and training of foremen; (f) methods of joint consultation in industry generally; (g) the effect on production of the size of the unit of work; and (h) the effect on productivity of the increasing age of workers. These investigations will be undertaken by the Medical Research Council (the Industrial Particle Particle Combined Control of the Size Council (the Industrial Particle Council (the Industrial Health Research Board and the Cambridge Applied Psychology Unit), the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and the Nuffield Research Unit, Cambridge. Responsibility for supervising the completion of these projects and for making grants towards their cost will be undertaken by the Medical Research Council.

In addition to the projects mentioned above, certain activities of the British Institute of Management have been co-ordinated with the programme of the Panel and a number of further projects from University Departments are under consideration. The Panel have now turned their attention to more direct methods for improving industrial productivity by the wider adoption of techniques in the field of management and human relations which have already proved valuable.

#### **EMPLOYMENT OF SPARE-TIME** WORKERS.

September, 1948.

#### LOCAL SCHEMES TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has invited the 378 Local Employment Committees attached to Employment Exchanges to consider whether there is scope in their areas for schemes for the use of spare-time work, in order to help the national economic effort by enabling public-spirited volunteers to make a direct personal contribution.

Letters received by the Ministry indicate clearly that there are a considerable number of men and women in different parts of the country who would like to undertake some work useful to the nation, but can do it only (a) in leisure hours after their normal day's work; (b) at times which do not fit into the usual arrangements for organised part-time shift work; or (c) if it can be done in or very near their own homes. It is clearly desirable that offers of national service of this kind should be used to the full, but the extent to which it is practicable to do so depends on the varying circumstances of particular localities. Any schemes for organising spare-time work are therefore bound to be local in form and scope, and it is for this reason that the Minister has referred the matter

A memorandum which has been sent to all these Committees A memorandum which has been sent to all these Committees invites them and their women's sub-committees to consider, in the light of their expert and intimate knowledge of the industries and circumstances of their areas, whether there is scope for local schemes for the use of part-time or spare-time labour. Where Local Employment Committees think that there is such scope, they are asked to do what they can to starting and they are asked to do what they can to stimulate the starting and development of schemes, with the co-operation of employers, trade unions and the Local Offices of the Ministry. The memorandum states that the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, as well as the Women's Consultative Committee of the Ministry, have been consulted and concur in the action proposed. It is emphasized that recomised terms and conditions proposed. It is emphasised that recognised terms and conditions of employment must be observed for work under the schemes, and that care should be taken to avoid the possibility of full time Some suggestions and examples of what is already being done

are set out in the memorandum for the assistance of the Local Committees. These include the preparation by Employment Exchanges of lists of persons prepared to do work in their spare time, the organisation in textile mills and in some establishments in other industries of special evening or other part-time shifts to enable them to recruit female labour available only at these times, and the making of arrangements for certain types of productive work to be carried out in institutes and other similar buildings in small towns and villages, thus tapping labour resources and making use of premises which would otherwise probably remain unused.

# INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION.

In her address at the opening of the Congress the President and that the trade unions had given a full measure of co-operation and effort in planning and helping to carry into effect the proand effort in planning and helping to carry into effect the pro-gramme of national recovery. Through these efforts real progress had already been made towards recovery. Production had in-creased, export trades were expanding and coal was being sent to help the European Recovery Programme. At home essential food and household commodities had been efficiently distributed. The health of the nation was never better. Much, however, re-mained to be done. Workshop machinery for joint consultation between workers and managements must be developed for the purpose of removing the obstacles to increased production which exist within the factories. Joint consultative and advisory machinery which had been developed at the highest executive levels had demonstrated the wisdom, experience and insight that ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENTIAL REHABILI-TATION CENTRES. The Ministry of Labour and National Service are setting up Industrial Rehabilitation Centres in different parts of the United Kingdom to give men and women who have got out of touch with working conditions, through absences caused by sickness or levels had demonstrated the wisdom, experience and insight that the workers' representatives could bring to bear upon the study of their industries' needs and potentialities of development. She deplored the hostility of employers' organisations toward the setting up of the development councils recommended by various working parties. Constant exhortation to the workers to work harder and longer without paying attention to the many other factors which affected production deteated its purpose. These exhortations, with their implied criticism and reproach, caused intense irritation. Too little attention was given to other factors For several years past, a residential Industrial Rehabilitation which affected production and which must be dealt with if higher output in terms of the numbers employed were to be attained.

accident, or through long unemployment, an opportunity to become gradually accustomed to the mental and physical exertions of a full day's work, and to regain their confidence to tackle a job, either of the kind which they were doing before they became disabled or unemployed or of some other kind for which they are now more suited

For several years past, a residential Industrial Rehabilitation Centre, for the "reconditioning" of men who have left hospital but are not fit immediately for full-time employment or vocational training, has been in operation at Egham, Surrey. The experiment has so justified itself that some time ago the Ministry began to make preparations for the establishment of six other residential Centres on similar lines. There is, however, great difficulty in securing premises and adapting them for this purpose. In view of this, the Ministry decided as an interim measure to utilise some of the accommodation which has become available at certain Government Training Centres as non-residential Rehabilitation Government Training Centres as non-residential Rehabilitation Centres. Centres have already been opened at Birmingham, Coventry, Felling-on-Tyne, Manchester (Denton), Leicester, and Cardiff. It is planned to open shortly seven other centres in large ndustrial towns in various parts of the country.

The course at the new units will be broadly on the lines of the course given at the Egham Centre, the objects being :—(a) To restore to fitness and confidence persons who, although not in need of active medical treatment, are not fit for full-time employ-ment; (b) to discover by observation and tests and with medical during the term of the result for the second advice what are the personal factors impeding satisfactory settle-ment in employment, and what types of employment are most likely to lead to permanent resettlement; and (c) to give guidance to placing officers of the Ministry about the effect of a disability

to placing officers of the Ministry about the effect of a disability on an individual's working capacity. A leaflet explaining the scheme is being issued for distribution to employers, industrial medical officers, hospitals, after-care officers, voluntary social work organisations dealing with the disabled, and other bodies in contact with persons needing indus-trial rehabilitation. Another leaflet is being provided for dis-tribution to intending applicants for the Course.

The Eightieth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Margate on 6th September, 1948, and the four following days. The President was Miss Florence Hancock, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 847. The number of organisations represented was 188 and the approximate membership represented was 7,791,000, including about 1,220,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of 251,000 as compared with the total repre-

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1948 and 1947 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions:—

	1	948 Cons	gress.	1947 Congress.					
Trade Group.	No. of Unions.		Member- ship.	No. of Unions.		Member- ship.			
Mining and Quarrying Railways	4 3	118 42	603,764 625,245	5 3	112 41	564,611 611,912			
Transport (other than Railways) Shipbuilding	10 4	96 16	1,374,264 121,449	10 4	94 16	1,338,903 122,977			
Engineering, Found- ing and Vehicle Building	27	83	1,211,376	27	82	1,166,127			
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades Building, Woodwork-	20	41	187,829	20	41	185,819			
ing and Furnishing Printing and Paper	20 14	53 40	587,241 237,009	18 14 8	51 38 32	552,823 214,202 146,566			
Cotton Textiles (other than Cotton)	8 23	32 33	149,472 107,669	23	35	107,781			
Clothing Leather and Boot and Shoe	5	21 17	172,758 116,380	5	20 18	170,357 115,590			
Glass, Pottery, Chemi- cals, Food, etc.	16	62	480,664	16	64 11	504,810 124,400			
Agriculture Public Employees Civil Service	1 4 7	11 24 53	129,400 213,793 424,907	1 4 7	25 55	192,753 415,547			
Non-Manual Workers General Workers	12 4	45 60	217,151 831,099	12 4	39 63	203,867 801,352			
Totals	188	847	7,791,470	187	837	7,540,397			

Many of the present difficulties arose from a shortage of man-More women were needed in industry, but the problem oower. of bringing more women into industry could not be solved without consideration of factory conditions. If married women desired to go into industry, adequate day nurseries and home helps should available

Emphasis was now being laid upon the necessity of raising output per head, and there were people who made this a ground for a demand that hours should be increased. There was no scientific basis for the old-fashioned view that to obtain increased output it was merely necessary to lengthen working hours. In many of the more important manufacturing industries in this country the average hours of labour worked to-day exceeded 45 per week for all workers, including women and young persons. A crude computation of output on the basis of numbers employed was meaningless unless account was taken of the number of working hours lost through sickness, accidents and other causes of involuntary absence. The loss of industrial man-hours through ill-health was very many times as great as that due to strikes and lock-outs.

Nevertheless, the waste of productive effort resulting from unofficial strikes was considerable. In the first six months of this year over 1,000 industrial disputes had resulted in a loss of more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million working days. While these figures were in marked that  $1_2$  minion working days. While these figures were in marked contrast to the large number of working days lost through indus-trial disputes in the first two years after the first world war, and although the great body of trade unionists showed a high sense of discipline and loyalty, the disloyalty and irresponsibility of a

#### September, 1948.

# minority who allowed themselves to be involved in unofficial strikes could not be condoned. She was sure that the Congress would emphatically condemn active mischief-makers who were ever on the alert to magnify every grievance or ground of com-plaint. The movement had achieved many of its objectives and plaint. The movement had achieved many of its objectives and had reached a stage where it must recognise and accept responsi-bilities. It was the duty of individual workers to resist attempts to intensify difficulties arising in union negotiations. Similar difficulties were to be seen in international affairs.

Although none had striven harder than the British representatives in the World Federation of Trade Unions to clear up misunderstandings and causes of conflict, relations with the World Federa-tion had become a matter of serious concern. Commenting on the proposed Anglo-American industrial consultations, the Presi-dent said that the trade union movement was anxious to take advantage of every opportunity of seeing what other countries claimed to be doing better in the field of industrial production than

was being done in this country. The Congress, after a discussion regarding unofficial strikes, passed a resolution declaring its determination to expose and defeat those elements in the trade union movement whose activities, if unchecked, would result in undermining the progressive advance of social, economic and industrial emancipation. Following an address by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on

the need for increasing productivity, in which he said that all available man-power was being used and a stage had been reached at which it was only possible to increase the volume of production by producing more per man-year per head, there was a discussion on the General Council's report on the problems of securing increased productivity.

A composite resolution was carried urging that persons appointed to administer nationalised industries at all levels should be chosen on the basis of proved ability and belief in the policy of national-

Another composite resolution was carried urging the Government to expedite the formation and operation of development councils in all appropriate industries.

A resolution was carried instructing the General Council to sponsor the setting up of a joint advisory council for the Post Office, upon which representatives of the recognised staff associa-tions would sit in equal number and status with Government nominees, for the purpose of advising the Post Office Board. A somewhat similar resolution urging equal representation for

the workers on all committees set up to carry out agricultural plans, and another calling for more representation of health workers on committees appointed under the National Health Service, were remitted to the General Council.

A resolution urging legislation to make joint consultative ommittees compulsory throughout industry was also remitted

committees computery throughout industry was also reinfield to the General Council for consideration. An amended resolution was passed placing on record the Con-gress's appreciation of the contribution made by all engaged in the iron and steel industries towards national recovery, but rejecting the request that the Government should be urged to resort to special emergency measures to achieve the nationalisation of these industries.

The General Council's report on the economic situation and its policy on wages, prices and profits were debated and a composite resolution wages, prices and profits were depated and a com-posite resolution was carried urging the Government to take more effective action to control prices, to maintain and, if need be, to extend cost-of-living subsidies and to impose a stricter limitation on profits. A composite resolution calling for statutory control of profits and dividends was defeated.

Other subjects which were considered and upon which resolu-tions were passed included conditions in offices, the use of ordnance factories in the production of scarce goods, attracting labour to the land, university education, cleaner coal, the extension of trading with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and freedom and democracy in Greece. A statement on peace was adopted. A number of other resolutions were remitted to the General

Council for consideration.

Council for consideration. The Congress was addressed by the Secretary of State for War, representing the Labour Party, and by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the Co-operative Union Ltd. Mr. David Morse, the Director General of the International Labour Office, also spoke

to the Congress. Mr. Will Lawther, president of the National Union of Mine-workers and a member of the General Council, was elected Chair-man for the forthcoming year.

## COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

#### EARNINGS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1948.

A Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries for the second quarter of 1948 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the second quarter of 1948 produced 1.1 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal. The Statement contains information with regard to cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind during the period, and a summary of this information is given in the Table in the next column.

Earnings of Coal Miners in Second Quarter of 1948.

L'IN HELONOIDEREL		der- und.	Sur	face.	All Workers		
Earnings per Manshift worked (all ages) :	s. 34 1	d. 1·4 4·3	23	d. 0·9 1·8	s. 31 1	d. 5.5 3.7	
Total	35	5.7	24	2.7	32	9.2	
Average Weekly Earnings per Wage-earner (all ages) :	168 6	4 9	124 6	11 2	158 6	777	
Total	175	1	131	1	165	2	
A 10 YO M REAL PROPERTY AND A			TO A CHARTER OF THE		2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4		

Similar figures are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 28s. 5.9d. in Bristol and Somerset and 29s. 11.6d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 37s. 4.6d. in Nottinghamshire and 37s. 6.1d. in Leicestershire. The average weekly earnings ranged from 146s. 2d. in Cannock Chase and 147s. 2d. in Shropshire to 188s. 5d. in Leicestershire and 194s. 10d. in South Derbyshire.

and 194s. 10d. in South Derbyshire. The estimated average earnings, including the value of allow-ances in kind, for all *adult* male workers in collieries in Great Britain during the quarter amounted to 34s. 5d. per man-shift worked and 173s. 6d. per week. Similar figures for each quarter of 1947 and for the first quarter of 1948 were given on page 266 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August

August

# PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING. Etc.

In articles published in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 130), and in earlier issues, particulars were given of a number of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departare described briefly in the following paragraphs. Unless other-wise stated, copies may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry

Coal Mining,—A new leaflet (P.L.297) has been issued by the Ministry in collaboration with the National Coal Board, entitled. "If you want a job with good money and a guaranteed future ....". This leaflet contains information about wages and conditions in

This leaflet contains information about wages and conditions in the coal mining industry and is primarily designed to interest men recently demoblised from H.M. Forces. *Agriculture.*—A folder (P.L.301), entitled : "Not just 'getting a living'—Farm work is living," has been issued by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. It outlines briefly the conditions of work and rates of pay for farm workers, including workers employed by the Agricultural Employ-ment Committee civil Service.—Information regarding rates of pay and con-

ditions of service for young women employed in the Civil Service in the Greater London Area as shorthand-typists, copy typists, clerical assistants and machine assistants is contained in leaflet P.L.302, entitled : "An Invitation from the Civil Service," which has been issued by the Ministry and the Civil Service, which The Ministry have issued a further leaflet (P.L.307), entitled : "Opportunities in the Civil Service," which contains similar ormation for girls under 18 years of age and is obtainable at

Youth Employment Bureaux. Ministry of Labour and National Service.—A leaflet (P.L.300), entitled : "A Service to Industry," contains a short description of the functions of the Ministry and of the various services offered at Local Employment Exchanges, Appointments Offices and Regional Offices. Appended to the leaflet is a list of other leaflets and pamphlets relating to the work of the Ministry, copies of which cop he obtained from Employment Exchanges or the Ministry's can be obtained from Employment Exchanges or the Ministry' Public Relations Department (St. James's Square, London, S.W.1)

Public Relations Department (St. James's Square, London, S.W.1). Vocational Training.—The Ministry have issued a leaflet (P.L.156, revised), bringing up to date the information about the Government Vocational Training Scheme contained in leaflet P.L.156 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1945, page 110). Education.—The Ministry of Education have prepared a revised edition of a pamphlet, entitled : "Teaching as a Career (England and Wales)," for the use of men and women released from H.M. Forces and other National Service. The developments in educa-tion provided for by the Education Act, 1944, the consequent need for more teachers, and the personal qualities and qualifica-tions required by teachers are briefly described. The pamphlet then furnishes a short general guide to the available courses of then furnishes a short general guide to the available courses of training for teaching, followed by sections dealing with emergency courses of training for teaching in primary and secondary schools, for teachers of technical or commercial subjects in colleges and schools of technology or commerce and for the teaching of some particular subjects; the conditions on which financial assistance is granted during training are indicated. The concluding section of the pamphlet sets out the conditions of employment, salaries and pensions of teachers. Copies of this pamphlet can be pur-chased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

# CONSULTATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY.

#### ISSUE OF REFERENCE HANDBOOK.

The Central Office of Information have prepared a handbook entitled "Government and Industry, A Survey of Machinery for Consultation and Co-operation," which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Number Two of a series of Reference Handbooks, price 9d. net (10d. post free). This handbook gives a summary account of the machinery in operation for consulta-tion between the Government and the two sides of industry, with

special reference to economic planning on a national scale. The introduction to the handbook points out that to make national planning a success it is essential that Government and industry should be able to consult each other, so that quick, agreed decisions can be taken in dealing with the country's economic problems. Great advances are, it is stated, being made towards such co-operation. The handbook describes the arrangements for consultation operative at the end of March, 1948, many of which were introduced during the war while others have be established since.

established since. The first part of the handbook describes the representative bodies which deal with national economic planning problems. General economic planning problems are the concern of the Economic Planning Board, set up in July, 1947, under the chair-manship of the Chief Planning Officer to H.M. Government. The membership of the Board consists of three employers, three trade unionists, the Permanent Secretaries of the Government Departments chiefly concerned, and certain expert members; and their functions are to advise the Government on the best use of the national economic resources, both for the realisation of a long-term plan and for remedial measures against immediate difficulties

Production problems are considered by the National Production Advisory Council on Industry, which includes representatives of industry appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from nominations by the Federation of British Industries, the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress. Advice on local production problems is furnished by the Regional Boards for Industry and their District Committee, on which also both sides of industry are represented.

As regards labour problems, the National Joint Advisory Council was set up in 1939 and reconstituted in 1946 to advise on matters in which employers and reconstituted in 1940 to advice of infatters in which employers and workers have a common interest and to provide for closer consultation between the Government and organised industry; the Council also provides a channel through which the Government can make available to both sides of industry confidential information concerning Government policy and the national economic position. The Joint Consultative Committee was set up in 1940 and reconstituted in 1946 as the Executive Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council. (The activi-ties of the Council are reviewed from time to time in this GAZETTE -see for example page 259 of last month's issue.) Local Employ-ment Committees were established in 1917; their function is to bring Employment Exchanges into close touch with employers and workpeople in their respective areas, to secure for the Ministry of Labour and National Service the full benefit of their local wledge, and, in general, to advise on any matters arising out of the work of the Exchanges.

Reference is made in this part of the handbook to a proposal by the Government that existing arrangements for the considera-tion of Scottish questions should be supplemented by the con-vening of a Scottish Economic Conference to meet regularly under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for Scotland for the exchange of information and for consultation with regard to Scottish economic affairs. This Conference has since been estab-lished (see page 268 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

The second part of the handbook describes the consultative bodies which deal with problems common to industry as a whole and those which deal with the problems of particular industries. Consultative bodies of the former type include the Fuel Efficiency. Committee and its Sub-Committees and the Regional Fuel Efficiency Committees; the National Youth Employment Council and the London Regional Advisory Councils for Youth Employand the Diableh Regional Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled. A brief account is given of the numerous con-sultative bodies which are concerned with the problems particular to the building and civil engineering and building materials in-dustries, the engineering, iron and steel, and shipbuilding industries, and agriculture and agriculture.

The addresses of the Secretaries, and in some cases the Chair-ten, of various joint consultative bodies are set out in appendices to the handbook

## NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT, 1946.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Minister of National Insurance has appointed Miss Florence Hancock, C.B.E., and Mr. C. R. Dale to be members of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in place of Dame Anne Loughlin, D.B.E., and Mr. F. Wolstencroft, C.B.E., who have resigned owing to pressure of other work. The appointment and the functions and membership of the Council were noticed in the December, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE (page 408).



# "His disability has been no disadvantage"

writes MAJOR E. J. DUNSCOMBE, Managing Director of a large firm of Opticians

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"FOR some time now I have wanted to let you know how very satisfactorily Mr. X — has settled into his new duties. He has shown himself most keen and adaptable, and we consider ourselves fortunate in acquiring him.

"As for his war disability, this has definitely been no dis-advantage to his work. Indeed, from our standpoint, I might almost say it was an asset to have someone who has so successfully surmounted an injury which could have been a permanent handicap. "I would like to express admiration for the discernment

shown in submitting Mr. X - to us for consideration, and would add that when we have other vacancies to fill we shall come to you with the fullest confidence."

This letter from Major E. J. Dunscombe, the Managing Director of a large firm of Opticians, is one of many flowing into Appointments Offices all over the country.

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registered anywhere in the United Kingdom, for vacancies in the executive, managerial and administrative field.

In the three years since VE-day, more than 70,000 executive posts have been successfully filled by the Appointments Department, often at short notice

For highly qualified technical and scientific personnel — engineers, scientists, architects, etc. — appointments are dealt with centrally, in London, by the specialist staff of the Technical and Scientific Register, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8020

14 LINKED APPOINTMENTS OFFICES COVER THE NATION'S POTENTIAL EXECUTIVE MANPOWER Issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Dept., 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.I



#### NATIONAL INSURANCE.

#### **INSURANCE OF SHARE FISHERMEN.**

After presenting their Report to the Minister of National Insurance on the insurance of share fishermen, the National Insurance Advisory Committee were asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amend-ment Regulations, 1948, which are to implement the Committee's

These Regulations, 1946, which are to hippenent the Committee s recommendations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 229.) These Regulations provide that, in general, share fishermen not employed under a contract of service shall nevertheless be insured as employed persons under the National Insurance Scheme. Such share fishermen are to be treated as being employed by the owner

share fishermen are to be treated as being employed by the owner of their fishing vessel and the employer's contribution is to be deducted from the gross earnings of the vessel. The Regulations will revoke the National Insurance (Share Fishermen) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (see page 230 of the July issue of this GAZETTE), but substantially incorporate their provisions. The present preliminary draft contains also additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit by there for the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit by share fisher-

Copies of the draft Regulations may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

# RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE ISLE OF MAN.

By an Order-in-Council entitled the National Insurance (Isle of Man Reciprocal Agreement) Order, 1948, which was made on 5th August under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and came into operation on 9th August, full force and effect have been given in Great Britain to the provisions of an agreement relating to National Insurance made in July between the Minister of National Insurance and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, with the advice and concent of the Isle of Man Brend of Man, with the advice and consent of the Isle of Man Board of Social Services. The Order also modifies, as necessary, the National Insurance Act in its application to persons affected by the agreement.

The agreement, which is reproduced in a Schedule to the Order, provides for full reciprocity, as from 5th July, 1948, between the systems of insurance established by the National Insurance Act, 1946, in Great Britain and the National Insurance (Isle of Man) Act, 1948, in the Isle of Man. In particular, facts as to insurance, residence, employment, contributions paid (including contribu-tions credited or treated as paid), exceptions from liability to pay contributions, and benefit claimed in one country are to be treated as if they had been the same facts in the other country. The reciprocal arrangements are, however, subject to the provision that appeals from decisions given under the Acts (including decisions as to claims for benefit) are to be made, and questions as to the review of decisions raised, in the country in which the decisions were given. The agreement, also, does not confer a right to double benefit or a right to receive unemployment benefit in the Isle of Man in respect of any day of unemployment occurring before 3rd January, 1949. The Minister of National Insurance and the Isle of Man Board

of Social Services are to determine from time to time the procedure appropriate for the purposes of the agreement. The Minister, with the consent of the Treasury, and the Lieutenant-Governor, or Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice and consent of the Board, are to make such financial adjustments between the National Insurance Fund and the Manx National Insurance Fund as they may agree to be necessary. The agreement may be terminated by either side on giving not less than six months' The agreement may

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#### ASSISTANCE BOARD.

#### **REPORT FOR 1947.**

The Report of the Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1947, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7502), price 6d. net (8d. post

In introducing the Report, the Chairman points out that this will be the last Annual Report to be issued by the Board under their original name, as by the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the title has been changed to National Assistance Board as from 5th July, 1948. From this date the Board have become responsible for meeting the needs of all persons aged 16 or over, and their dependants, in so far as those needs can be met by monetary grants

monetary grants. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment assistance, which was 58,704 at the end of 1946, rose to 64,238 at the end of January, 1947, but by the end of February had dropped to 44,917. The decrease was due to the introduction of the National In-surance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1948, which enabled the Minister of National Insurance, on the recom-mendation of Courts of Referees, to authorise the grant of ex-tended unemployment insurance benefit to persons who had had at least 30 weeks of insurable work since January, 1944 (or January,

1942, in certain cases), but who had exhausted their standard unemployment benefit. The Regulations had the immediate effect of transferring a considerable number of persons from unemployment assistance to extended benefit, and the subsequent ffect of reducing the number of new applicants for assistance. The number continued to fall until September, when the figure was 28,551, subsequently rising slightly to 30,349 in December. All these figures include persons in receipt of assistance under the Regulations which extended the provisions of the Unemployment Assistance Act to persons in distress as a direct result of the war ("P.R.D." allowances); the number of such persons decreased from 1,863 at the end of 1946 to 1,085 at the end of 1947. In addition to the continuing weekly allowances covered by the foregoing figures, about 400,000 payments were made during the year to persons whose needs could be satisfied by a single payment.

The total amount paid during 1947 in unemployment assistance, including P.R.D. allowances, was £2,895,000. Excluding allowances paid in supplementation of unemployment insurance benefit, the average weekly payment was 30s. 4d. at the beginning and 30s. at the end of the year. Supplementation allowances cost about £290,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent. compared with the pravious year. The increase was due to the fort that with the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that many persons who reverted to unemployment benefit on the intro-duction of the new Regulations in February had been receiving more by way of assistance than the rate of benefit appropriate to them, and consequently needed assistance in supplementation of benefit. The average weekly number of supplementation payments rose from about 4,500 in January to over 13,000 in May, decreasing later to some 9,000 by the end of the year. The average weekly payment, which was 13s. 9d. at the beginning of the year, fell in May to 10s. 2d. and subsequently rose gradually to 11s. 10d. in December

In October, 1947, the Board carried out a sample examination of the circumstances of persons currently in receipt of unemploy-ment assistance, similar in scope to that undertaken two years before (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1946, page 249). The results of the enquiry are summarised in the Report and show that, of persons in receipt of assistance at the time of the enquiry, 35 per cent. were receiving unemployment assistance in supplementation of benefit,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. had been disqualified or suspended from benefit because of refusal or abandonment of work, and the remainder had exhausted, or were unable to qualify for, unemployment benefit and could not receive extended benefit. Nearly 58 per cent. of the recipients were 45 years of age or over and some 30 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women were classified by the Ministry of Labour and National Service as unsuitable for ordinary employment. More than 64 per cent, of the males and 52 per cent, of the females had had no employment during the preceding twelve months, apart from short periods of employment lasting four days or less.

The number of supplementary pensions in payment at the end of 1947 was 521,494 (including 48,620 paid to widows under 60 years of age), compared with 570,552 (including 45,277 paid to widows) at the end of the preceding year. The average weekly payment for all classes rose from 6s. 7d. at the end of 1946 to 7s 11d in December 1047 7s. 11d. in December, 1947. Full administration of the Non-Contributory Old Age Pension

Scheme was taken over by the Board at the end of March, 1947, at which date the number of pensions in payment was nearly 429,000. The number increased steadily and by the end of the year had reached 441,606, including 16,639 paid to blind pensioners under 70 years of age. The rise in the number of claims for pensions is ascribed to the increase in the old age pension rates in October, 1946, and the corresponding increase in the figure of yearly means within which a person may be entitled to a pension. The Report states that the increase represents a reversal, probably temporary only, of the decline in the number of non-contributory pensions which has been shown since the introduction of contributory old age pensions in 1926.

The Report gives an account of the activities of the Board, in conjunction with the War Office, the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments, in assisting the resettlement of Poles. The functions assigned to the Board under the provisions of the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, inunder the provisions of the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, in-cluded, as a temporary measure, the granting of allowances to specified categories of Poles and their dependants, and the pro-vision of accommodation in camps, hostels and other residential establishments, and of welfare arrangements. During 1947, six camps, accommodating about 4,000 persons, came under the direct administration of the Board, but many Poles and their dependants were still being provided with accommodation by the War Office at the end of the year.

The Report describes briefly the agency work undertaken by the Board on behalf of certain Government Departments, in con-nection with contributory old age pensions, the distribution of clothing, etc., to European Volunteer Workers, and the issue of tokens under the Tobacco Duty (Relief for Pensioners) Regulations, 1947. Some particulars are given of the organisation of the work of the Board and the Local Advisory Committees. At the end of 1947 there were 83 Local Advisory Committees throughout the country each consisting of 15 to 20 members, of whom two-thirds were nominated by Local Authorities or Local Employment Committees, and the remainder were persons with considerable knowledge of or interest in social services in the locality. The Committees concerned themselves with a variety of welfare problems among old people, including bad housing, ill-health, neglect and loneliness. Appendices to the Report contain statistical information relating to the activities of the Board during 1947.

The Report of the Assistance Board for Northern Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1947, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 261 of Northern

Ireland), price 6d. net (7d. post free). The Report states that the functions of the Board were extended A Council, to be known as the Gas Council, is to be established with the duties of advising the Minister of Fuel and Power on questions affecting the gas industry and relevant matters and of in 1947 by the transfer from the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of the administration of pensions paid under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936. It also states that promoting and assisting the efficient exercise and performance by Area Boards of their functions. The Council is empowered the number of agency services undertaken by the Board was increased by the Tobacco Token Scheme, under which the Board undertake, as agents for the Board of H.M. Customs and Excise, to perform services for Area Boards, when authorised to do so by the Boards, in relation to matters of common interest; to manufacture the plant required by Area Boards and to sell, supply, the issue of books of tobacco tokens to those persons whose appli instal, repair, maintain, or remove such plant; to manufacture gas and coke fittings (except for export), and to sell or supply tions have been approved by the Post Office. The work of the Board was affected by the National Insurance them ; and to initiate a programme of research in matters affecting

(Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1947, which were made by the Ministry of Labour and Members of the Gas Council and the Area Boards will be appointed by the Minister of Fuel and Power from among persons National Insurance on 6th January. These Regulations enabled benefit to be paid, for days of unemployment after 10th February, to applicants who had exhausted their benefit rights and whose qualified by experience and proved capacity in gas supply, in-dustrial, commercial or financial matters, applied science, adminis-tration, the organisation of workers, or, in the case of Area Boards, applications for extended benefit were recommended by a Local Tribunal. An immediate effect of the Regulations was to transfer local government. In addition to the chairman and deputy chairman, membership of the Gas Council will consist of the many applicants from unemployment assistance paid by the Board to extended benefit paid by the Ministry of Labour and National holders for the time being of the office of chairman of Area Boards. Membership of each Area Board will include not less than six nor Insurance ; at the same time, applicants who would otherwise have claimed assistance as their ordinary benefit became exhausted more than eight members, with the addition of one other member who will be the person holding for the time being the office of were enabled to claim extended benefit. The number of applicants for unemployment assistance fell from 4,600 in January to 1,364 chairman of the Gas Consultative Council to be established for in December, 1947, while the number of applicants for supple-mentation grants increased during the same period from 100 to 1,456. A Gas Consultative Council is to be established in each area The increase in applications for these grants is ascribed in part to the fact that a substantial number of the applicants were receiving less covered by an Area Board, not later than six months after the vesting date, for the purpose of considering and reporting to the in extended benefit than they had been getting as assistance and would be expected therefore to apply for supplementation grants, and partly to the growing inclination of benefit applicants to apply Area Board on any matter affecting the supply of gas in the area, including the variation of tariffs and the provision of new or improved services and facilities. The Council will consist of a chair-man and not less than twenty nor more than thirty other members, also for supplementation grants. The total amount paid in 1947 as unemployment assistance was £154,895, as compared with appointed by the Minister, of whom a proportion are to be members of local authorities and the remainder are to be representative of commerce, industry, labour and the general interests of gas con-£227,643 in 1946. The Report gives a summary of the results of an enquiry into the circumstances and conditions of unemployment assistance applicants at the end of 1946, similar to that relating to sumers and others interested in the development of gas in the area. supplementary pensioners which was described in the Report for The undertakings which are to be transferred to public ownership previous year.

under the Act comprise gas undertakings authorised by enact-ments; undertakings not so authorised but providing supplies of gas of which the whole or main part is taken by consumers other than the supplying undertakings or their subsidiaries ; and companies (not being private companies) with one or more subsidiary gas undertakings and having at least 75 per cent, of their assets represented by the sccurities of such subsidiaries. The Act does not apply to the National Coal Board or the British Transport Commission. The Area Board and the National Coal Board are. owever, required to co-ordinate their activities wherever the latter Board operate coke oven gas plants. The property, rights, liabilities and obligations of all undertakings within the scope of the Act are to vest, on a date to be appointed by the Minister, not earlier than 1st April, 1949, in such Area Boards as he may determine or, in certain circumstances, in the Gas Council. Pro-

As regards supplementary pensions, the Report states that, after the heavy fall in the number of these pensions in October, 1946, which followed the introduction of higher pension rates, 1946, which followed the introduction of higher pension rates, the number of applicants remained almost constant, the average for 1947 being 9,261. The total amount paid as supplementary pensions in 1947 was £262,643, compared with £1,294,045 in 1946. The average weekly rate of supplementary pension was 11s. in 1947, compared with 9s. 3d. towards the end of 1946 ; the increase is ascribed to the higher scale rates for children which came into force in December of the latter year. The total amount paid in 1947 as old age pensions after the trans-fer to the Board of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act on 1st April was £1,414,184; the number of pensions taken over on that date was about 31,000 The Report gives some account of the welfare functions of the Board and of the work of Advisory Committees and Appeal Tribunals during 1947. vision is made for compensation to holders of securities, local authorities, Electricity Boards and other undertakings affected.

# NATIONAL SERVICE ACT, 1948.

The National Service Act, 1948,\* which received the Royal The National Service Act, 1948,\* which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, comes into force on 1st January, 1949, on which date the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1947, will be repealed. During its passage through Parliament, the Bill, of which a brief summary was published on page 227 of the July issue of this GAZETTE, received minor drafting amendments only. The Act, which is a consolidating measure, reproduces the law contained in the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1947, and so much of the law contained in the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, as relates to persons called up for service after 31st December, 1948.

#### GAS ACT, 1948.

The Gas Act, 1948,† which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, provides for the transfer to public ownership of undertakings in Great Britain engaged in the manufacture and supply of gas and coke

For the purposes of the Act, Great Britain will be divided into twelve areas, for each of which an Area Board is to be established whose duties will be to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system in the area for the supply of gas and coke (other than metallurgical coke) and for recovering by-products obtained in the process of manufacturing gas. In addition to manufacturing and supplying gas and coke in their

\* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 64. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free). † 11 and 12 Geo, 6. Ch. 67. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 2s. net (2s. 3d. post free).

ASSISTANCE BOARD FOR NORTHERN IRELAND. REPORT FOR 1947. Areas, Area Boards are empowered to sell, hire, or otherwise supply or, where necessary, manufacture gas and coke fittings and to instal, repair, maintain or remove them. They are required to promote the welfare, health and safety of persons in their em-ployment and to make provision for advancing their skill by providing or assisting to provide facilities for training and eduproviding, or assisting to provide, facilities for training and edu-cation or by other means. They are also to reduce so far as practicable the price and avoid undue preference in the supply of gas and coke

> The Act provides that, except where adequate machinery already exists, the Gas Council shall seek consultation with the appropriate organisations with a view to establishing and maintaining machinery for the settlement by negotiation or arbitration of Boards and Gas Council. The Area Boards and the Gas Council are required to take similar action with a view to the promotion and encouragement of measures affecting the safety, health and welfare of staff and the discussion of other matters, including efficiency in operation. It will be the duty of every Area Board to comply with any agreement as to terms and conditions of employment made by the Gas Council under these provisions, and copies of all agreements, or variants of agreements, are to be sent to the Minister of Fuel and Power and the Minister of Labour and National Service. Provision is also made regarding pension rights, the continuance of co-partnership schemes and the payment of compensation to officers of gas undertakings adversely affected by the transfer.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

#### REGULATION AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948,\* which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, provides for regulating the mesh of fishing nets; for licensing fishing in the North Sea; and for giving financial assistance, or further financial assistance, to inshore fishermen and persons desiring to engage in the inshore fishing industry, to co-operative societies and organisations of fishermen, and to the Herring Industry Board. It also provides for certain amendments to the Herring Industry Acts, 1935 to 1944 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, page 123). The Act stipulates that, as from a date to be appointed, no

\* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 51. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d. net (6d. post free).

## NATIONAL INSURANCE.

## INSURANCE OF SHARE FISHERMEN.

After presenting their Report to the Minister of National Insurance on the insurance of share fishermen, the National Insur-ance Advisory Committee were asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amend ment Regulations, 1948, which are to implement the Committee's recommendations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 229.)

These Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 229.) These Regulations provide that, in general, share fishermen not employed under a contract of service shall nevertheless be insured as employed persons under the National Insurance Scheme. Such share fishermen are to be treated as being employed by the owner of their fishing vessel and the employer's contribution is to be deducted from the gross earnings of the vessel.

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# ASSISTANCE BOARD.

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The Report states that the functions of the Board were extended in 1947 by the transfer from the Ministry of Labour and National in 1947 by the transfer from the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of the administration of pensions paid under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936. It also states that the number of agency services undertaken by the Board was increased by the Tobacco Token Scheme, under which the Board undertake, as agents for the Board of H.M. Customs and Excise, the issue of books of tobacco tokens to those persons whose appli-cations have been approved by the Post Office. The work of the Board was affected by the National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1947, which were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance on 6th January. These Regulations enabled benefit to be paid, for days of unemployment after 10th February, to applications who had exhausted their benefit rights and whose applications for extended benefit were recommended by a Local

ations for extended benefit were recommended by a Local nal. An immediate effect of the Regulations was to transfer Tribunal many applicants from unemployment assistance paid by the Board to extended benefit paid by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance; at the same time, applicants who would otherwise have claimed assistance as their ordinary benefit became exhausted were enabled to claim extended benefit. The number of applicants have claime were enabled to claim extended benefit. The number of applicants for unemployment assistance fell from 4,600 in January to 1,364 in December, 1947, while the number of applicants for supple-mentation grants increased during the same period from 100 to 1,456. The increase in applications for these grants is ascribed in part to the fact that a substantial number of the applicants were receiving less in extended benefit than they had been getting as assistance and would be expected therefore to apply for supplementation grants, and partly to the growing inclination of benefit applicants to apply also for supplementation grants. The total amount paid in 1947 as unemployment assistance was £154,895, as compared with £227,643 in 1946. The Report gives a summary of the results of an enquiry into the circumstances and conditions of unemployment assistance applicants at the end of 1946, similar to that relating to supplementary pensioners which was described in the Report for the previous year.

under the Act comprise gas undertakings authorised by enact-ments; undertakings not so authorised but providing supplies As regards supplementary pensions, the Report states that, after the heavy fall in the number of these pensions in October, 1946, which followed the introduction of higher pension rates, the number of applicants remained almost constant, the average of gas of which the whole or main part is taken by consumers other than the supplying undertakings or their subsidiaries ; and companies (not being private companies) with one or more subsidiary gas undertakings and having at least 75 per cent, of their assets the number of applicants remained almost constant, the average for 1947 being 9,261. The total amount paid as supplementary pensions in 1947 was £262,643, compared with £1,294,045 in 1946. The average weekly rate of supplementary pension was 11s. in 1947, compared with 9s. 3d. towards the end of 1946 ; the increase is ascribed to the higher scale rates for children which came into force in December of the latter year. The total amount paid in 1947 as old age pensions after the trans-fer to the Board of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act on 1st April was £1,414,184 ; the number of pensions taken over on that date was about 31,000 The Report gives some account of the welfare functions of the represented by the securities of such subsidiaries. The Act does not apply to the National Coal Board or the British Transport sion. The Area Board and the National Coal Board are. nowever, required to co-ordinate their activities wherever the latter Board operate coke oven gas plants. The property, rights, liabilities and obligations of all undertakings within the scope of the Act are to vest, on a date to be appointed by the Minister, not earlier than 1st April, 1949, in such Area Boards as he may determine or, in certain circumstances, in the Gas Council. Provision is made for compensation to holders of securities, local authorities, Electricity Boards and other undertakings affected.

The Report gives some account of the welfare functions of the Board and of the work of Advisory Committees and Appeal Tribunals during 1947.

# NATIONAL SERVICE ACT, 1948.

The National Service Act, 1948,\* which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, comes into force on 1st January, 1949, on which date the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1947, will be repealed. During its passage through Parliament, the Bill, of which a brief summary was published on page 227 of the July issue of this GAZETTE, received minor drafting amendments only. The Act, which is a consolidating measure, reproduces the law contained in the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1947, and so much of the law contained in the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, as relates to persons called up for service after 31st December, 1948.

## GAS ACT, 1948.

The Gas Act, 1948,<sup>†</sup> which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, provides for the transfer to public ownership of undertakings in Great Britain engaged in the manufacture and supply of gas and coke

The White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948,\* which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, provides for regulating the mesh of fishing nets; for licensing fishing in the North Sea; coke. For the purposes of the Act, Great Britain will be divided into twelve areas, for each of which an Area Board is to be established whose duties will be to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system in the area for the supply of gas and coke (other than metallurgical coke) and for recovering by-products obtained in the process of manufacturing gas. In addition to manufacturing and supplying gas and coke in their and for giving financial assistance, or further financial assistance, to inshore fishermen and persons desiring to engage in the inshore fishing industry, to co-operative societies and organisations of fishermen, and to the Herring Industry Board. It also provides for certain amendments to the Herring Industry Acts, 1935 to 1944 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, page 123). The Act stipulates that, as from a date to be appointed, no \* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 64. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1s. net (1s. 2d.

post free). † 11 and 12 Geo, 6. Ch. 67. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 2s. net (2s. 3d. post free).

ASSISTANCE BOARD FOR NORTHERN IRELAND. areas, Area Boards are empowered to sell, hire, or otherwise supply or, where necessary, manufacture gas and coke fittings and to instal, repair, maintain or remove them. They are required to promote the welfare, health and safety of persons in their em-ployment and to make provision for advancing their skill by providing, or assisting to provide, facilities for training and edu-cation or by other means. They are also to reduce so far as practicable the price and avoid undue preference in the supply of gas and coke

A Council, to be known as the Gas Council, is to be established with the duties of advising the Minister of Fuel and Power on questions affecting the gas industry and relevant matters and of omoting and assisting the efficient exercise and performance / Area Boards of their functions. The Council is empowered perform services for Area Boards, when authorised to do so Boards, in relation to matters of common interest; to manufacture the plant required by Area Boards and to sell, supply, instal, repair, maintain, or remove such plant; to manufacture gas and coke fittings (except for export), and to sell or supply them; and to initiate a programme of research in matters affecting gas supply.

Members of the Gas Council and the Area Boards will be appointed by the Minister of Fuel and Power from among persons qualified by experience and proved capacity in gas supply, in-dustrial, commercial or financial matters, applied science, adminis-tration, the organisation of workers, or, in the case of Area Boards, local government. In addition to the chairman and deputy chairman, membership of the Gas Council will consist of the holders for the time being of the office of chairman of Area Boards. Membership of each Area Board will include not less than six nor more than eight members, with the addition of one other member who will be the person holding for the time being the office of chairman of the Gas Consultative Council to be established for the area

A Gas Consultative Council is to be established in each area covered by an Area Board, not later than six months after the vesting date, for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Area Board on any matter affecting the supply of gas in the area, including the variation of tariffs and the provision of new or im-proved services and facilities. The Council will consist of a chair-man and not less than twenty nor more than thirty other members, appointed by the Minister, of whom a proportion are to be members of local authorities and the remainder are to be representative of commerce, industry, labour and the general interests of gas con-sumers and others interested in the development of gas in the area. The undertakings which are to be transferred to public ownership

The Act provides that, except where adequate machinery already exists, the Gas Council shall seek consultation with the appropriate organisations with a view to establishing and maintaining machinery for the settlement by negotiation or arbitration of terms and conditions of employment of the staffs of the Area Boards and Gas Council. The Area Boards and the Gas Council are required to take similar action with a view to the promotion and encouragement of measures affecting the safety, health and welfare of staff and the discussion of other matters, including efficiency in operation. It will be the duty of every Area Board to comply with any agreement as to terms and conditions of employment made by the Gas Council under these provisions, and copies of all agreements, or variants of agreements, are to be sent to the Minister of Fuel and Power and the Minister of Labour and National Service. Provision is also made regarding pension rights, the continuance of co-partnership schemes and the payment of compensation to officers of gas undertakings adversely affected by the transfer

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

#### **REGULATION AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**

\* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 51. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d. net (6d. post free).

#### September, 1948.

# EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN JULY.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the end of July the total working population\* was 20,265,000 compared with a figure of 20,286,000 shown for the end of June. If allowance is made for the change in the scope† of the unemploy-ment figures arising out of the introduction of the new National Insurance scheme on 5th July, the decrease in the total working population during July is 33,000 (29,000 men and 4,000 women). The number of foreign workers placed in employment during July was 7,500 compared with 9,100 in June and 7,000 in May.

The size of the Forces was reduced in July by 31,000 leaving

a total of 816,000. The number of releases reported during the month was 49,000. The estimated number of men on release leave who had not yet taken up employment fell by 20,000 to 00 000

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 16th August was 298,800 compared with 282,200 at 12th July, representing at both dates about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total industrial population.\* 9,100 of the increase was in the figure for young people and was due to the registration of school leavers.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 12,000 during the month, an increase of 17,000 men being offset by a decrease of 5,000 women. The number employed in the basic industries increased during July by 7,000, including 3,000 in transport and shipping, 2,000 in agriculture, and 700 in coal mining.

agriculture, and 700 in coal mining. In the manufacturing industries there was a decrease of 10,000 in July compared with decreases of 5,000 in June and 15,000 in May. There were increases of over 1,000 in employment in tex-tiles; (including 700 in cotton), and of 2,000 in the food, drink and tobacco industries, while employment in metals and engineer-ing decreased by 5,000, in clothing by 2,000 and in the miscel-laneous manufactures group by 6,000. There was an increase of nearly 2,000 workers in First Preference manufacturing industries as a whole compared with a decrease of nearly 12,000 in the as a whole compared with a decrease of nearly 12,000 in the remaining manufacturing industries.

The numbers in civil employment included in item 4 of the The following Report analyses in more detail the developments Table in paragraph 1 are as follows :--outlined above.

#### 1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and the end of July, 1948, are shown in the following Table. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

#### (Thousands) Mid-1939. Mid- End- End- June, July, 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1948. 1. Total Working Population (exclu ding indoor private domestic service) Men Women 14,881 14,629 14,666 6,768 5,785 5,764 14,656 5,094 14,559 5,727 14,534 5,731 Total 19,750 21,649 20,414 20,430 20,286 20,265 2. Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ... Insured Persons registered as un-employed ... Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment. § Men 40 300 123 110 90 1.270 103 398 300 272 290+ 13,643 4,837 14,786 6,720 14,044 5,672 5,684 14,238 14,226 Total Forces and Civil Employment 18,480 21,506 19,716 20,007 19,904 19,885

#### 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

At the end of July the total working population was 20,265,000 compared with a figure of 20,286,000 shown for the end of June.|| Since June, 1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,384,000

\* The total working population is the total number of persons in work, or available for work, up to the age of 65 (men) and 60 (women). The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, and the unemployed; it excludes indoor private domestic servants. The total industrial population excludes the Forces and men and women on release leave as above. \* The end-July figure includes all registered unemployed persons (whether insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act or not). The end-June figure (and those for earlier dates) included only registered unemployed persons who were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts and did not therefore include the 12,000 uninsured persons on the registers at that date. <sup>‡</sup> This increase brought the total manpower in the main textile industricups to : Cotton-280,000 ; wool-182,000 ; other textiles-213,000.

§ Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence. || See, however, paragraph 1 of General Summary,

British fishing boat may fish for white fish in the North Sea except under the authority of a licence granted by the Ministry of Agri-culture and Fisheries or the appropriate authorities in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The powers to grant licences may be so exercised as to limit the number of British fishing boats engaged in fishing for white fish in the North Sea to the extent necessary to prevent overfishing, but without causing undue hardship to any persone. The licencing are however are to be put to any person. The licensing provisions are, however, not to be put into effect until substantially equivalent measures are being taken by

effect until substantially equivalent measures are being taken by other Governments interested in North Sea fishing. Grants and loans from public funds were made available to inshore and herring fishermen under provisions of the Inshore Fishing Industry Act, 1945, and the Herring Industry Acts (see the issues of this GAZETTE for January and March, 1946, pages 12, 13 and 71). The amounts provided for financial assistance of this kind have been increased by the new Act. The aggregate amount of the grants which may be made to persons engaged in, or desiring to engage in, the inshore fishing industry has been raised from £500,000 to £1,000,000 and the aggregate amount of loans from £800,000 to £1,800,000. Subject to the approval of the Treasury, arrangements may be made to provide loans from public funds to fishermen's co-operative societies or organisations in order to meet capital expenditure incurred in initiating or developing co-operative schemes; the incurred in initiating or developing co-operative schemes; the amount of the loans is limited to  $\pm 100,000$  in the aggregate and to

 $\pounds$ 1,000 for any one society or organisation, and the period during which the loans may be made is restricted to five years from the passing of the Act.

passing of the Act. The Herring Industry Act, 1944, authorised the payment, during a period of five years from the date of the Act, of not more than £250,000 in respect of expenses incurred by the Herring Industry Board in carrying out their functions, which include, *inter alia*, the promoting of schemes for the revival of winter fisheries and the purchase of boats and equipment for the purpose of being chartered or hired. The maximum amount which may be so paid between the date of the 1944 Act and 2nd August, 1954, has been fixed by the new Act at £1,500,000. The limitation to £200,000 of the sums to be advanced to the Board for loans in connection with the sums to be advanced to the Board for loans in connection with export and the undertaking of operations involving outlay of working capital has been removed. The Ministers concerned have been empowered to make, vary and revoke schemes for the reorganisation, development, etc., of the industry, and to give such general directions to the Board as to the carrying out of their functions as may be requisite in the national interest.

#### WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN CANADA

RATES OF WAGES AND NORMAL HOURS OF WORK IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AT OCTOBER, 1947.

Information respecting rates of wages, normal or standard hours of work and some other working conditions in branches of the iron and steel industry in Canada at October, 1947, has been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the July issue of *The Labour Gazette*. The information was compiled from data obtained by the Department in the general annual survey of wage rates and hours of work. For this survey, returns survey of wage rates and hours of work. For this survey, returns were supplied by employers, giving, by occupation, the "straight-time" rates of wages or average "straight-time" piece-work earnings of their workpeople during the last pay period before 1st October, 1947, together with particulars of hours of work and certain other working conditions. ("Straight-time" rates or earnings are rates or earnings during normal working hours, excluding extra payments for overtime, shift or night working.) The branches of the iron and steel industry covered by the survey are those concerned in the manufacture of basic steel and other crude, rolled and forged products, foundry and machine shop products and sheet metal products. At the date of the survey, about 42,200 workers were engaged in production in these branches. Index figures, based upon data collected in a series of annual enquiries, show that, compared with 1939, wage rates in 1947 had risen by nearly 90 per cent. in the crude, rolled and forged pro-ducts and foundry and machine shop products branches and by about 85 per cent. in the sheet metal products branches and by about 85 per cent. in the sheet metal products branches and by about 85 per cent. In the sheet metal products branches. The corre-sponding increases over 1946 were 11, 18 and 14 per cent. In the group as a whole, 78 per cent. of the production workers were covered by collective agreements.

covered by collective agreements. One-half of all the undertakings, with 35 per cent. of all workers, operated a five-day working week. Standard weekly hours ranged between 40 and 55 in the crude, rolled and forged products, between 40 and 55 in the foundry and machine shop products, and between 40 and 55 in the sheet metal products branches. The usual payment for overtime working was at the rate of time-ord a helf. and-a-half

and-a-half. More than half of the undertakings reported a single provision of one week's holiday with pay after a year of service or less and the remainder gave an extra week after a stated period of service, ranging from two to ten years. In the group as a whole, the number of statutory holidays most commonly observed was eight; and 78 per cent. of the production workers received pay-ment for one to ten holidays observed. The Table in the next column shows the average hourly wage rates

(or average hourly piece-work earnings) at October, 1947, for a number of occupations in the branches of industry surveyed. In the calculation of the averages both time-rates and piece-work

Industry and Occupation.	Average Hourly Wage Rate.	Industry and Occupation.	Average Hourly Wage Rate.
Basic Steel : Blast Furnace Keepers. " Stove Tenders Bloom Mill Bottom Makers Coke Oven Pushermen Open Hearth Second Ladlemen Other Crude, Rolled & Forged Products : Blacksmiths Carpenters Drill and Punch Press Operators Electricians Electricians Grinder Operators Machinists Maill'Roughers MillWrights Oilers Pipe Fitters	\$ 1.00 0.99 1.24 1.00 1.07 1.02 0.98 0.95 1.06 1.03 0.80 1.04 1.54 1.04 1.54 1.05 1.05 1.04 1.54 1.04 1.54 1.04 1.54 1.04 1.54 1.05 1.0	Foundry and Machine Shop Products : Blacksmiths Chippers and Grinders Coremakers Labourers Machinist's Helpers Moulder's Helpers Moulder's Helpers Patternmakers Sheet Metal Products : Labourers Machinists Sheet Metal Workers . Sheet Metal Worker 's Helpers Shippers	\$ 0.95 0.89 1.02 0.76 0.96 0.71 1.07 0.75 1.07 0.75 1.07 0.75 1.07 0.81 1.00

#### WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

#### EARNINGS AND SALARIES AT OCTOBER, 1947.

An annual enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and the salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial under-takings in Switzerland has been carried out for a number of years by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts and Labour. An article summarising the results of the latest of these enquiries, relating to October, 1947, was published in the July issue of La Vie Economique, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy

for Public Economy. The figures presented in the summary relate to approximately 440,000 manual workers and 150,000 non-manual workers employed in manufacturing, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, and commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handi banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handi-crafts (*i.e.*, such trades as gardener, baker, tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith, electrical installation fitter, painter or plasterer). Data were collected also in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply undertakings, and public transport services, but have not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics includes cost-of-living and other collegues regularized.

but have not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics includes cost-of-living and other allowances regularly received. As regards manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1947, were 2.66 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.19 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.57 francs for women and 1.30 francs for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that earnings as a whole in October, 1947, were about 8 per cent. above those in October, 1946, and about 91 per cent. above the pre-war level (in June, 1939). The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1947, were 702 francs for men and 426 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1946, and June, 1939, being about 9 per cent. and 68 per cent. respectively. (According to the Swiss official index figure of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1947, was between 62 and 63 per cent. above that of June, 1939.) The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1947, with comparative totals for October, 1946, and June, 1939.

	Number	Average Hourly Earnings (in Swiss francs).							
Industrial Group.	Number of Workers.	Men, Skilled.	Men, Semi- skilled and Unskilled.	Women.	Young Workers				
Textile	56,238 39,517 30,573	2.52 2.80 2.63	2·12 2·24 2·14	1.56 1.55 1.40	1.25 1.25 1.19				
Chemical Paper and Leather Printing and Bookbinding Woodworking	19,437 16,058 17,285 18,063	2·74 2·73 3·23 2·46	2·35 2·29 2·22 2·02	1.52 1.49 1.45 1.44	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 21 \\       1 \cdot 31 \\       1 \cdot 12 \\       1 \cdot 28 \\       \hline       1 \cdot 28     \end{array} $				
Metal Working and Engineering Watch, Clock and Jewellery Brick, Pottery, etc.	122,738 35,648 15,439	2·57 2·93 2·62	2·15 2·45 2·22	1.54 1.83 1.53	1·36 1·51 1·50				
Handicrafts Commerce Transport (Private Under- takings)	43,192 20,219 4,876	2·51 2·71 2·69	2·14 2·27 2·16	1.54 1.62	1·35 1·10				
Total, October, 1947	439,283	2.66	2.19	1.57	1.30				
" " 1946	398,336	2.47	2.04	1.45	1.17				
" June, 1939	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54				

(men 347,000 and women 1,037,000). The total working population at the end of July, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by approximately 515,000 (men - 122,000, women + 637,000).

#### 3. H.M. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT.\*

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment decreased during July by 19,000 (men 12,000, women 7,000). At the end of July the total was 1,621,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 560,000 and women 1,061,000), but 1,405,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 583,000 and women 822,000) 822,000)

#### 4. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES.

and the second s	A DE LOSSE	S. C. S. S.				
-10.	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	June,	July,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.
Men	480	4,653	1,361	1,070	807	778
Women		437	79	49	40	38
Total	480	5,090	1,440	1,119	847	816

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of July, 1948, there as been a decrease of 4,274,000 (men 3,875,000 and women has been a 399,000).

#### 5. CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.\*

	(Thousands)											
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	June, 1948.	July, 1948.						
Men Women	13,163 4,837	10,133 6,283	12,683 5,593	13,253 5,635	13,431 5,626	13,448 5,621						
Total : Equipment and Sup- plies for the Forces Other Work†	1,270 16,730	3,830 12,586	460 17,816	350 18,538		toni						
Total	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,888	19,057	19,069						

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945, recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in civil employment by nearly 1,600,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,653,000 (men increased by 3,315,000, women decreased by 662,000). During July, 1948, there was an increase of 12,000. The number in civil employment at the end of July, 1948, was 1,069,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 285,000 and women increased by 784,000). by 784.000)

#### 6. HOME CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES AND MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT.

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,144,000 less than at mid-1939. After allowing for a figure of about 350,000 employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, the number employed at the end of July, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 6,133,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 1,989,000 greater than at mid-1939.

#### 7. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

The figures for this sector (which excludes the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces) are shown in the following Table :---

	Car Contact	(Thousands)										
	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	June,	July,						
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.						
Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,890	4,890						
Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	2,010	2,000						
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,900	6,890						

\* Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence

ries and services and manufactures for export.

Manufacture for Home Market

Building and Civil Engineering

Hotels and catering ; entertainments

1,270

4,555 990

1,310 1,465 2,887

817 1,408

1,270

..

Distribution .. ..

Consumers' Services-

Manufacture for Export

Public Service\* ...

Basic Industries†

Manufacture for Export ...

gineering Public Service\*

Total Manuf. Industries 

Hotel's and catering; entertainments and sport Other services

Total in Civil Employ-

Armed Forces and Aux. Services ...

Total of above ..... Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ... Insured persons registered as Unemployed .....

Total Working Popula-

....

107 per cent. 202 " "

152 ,, ,, 112 ,, ,,

105 " "

82 ,, ,,

..

..

...

..

..

(Thousands) Mid-1939. 1945. 1946. End-1947. 1948. 1948.

460

.5,069 1,477

1,289 2,158 2,309

618 781 834 980 1,203 1,286

300

398

480 5,090 1,440 1,119

40

103

18,000 16,416 18,276 18,888 19,057 19,069

18,480 21,506 19,716 20,007 19,904 19,885

19,750 21,649 20,414 20,430 20,286 20,265

123

300

350)

4,959 J 1,942

1,364 2,173 2,351

5,240 5,240

2,000

7,240 3,709

1,377 2,223 2,360

816

90

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2,010

7,250 3,702

1,375 2,219 2,354

865 872 1,292 1,288

847

110

272

..

12. SUMMARY.

The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, end-1946, end-1947, and June and July, 1948 :---

3,830

2,580 410

722 2,030 1,958

6,815 6,820 7,006 7,251 3,298 3,288 3,530 3,629

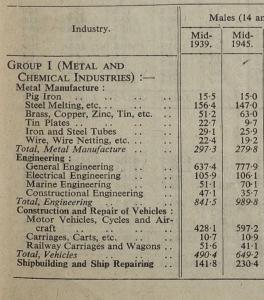
11. COMPARISON-JULY, 1948, WITH MID-1939. 

and the second second				Ma	les.						Fem	ales.		( Langerton				Tot	al.	12 (2) 14 (2) 14 (2)	
Industries.	N	let chai	nge	in emp	loy	ment.	Total employ-		Net cha	nge i	n empl	oyme	nt.	Total employ-		Net cha	nge i	n empl	oyme	nt.	Total employ-
	I	May.	J	une.	Contraction of the	fuly.	ment at end of July.	ľ	Aay.	J	une.	Ju	ıly.	ment at end of July.	ľ	Aay.	Ju	une.	Ju	ıly.	ment at end of July.
Manufacturing Industries First Preference Industries:	++++	200 100 100	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	100 200 300 100 	. ++++ -	400 600 100 100	54,600 39,200 81,100 25,800 11,000 6,700 3,800	++++	700 400 200 200	+++ ]]	300 400 400  100 100	. +   +	100 400 200  100 	101,600 80,200 98,300 16,200 18,500 11,700 5,000	++++	900 400 300 300	++++ +	400 600 400 300 100 100	++++	500 200 300 100 100 	156,200 119,400 179,400 42,000 29,500 18,400 8,800
Linen Textile Finishing Miscellaneous Textiles Pig Iron Textiles Ironfounding Steel Melting, Rolling,	+	iöö iöö	++	100  300	+ +	100  ióo	3,600 48,300 22,600 16,500 63,000	12	300 	+ +	100 200 300 100	+	100 100 400 200	5,200 22,200 36,600 500 10,700	0.00	i 00 300 100	+ ++	$     100 \\     300 \\     300 \\     100 \\     300     $	+	100 400 100	8,800 70,500 59,200 17,000 73,700
etc	+ +	500  100 600	+ +++	400  100 100 500	+ ++	400  ioo 500	$170,100 \\ 12,500 \\ 29,000 \\ 21,500 \\ 30,100 \\ 169,500$	+	100 100  200	++	 100 100 100		100 100 100 100 100	15,100 2,900 6,300 8,000 39,500 95,700	+    +	400 100 100 800	+ +++	400  200 200 400	++ [++	300 100  100 200 600	$185,200 \\ 15,400 \\ 35,300 \\ 29,500 \\ 69,600 \\ 265,200$
Total First Preference Industries	+	1,400	+	2,200	+	2,400	808,900	+	1,200	+	900		700	574,200	+	2,600	+	3,100	+	1,700	1,383,100
Other Manufacturing Industries	-	1,700		1,400	5	1,000	3,820,100		15,600		7,300	1	0,200	1,708,100	-	17,300		8,700		1,200	5,528,200
Total Manufacturing Industries		300	+	800	+	1,400	4,629,000	-	14,400		6,400	1	0,900	2,282,300		14,700	-	5,600	731	9,500	6,911,300
Non-Manufacturing Indus- tries and Services First Preference Industries and Services :	+	300	+	1,100	+	700	725,700 38,300	alana Martin	200	1	700		600	128,900		ióó	+	1,100 700	+	700 600	725,700 167,200
Other Industries and Services : Building and Civil En- gineering Road Transport Public Utilities Distribution Entertsi iments and Sport Hotels and Catering Commerce and Finance	+++++	5,000 2,700 1,000 2,200 800 2,400 900	++++++	4,000 2,700 800 2,400 2,200 3,300 1,000	++++++	2,000 1,500 1,100 1,900 1,100 1,600 1,200	1,143,700 422,000 221,200 935,000 82,800 152,900 139,300	++ [+]	700 100 100 4,600 1,300	+ +++	300 1,900 1,000 6,100 2,200	. +++++]	200 100 3,700 1,600 3,000 2,200	23,700 57,600 20,800 900,000 104,500 347,800 119,200	++++	3,400 1,100 2,200 700 7,000	+++++	4,000 3,000 800 4,300 3,200 9,400 3,200	+++++	2,000 1,700 1,200 5,600 2,700 4,600 3,400	1,167,400 479,600 242,000 1,835,000 187,300 500,700 258,500

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS. MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1947 AND JULY, 1948.

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1947, in the level of employcomparable figures are available, the changes in the level of emment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries ployment between mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1947 and July, 1948. against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only before the introduction of the National Insurance Scheme on 5th partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same July, together with women in part-time employment, two of the form as for those shown below, are omitted from the figures. latter being counted as one unit. They are thus different in scope These are agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal from those given in the first part of the preceding article, which mining), National and Local Government service, railways, shipinclude estimates of the numbers of employees not previously ping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. insured against unemployment, and of employers and workers on their own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the Persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included. numbers within the latter classes cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945 and mid-1947 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of parttime women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1947 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records



At mid-1945 the number employed on manufacture for home market and export was 2,555,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1948, there was an increase of 3,900,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,345,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The number estimated to be employed on manufacture for export increased in the period from mid-1945 to the end of July, 1948, by 1,590,000, and at the end of July exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 1,010,000.\*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,310,000 between mid-1945 and the end of July, 1948; at the end of July the total was 335,000 greater than at mid-1939.

#### 8. ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The total numbers engaged in the manufacturing industries are shown in the following Table in the groups adopted in the Economic Survey for 1948 (Cmd. 7344).<sup>†</sup>

- sanvalat.	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	June,	July,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.
Building Materials, etc	567	403	574	590	583	583
Metals and Engineering	2,267	3,336	2,822	2,876	2,885	2,880
Textiles	798	498	615	652	674	675
Clothing, etc	1,005	652	807	831	821	819
Food, Drink and Tobacco	654	518	599	623	628	630
Chemicals, etc	266	423	321	336	336	336
Other Manufactures	1,258	990	1,268	1,343	1,323	1,317
Total Manufactures	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,250	7,240

#### 9. BASIC INDUSTRIES.

The figures for this sector are as follows :---

			(110	usunus		
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	June, 1948.	July, 1948.
Coal (Total Man-power) (Wage earners on Colliery Books) Other Mining and Quarrying Agriculture Fishing Transport and Shipping Public Utilities	773 (735) 100 910 40 1,233 242	738 (711) 61 1,025 16 1,252 196	730 (690) 71 1,046 35 1,384 264	758 (718) 73 1,055 35 1,438 270	765 (725) 74 1,081 35 1,472 275	766 (726) 74 1,083 35 1,475 276
Total	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,702	3,709

The total number in this group of industries was almost the same at mid-1945 as at mid-1939; since mid-1945 the number has increased by 421,000.

#### 10. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

The figures for other non-manufacturing industries and services are as follows :-

Files name and and another	THE NORSE	, Section and	(The	ousands)	Part Contractor	
Australia and and and and and and and and and an	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	June, 1948.	July, 1948.
Building and Civil En- gineering	1,310 2,887	722 1,958	1,289 2,309	1,364 2,351	1,375 2,354	1,377 2,360
Hotels and catering; enter- tainments and sport Other services <sup>‡</sup> Public Service—	817 1,408	618 980	781 1,203	834 1,286	865 1,292	872 1,288
Civil Service	408	715 406	722 384	692 376	1,082	1,081
Local Government	846	909	1,052	1,105	1,137	1,142

Comparison of the current figures with those for 1939 may be affected by

 (a) differences in the amount of work indirectly for export that is included and
 (b) changes in the average labour content of exports due to the changes in the
 relative amounts of different commodities exported.
 The groups in the Table are made up as follow :--Building materials:
 Bricks, cement, cast stone, concrete, glass, constructional engineering, electric
 wiring, general ironfounding, sawmilling and miscellaneous woodworking, paint,
 heating and ventilating apparatus, brassware, and wallpaper.
 Metals and Engineering: Metal manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering
 (excluding constructional engineering), motors and aircraft, railway carriages and
 wagons, tubes, wire, tools, bolts and nuts, and miscellaneous metal goods.
 Textiles: Cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen, jute, hemp and rope, carpets, and
 bleaching, finishing, etc.
 Chemicals, etc. : All clothing industries, hosiery, lace and small wares, the boot
 and shoe industry, and leather tanning, etc.
 Chemicals, etc. : Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, oils, greases, etc.
 Other Manufacturing Industries : All manufacturing industries not included
 in preceding groups.
 Commerce and finance professional services personal services lowed;

in preceding groups. ‡ Commerce and finance, professional services, personal services, laundries

and cleaning. § Including industrial staffs of Government Departments not classified to a particular industry, and Police, Fire Service, and Civil Defence.

# STATISTICS LABOUR

Describes the methods by which the Ministry of Labour and National Service obtains the information for compiling its statistics of employment, wages, and working conditions.

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

and the second		1-1939			945 t 1948.			nges
aller autor miliar of	to Mid-1945.		Nu	mber.	Per cent. of mid-1945.		during July, 1948.	
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	+	2,560 1,975 580	++	3,480 2,310 1,590	+ +	91 90 388		- 10
Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries† Building and Civil Engineering Public Service* Distribution Consumers' Services—	+   +	5 10 588 565 929	+++++	420 421 655 193 402	+++++	6 13 91 10 21	1++++	10 7 2 4 6
Hotels and catering; enter- tainments and sport Other services	11	199 428	++	254 308	+++++	41 31	+	7 4
Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces and Aux. Services	+	1,584 4,610	+	2,653 4,274	+	16 84	+	12 31
Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave	+	3,026	-	1,621	-	8	-	19
who have not yet taken up employment	+	40	+	50	+	125	-	20
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	-	1,167	+	187	+	182	+	18‡
Total Working Population§	+	1,899	-	1,384	-	6		21

\* National and Local Government Service, including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

† As defined in paragraph 9. ‡ See footnote to paragraph 1.

§ Excluding indoor private domestic service.

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(Thousands)

nection with the Order, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have introduced a system of priorities under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the

13. The Control of Engagement Order (details of which were given on pages 319 and 320 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE) came into operation on 6th October, 1947. In conin the Table below show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference industries and certain other industries for which separate statistics are available in May, June and July.

The list of industries in the Table below differs from the list in the Unemployment Table on pages 313 and 314. For the latter Table the new Standard Industrial Classification has been adopted, but it will not be possible to adopt that classification in this Table until the statistics of the total numbers employed at mid-1948, as shown by the numbers of national insurance cards issued, become available (see page 260 of the August GAZETTE).

ı	nd under 6	55).	Fen	ales (14 ar	nd under 6	0).	Total.				
The second s	Mid-	July,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	July,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	July,	
	1947.	1948.	1939.	1945.	1947.	1948.	1939.	1945.	1947.	1948.	
	15.8 162.3 73.1 12.3 27.7 21.1 <i>312.3</i>	16.5 170.1 71.6 12.5 29.0 21.5 <i>321.</i> 2	• 0.0 3.6 4.7 2.4 2.6 4.4 17.7	0·9 27·8 21·0 2·7 8·8 10·7 71·9	0·4 14·6 14·5 2·7 6·1 7·9 46·2	0.5 15.1 12.8 2.9 6.3 8.0 45.6	15.5 160.0 55.9 25.1 31.7 26.8 <i>315.0</i>	15·9 174·8 84·0 12·4 34·7 29·9 351·7	16·2 176·9 87·6 15·0 33·8 29·0 358·5	17.0 185.2 84.4 15.4 35.3 29.5 <i>366.8</i>	
	778•7	831·4	67·3	361·9	169·4	168·1	704·7	1,139.8	948·1	999.5	
	105•3	111·8	28·0	69·7	49·0	49·5	133·9	175.8	154·3	161.3	
	64•6	64·8	1·1	10·4	3·5	3·5	52·2	80.5	68·1	68.3	
	59•0	51·3	1·9	6·2	7·2	4·5	49·0	41.9	66·2	55.8	
	1,007•6	1,059·3	<i>9</i> 8·3	448·2	229·1	225·6	939·8	1,438.0	1,236·7	1,284.9	
	478.0	472.7	45·2	279·0	82.6	75·9	473·3	876·2	560.6	548.0	
	22.0	23.3	1·9	3·5	4.2	3·9	12·6	14·4	26.2	27.2	
	57.3	61.3	1·4	5·7	3.0	3·0	53·0	46·8	60.3	64.3	
	557.3	557.3	48·5	288·2	89.8	82·8	538·9	937·4	647.1	640.1	
	206.1	204.5	2·9	21·9	8.6	8·6	144·7	252·3	214.7	213.1	

September, 1948.

September, 1948.

		AND DE		(Th	ousands)		17 (14) 19		1-1-1-1-					SUMM	ARV	F
Industry.	Mid-	les (14 an Mid-	Mid-	65). July, 1948.	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	July,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	July, 1948.	The	numbers of at 12th Ju	of pers	on
Other Metal Industries : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	1939. 84·9 38·9	<u> </u>	1947. 58·6 52·2	63·0 56·9	1939. 9·8 2·8	1945. 12·9 5·5	1947. 11·4 5·7	1948. 10·7 5·6	1939. 94·7 41·7	1945. 52·3 37·5	1947. 70·0 57·9	73·7 62·5	-		Men 1 and ove	8 er.
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments, etc.	116·4 34·0	112·2 38·1	143·0 41·8	146·5 43·5	79·5 · 14·3	167·7 38·7	133·2 25·6	121·9 25·5	195·9 48·3	279·9 76·8	276·2 67·4	268·4 69·0	12th July 16th Aug	ust	209,48 215,38	1
Watches, Clocks, etc	20.8 21.9 16.8 17.4 21.2 185.2	7·3 20·6 16·1 9·2 15·7 170·0	18·7 26·0 17·9 12·6 29·0 225·2	19·5 26·9 18·7 12·7 31·0 231·7	17·9 11·6 13·0 11·1 1·4 101·1	6.9 16.6 18.8 8.8 4.2 145.6	12·9 18·4 16·0 9·1 4·0 132·2	13·2 17·4 15·5 8·5 3·9 124·0	38.7 33.5 29.8 28.5 22.6 286.3	14.2 37.2 34.9 18.0 19.9 315.6	31.6 44.4 33.9 21.7 33.0 357.4	32.7 44.3 34.2 21.2 34.9 355.7	of Emp abled po It is	e figures in loyment H ersons who estimated	Exchang requir that the	ges e e he
Total, Other Metals          Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :       Coke Ovens and By-Product Works         Chemicals          Explosives          Paint, Varnish, etc.	557.5 12:3 88.6 29.2 20.4	460.6 12.2 91.6 78.3 14.2	625.0 13.5 123.9 21.6 21.0	650·4 14·2 131·4 21·6 22·7	262.5 0.1 36.2 7.9 6.5	425.7 0.5 65.9 90.4 9.2	368.5 0.2 64.0 13.0 9.0	346·2 0·2 61·1 12·1 9·2	820.0 12.4 124.8 37.1 26.9	886-3 12-7 157-5 168-7 23-4	993.5 13.7 187.9 34.6 30.0	996.6 14.4 192.5 33.7 31.9	total in 12th Ju	ed at 16th idustrial p ly was the igures for	populat same.	ioı
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc	60·0 210·5	44·1 240·4	54·5 234·5	58.6 248.5	23·2 73·9	31.7 197.7	27·1 113·3	26·5 109·1	83·2 284·4	75·8 438·1	81·6 347·8	85·1 357·6	A THE	And States	olly Une	- 11
Total, Group I Industries GROUP II (BASIC	2,539.0	2,850.2	2,942.8	3,041.2	503.8	1,453-6	855-5 -	817-9	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,798.3	• 3,859-1				Un loy
INDUSTRIES)* : Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	757·5 203·2 193·0 34·1 141·7	707·8 138·2 129·3 13·1 129·8	728·3 211·9 211·4 25·7 172·3	738-5 221-2 228-5 27-9 165-6	3·7 11·6 12·0 3·0 4·9	9.8 28.4 82.0 2.0 13.4	9·4 20·1 39·6 2·9 10·5	9·4 20·8 44·6 3·0 10·0	761-2 214-8 205-0 37-1 146-6	717.6 166.6 211.3 15.1 143.2	737.7 232.0 251.0 28.6 182.8	747-9 242-0 273-1 30-9 175-6	Men 18	and not	more 2 m neeks. 8	th we th w
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	19.6	18.7	30.3	29.5	2.6	6.8	9.3	8.4	22.2	25.5	39.6	37.9	Boys und Women 1	er 18 6, 8 and 6,	Sector Parts	47, 2,
FACTURING INDUSTRIES) :	13		002.00				COLUMN TO		22.1	20.2	22.5	24.0	over Girls und Total	er 18 4,	247	13,
Grain Milling Bread, Biscuits, etc Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	28·2 103·1 26·4 71·3 95·0 15·5 339·5	21.6 69.3 13.4 53.8 71.0 14.4 243.5	26·2 96·4 20·7 77·2 88·8 16·6 325·9	27.1 101.8 21.3 82.7 93.6 16.2 342.7	3.9 77.6 55.9 62.2 25.9 26.8 252.3	8·7 68·0 23·9 71·9 38·1 31·1 241·7	7·3 62·7 33·8 73·9 33·8 27·6 238·9	6·9 66·1 32·8 75·4 36·6 25·2 243·0	32.1 180.7 82.3 133.5 120.9 42.3 591.8	30·3 137·3 37·3 125·7 109·1 45·5 485·2	33.5 159.1 54.5 150.9 122.6 44.2 564.8	34·0 167·9 54·1 158·1 130·2 41·4 585·7	The t Service	otal of 29 personnel ving the F	8,773 in number	66, ncl rin
Textile Industries : Cotton Spinning Cotton Weaving Wool Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc	65·5 53·7 90·3 34·6	35·3 27·4 50·1 19·9	51·2 36·2 76·0 32·0	54·6 39·2 81·1 36·8	111·9 108·8 117·3 37·6	78·3 71·9 79·7 26·0	91·1 76·5 90·5 32·2	101.6 80.2 98.3 34.7	177·4 162·5 207·6 72·2	113.6 99.3 129.8 45.9	142·3 112·7 166·5 64·2	156-2 119-4 179-4 71-5	The cl administ	hanges bet trative Reg	tween 1 gion we	2th re
Hosiery Carpets Linen	29·1 12·6 3·7	12·3 2·2 2·9	21.5 8.8 3.6	22.7 10.1 3.6	97·3 19·4 9·0	50·4 3·5 6·8	62·4 10·1 5·6	64·9 11·2 5·2	126·4 32·0 12·7	62·7 5·7 9·7	83·9 18·9 9·2	87.6 21.3 8.8	1	and the second		(i)
Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc	10-2 6-8 5-1 20-0 56-7 388-3	3.8 5.1 2.4 16.9 32.0 210.3	6·1 6·4 3·6 21·8 45·9 <i>313·1</i>	6.7 6.5 3.8 22.6 48.3 336.0	15.5 10.2 7.8 41.9 22.9 599.6	9.7 11.4 4.5 46.5 20.2 408.9	11.4 10.2 4.9 37.1 20.8 452.8	11.7 10.1 5.0 36.6 22.2 481.7	25.7 17.0 12.9 61.9 79.6 987.9	13.5 16.5 6.9 63.4 52.2 619.2	17.5 16.6 8.5 58.9 66.7 765.9	18·4 16·6 8·8 59·2 70·5 <i>81</i> 7·7	Region.		Unem- ployed for not more	1
Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur: Tanning, Currying, etc Leather Goods	33·5 11·6 45·1	21·4 6·2 27·6	32·5 10·3 42·8	32·3 9·9 42 <sup>*</sup> 2	11·3 16·6 27·9	11.8 12.2 24.0	12·7 15·4 28·1	12·2 13·3 25·5	44·8 28·2 73·0	33·2 18·4 51·6	45·2 25·7 70·9	44·5 23·2 67·7			than 2 weeks	8
Clothing Industries : Tailoring	66·6 10·1 11·4 11·1 7·5	37·4 4·2 6·7 3·7 2·8	58·2 6·4 9·7 7·4 5·4	56·1 6·3 9·7 6·1 5·5	168-0 83-4 96-1 18-5 23-4	134·8 48·3 48·0 9·0 12·6	158.6 59.8 73.1 10.8 19.2	149·3 56·5 71·0 9·6 18·4	234.6 93.5 107.5 29.6 30.9	172·2 52·5 54·7 12·7 15·4	216.8 66.2 82.8 18.2 24.6	205·4 62·8 80·7 15·7 23·9	Eastern	12th July 16th Aug: Inc. or Dec 12th July	2,992	
Boots, Shoes, etc	78-4 185-1	51·1 105·9	70-7 157-8	72·9 156·6	56·6 446·0	44·2 296·9	49·4 370·9	50·7 355·5	135·0 631·1	95-3 402-8	<b>120·1</b> 528·7	123·6 512·1	The second	16th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	3,014	
Furniture, etc	111.5 63.0 9.2 17.8 201.5	39·8 56·1 14·0 13·5 <i>123·4</i>	93·9 73·6 11·6 18·8 197·9	94.6 77.3 12.0 19.1 203.0	26·9 3·4 2·4 5·8 38·5	22.6 20.2 13.4 7.7 63.9	23.6 11.0 3.8 7.3 45.7	23·4 11·2 4·1 6·4 45·1	138·4 66·4 11·6 23·6 240·0	62·4 76·3 27·4 21·2 187·3	117.5 84.6 15.4 26.1 243.6	118.0 88.5 16.1 25.5 248.1	Southern	12th July 16th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	2,838 3,523 + 685	N.I.S.
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not paper)	50·7 29·0 5·3 4·9	30.8 14.6 0.5 1.7	47.6 21.5 3.4 4.8	49·2 22·7 3·2 5·3	19·1 53·3 2·5 6·3	17·9 34·9 0·6 3·3	16·9 40·5 1·4 6·4	16·1 39·9 1·3 6·9	69.8 82.3 7.8 11.2	48·7 49·5 1·1 5·0	64.5 62.0 4.8 11.2	65·3 62·6 4·5 12·2	South- Western	12th July 16th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	3,436 3,895 + 459	
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	198·9 288·8 90·7	97·0 144·6 29·0	165·5 242·8 61·4 27·2	169·5 249·9 58·1 30·1	105·4 186·6 5·7 37·0	76·4 133·1 5·3 24·3	95.0 160.2 6.1 36.3	95.7 159.9 6.7 39.5	304·3 475·4 96·4 67·0	173·4 277·7 34·3 39·0	260.5 403.0 67.5 63.5	265-2 409-8 64-8 69-6	Midland	12th July 16th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	4,985 4,791 .— 194	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.          Glass and Glass Bottles :          Glass Manufacture          Glass Bottles          Total, Glass	30-0 22-5 15-4 37-9	14·7 15·5 12·2 27·7	24·6 18·1 42·7	26·3 19·2 45·5	8·1 2·2 10·3	10·2 7·9 18·1	10.6 4.9 15.5	10·9 5·4 16·3	30·6 17·6 48·2	25·7 20·1 45·8	35·2 23·0 58·2	37·2 24·6 61·8	North- Midland	12th July 16th Aug.	1,678	
Other Manufacturing Industries : Cement, Whiting, etc	17·1 27·8 41·1 11·0	9.5 16.8 34.3 4.2	14·3 35·5 51·9	15.5 37.4 56.4 9.3	0·7 2·5 29·1 2·3	1.5 6.6 28.0 2.1	1·4 6·2 29·9 1·8	1·4 5·6 29·5 2·4	17.8 30.3 70.2 13.3	11.0 23.4 62.3 6.3	15·7 41·7 81·8 9·5	16·9 43·0 85·9 11·7	East and West Ridings	Inc. or Dec. 12th July 16th Aug.	. + 189 3,683 4,499	
Brushes and Brooms Musical Instruments Toys and Games Other Industries	6·1 6·9 8·0 27·8	4·3 1·5 2·7 17·6	7·7 7·3 4·6 9·3 39·6	7·4 4·9 9·9 39·8	6·2 1·8 10·7 22·5	6·5 0·6 4·4 27·5	8·8 1·3 13·4 39·0	8·4 1·3 13·1 35·1	12·3 8·7 18·7 50·3	10·8 2·1 7·1 45·1	16·1 5·9 22·7 78·6	15·8 6·2 23·0 74·9	North- Western	Inc. or Dec. 12th July 16th Aug.	. + 816 12,472 12,408	LE LE LE
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries	145·8 1,752·7	90·9 1,017·6	170-2 1,581-8	180.6 1,644.7	75·8 1,679·7	77·2 1,293·4	101·8 1,456·3	96·8 1,470·0	221.6 3,432.4	168·1 2,311·0	272-0 3,038-1	277·4 3,114·7	Northern	Inc. or Dec.	14 323	
GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES)† :					1.								- Sector	12th July 16th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	5,947 7,538 . + 1,591	
Building and Civil Engineering Construction Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance	1,190·8 1,309·5 216·5	607·8 604·7 83·9 50·5	1,119·7 910·9 141·6 84.3	1,143·7 935·0 139·3 82.8	15·7 850·9 98·6 60·4	24·2 909·8 148·0 79·1	23.7 892.4 128.4 100.3	23.7 900.0 119.2 104.5	1,206·5 2,160·4 315·1 140·5	632·0 1,514·5 231·9 129·6	1,143·4 1,803·3 270·0 184·6	1,167·4 1,835·0 258·5 187·3	Scotland	12th July 16th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	11,066 11,498 . + 432	
Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restau- rants, etc. Laundry Service	80·1 172·7 32·7 11·2	50.5 82.1 21.4 5.3	84·3 147·9 27·7 9·2	82·8 152·9 28·6 9·7	280·7 128·7 20·6	296.6 108.3 19.8	347·2 106·1 22·9	347·8 106·2 22·7	453·4 161·4 31·8	378·7 129·7 25·1	495·1 133·8 32·1	500·7 134·8 32·4	Wales	12th July 16th Aug. Inc. or Dec	5,372 5,547 . + 175	
GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE	8,654.3	6,460.4	8,345.8	8,589.1	3,676-9	4,475-2	4,024.6	4,008.2	12,331.2	10,935.6	12,370.4	12,597.3	Great Britain	12th July 16th Aug.	74,350 80,402	

ng and quarrying (d ng agricu † Excluding professional and personal services.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AT 16th AUGUST, 1948.

# UMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total.
under 18.	and over.	under 18.	
5,468	62,867	4,351	282,174
10,879	64,428	8,079	298,773

figures include all unemployed persons on the registers yment Exchanges, with the exception of registered disons who require employment under sheltered conditions. stimated that the number of persons registered as un-at 16th August represented about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the sustrial population. The corresponding percentage at was the same.

ures for 1	16th	August	are	analysed	below	:-
------------	------	--------	-----	----------	-------	----

Standing Par	(including (		La males	Carley .
em- ed for than ks but more an eeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
632 998	117,997 1,457	211,778 10,781	3,609 98	215,387 10,879
382 379	22,618 1,274	59,680 7,900	4,748 179	64,428 8,079
391	143,346	290,139	8,634	298,773

al of 298,773 includes 29,959 married women, and ex-rsonnel numbering 7,645 who had had no employment

nges between 12th July and 16th August, 1948, in each ative Region were as follows :---

	CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STRE	CONTRACTOR AND AND AND	the second part of a life bar of such	TOTAL SALE NAME IN A POST
holly Un	nemploye (Casuals)	d		
Unem- ployed or more than weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
11,155 12,176	14,316 15,846	45,352 49,844	920 728	46,272 50,572
+ 1,021	+ 1,530	+ 4,492	- 192	+ 4,300
1,916 2,239	2,980 3,073	7,888 8,326	91 101	7,979 8,427
+ 323	+ 93	+ 438	+ 10	+ 448
2,232 2,636	3,874 3,849	8,944 10,008	205 83	9,149 10,091
+ 404	- 25	+ 1,064	- 122	+ 942
2,838 3,351	5,209 5,562	11,483 12,808	105 85	11,588 12,893
+ 513	+ 353	+ 1,325	- 20	+ 1,305
2,305 3,034	4,147 5,145	11,437 12,970	582 629	12,019 13,599
+ 729	+ 998	4 1,533	+ 47	+ 1,580
1,236 1,328	2,756 3,262	5,670 6,457	308 239	5,978 6,696
+ 92	+ 506	+ 787	- 69	+ 718
2,583 3,102	6,924 6,691	13,190 14,292	546 695	13,736 14,987
+ 519	— 233	+ 1,102	+ 149	+ 1,251
11,102 12,403	26,035 25,842	49,609 50,653	2,364 2,018	51,973 52,671
+ 1,301	- 193	+ 1,044	- 346	+ 698
6,582 6,497	16,532 16,869	29,061 30,904	676 620	29,737 31,524
- 85	+ 337	+ 1,843	- 56	+1,787
11,413 12,391	29,281 30,668	51,760 54,557	2,020 2,035	53,780 56,592
+ 978	+ 1,387	+ 2,797	+ 15	+ 2,812
7,443 7,234	26,145 26,539	38,960 39,320	1,003 1,401	39,963 40,721
- 209	+ 394	+ 360	+ 398	+ 758
60,805 66,391	138,199 143,346	273,354 290,139	8,820 8,634	282,174 298,773
+ 5,586	+ 5,147	+16,785	- 186	+16,599
Complete States and the	A COLORED TO A COLORED TO A	AT LONG THE REAL	Contraction of the second	Lord's Harrison

NUMBERS UNE	MPLOYED IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM :	REGIONAL ANALYSIS.
	and a state of the second of the second s

The numbers of unemployed persons\* on the registers in each Region at 16th August, 1948, are shown below :--

Region,	Men 18 and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
London and South	WI	holly Unem	oloyed (inclu	iding Casua	ls).
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	34,691 6,365 7,066 9,103 9,701 4,641 11,026 38,228 23,053 40,488 27,416	2,413 224 500 765 768 431 353 1,817 1,045 1,521 944	11,101 1,545 1,940 2,426 1,959 1,039 2,601 9,534 5,976 11,652 9,907	1,639 192 502 514 346 312 1,074 830 896 1,053	49,844 8,326 10,008 12,808 12,970 6,457 14,292 50,653 30,904 54,557 39,320
Great Britain	211,778	10,781	59,680	7,900	290,139
Northern Ireland	19,926	752	4,215	410	25,303
United Kingdom	231,704	11,533	63,895	8,310	315,442
		Temp	orarily Stor	pped.	Constanting of the
London and South- Eastern	335 58 72 22 53 133 253 818 272 755 638 3,609 249 3,858	6 1 1 3 5 4 19 22 9 19 9 9 9 9 9 9 8 18 116	379 42 10 56 364 94 411 1,129 305 1,247 711 4,748 609 5,357	8 4 7 8 12 49 34 14 43 179 63 242	728 101 83 85 629 239 695 2,018 620 2,035 1,401 8,634 939 9,573
a file and start		Total Regis	tered as Un	employed.	
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland North-Midland North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	35,026 6,423 7,138 9,125 9,954 4,774 11,279 39,046 23,325 41,243 28,054 215,387	2,419 225 501 768 773 435 372 1,839 1,054 1,540 953 10,879	11,480 1,587 1,950 2,482 2,323 1,133 3,012 10,663 6,281 12,899 10,618 64,428	1,647 192 502 518 549 354 1,123 864 910 1,096 8,079	50,572 8,427 10,091 12,893 13,599 6,696 14,987 52,671 31,524 56,592 40,721 298,773
Northern Ireland	20,175	770	4,824	473	26,242
United Kingdom	235,562	11,649	69,252	8,552	325,015

Rates of unemployment for each Region cannot be calculated until about the end of the year, when it will be possible to make a Regional analysis of the industrial population based on statistics derived from the administration of the National Insurance Scheme.

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1948.

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1947, and the numbers so registered in each month of 1948.

	<b>第二人</b> 前	Grea	at Britain.			United	
		nemployed Casuals).	Tempo Stop	prarily	Total.	Kingdom: Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
39	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
40	468,777	222,373	100,389	158,549	850,088	918,054	
41	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273	
42	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
43	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538	
44	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929	
45	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977	
46	251,914	107,840	2.097	1,218	363,069	394,164	
47†	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323	
48 :		Contraction of the	Contraction of the second			ASUG STEP	
12th Jan.	233,147	76,767	5,419	2,914	318,247	350,491	
16th Feb	231,662	76,168	4,820	2,716	315,366	348,035	
15th Mar	223,176	69,655	3,986	2,588	299,405	328,441	
12th April	227,633	65,895	4,295	3,017	300.840	327,726	
10th May	219,142	62,378	4,661	3,825	290,006	315,876	
( (a)		55,739	5.261	4,266	274,120	299,069	
14thJunet	200,004		0,201	1,200			
(b)	212,458	63,968	5,371	4,269	286.066	311,606	
12th July	210,763	62,591	4,193	4,627	282,174	307.823	
16th Aug	222,559	67,530	3,707	4,927	298,773	325,015	
rom ridg		01,050	5,101	1,521		A STATE OF THE STATE OF	

\* The figures exclude registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions. The averages for 1947 are based on the numbers actually registered as un-employed at Employment Exchanges. During the fuel and power crisis in February and March of that year, considerable numbers of the workpeople who were stood off from employment did not register at Employment Exchanges and were therefore excluded from the unemployment figures. The estimated numbers in that category were 500,000 at 22nd February and 24,000 at 10th March. The figures for 14th June on line (a) and those for earlier dates relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ; those on line (b) relate to all registered unemployed, insured and uninsured, and are com-parable with those for later dates (see article on page 260 of August GAZETTE).

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Nort

September, 1948.

# September, 1948.

under sheltered conditions.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region at 16th August, 1948, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th July, 1948.

			f Persons* h August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. () in Totals
Regions ( <i>in italics</i> ) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and over.	Women 18 and over.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 12th July, 1948.
Lon don and South-Eastern	35,026	11,480	4.066	50,572	+ 4,300
London (Administrative County)	16,548	4.961	926	22,435	+ 1,090
Acton Brentford and Chiswick	163 244	102 54	17 19	282 317	$+ 56 \\ - 2$
Brighton and Hove Chatham	1,318 960	416 341	133 216	1,867 1,517	+ 420 + 246
Croydon Dagenham	986 354	280 234	-173 63	1,439 651	+ 282 + 7
East Ham	452 426	171 143	82 35	705 604	+ 133 + 74
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	465 147	260 64	63 59	788 270	-67 + 56
Hendon	463 905	139 280	50 57	652 1,242	+ 72 + 132
Tottenham West Ham	829 918	338	111 193	1,278 1,310	+ 214 + 42
Willesden	421	180	106	707	+ 194
Bedford	6,423 201	1,587	417	8,427 232	+ 448 + 77
Cambridge Ipswich	84 136	22 23	4 12	110 171	- 35 - 46
Luton	178	125	18 12	203 914	- 8 - 129
Watford	97	55	16	168	- 48
Southern Oxford	7,138	1,950	1,003	10,091 239	+ 942 + 26
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading	1.940 455	540 100		2.919 583	+ 487 - 178
Slough	257 1,105	85 269		373	+ 42 + 200
South-Western	9,125	2,482	1,286	12,893	1 24 20 12 31 4
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	2,709	429		3,742	+ 653
Gloucester	62	53	6	121 2,388	- 28'
Swindon	150			300	
Midland Birmingham	2 171	2,323 636	1,322 725	13,599 4,532	
Burton-on-Trent	26	33		59 1,574	1 + 7
Oldbury	72	19	7	98 210	- 24
Stoke-on-Trent	983	18	45	1,046	+ 46
West Bromwich	21	1	21	43	- 11
Wolverhampton	71			137	
North-Midland	004	1,133		6,696 362	5 + 718 + 43
Derby	. 121	29	11	161	+ 25
Grimsby	464	. 97	219	780	) + 277
Lincoln Mansfield	. 194	51	2	247	1 + 13
Northampton	. 1,224	180	71	1,475	5 + 124
Peterborough	50			144	
East and West Ridings .		3,012			
Barnsley Bradford	. 844	10	) 19	873	3 + 55
Dewsbury Doncaster	. 259	15:	5 85	499	9 + 30
Halifax	. 156	5 70	) - (	220	6 + 84
Leeds		3 454	1 118	2,74	5 + 186
Rotherham	. 1,083	3 29:	5 47	1,42	5 + 170
Wakefield York	42-				
North-Western			3 2,962		
Accrington	. 332		6 10 6 12	41	0 - 6
Barrow	200	502	2 86	96	8 + 18

Tard Sold Strategy	Nu Registe	mbers of ers at 16th	Persons* on August,	on 1948.	Inc.(+) or Dec. () in Totals
Regions ( <i>in italics</i> ) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and over.	Women 18 and over.	Juveniles under 18 yéars.	Total.	as compared with 12th July, 1948.
h-Western—cont inued. ckenhead	1,498 372 1,097 666 520 113 92 16,581 4,393	449 204 131 152 16 36 117 3,317 1,096	71 10 9 13 6 4 11 722 959	2,018 586 1,237 831 542 153 220 20,620 6,448	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 110 \\ + & 147 \\ - & 179 \\ - & 555 \\ - & 103 \\ - & 8 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 186 \\ + & 947 \end{array} $
dham (including Failsworth and Royton) eston	936 604 167 783	240 179 17 549	36 33 15 7	1,212 816 199 1,339	+ 166 + 96 + 18 + 39
Iford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ockport allasey arrington igan	1,318 609 763 205 1,022	220 211 266 223 158	49 194 77 20 65	1,587 1,014 1,106 448 1,245	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 67 \\ - & 45 \\ + & 22 \\ + & 12 \\ - & 130 \\ \end{array} $
thern arlisle arlington atshead artlepools rrow and Hebburn	23,325 214 264 1,714 972 583	6,281 93 115 313 336 463	1,918 44 33 78 40 69	31,524 351 412 2,105 1,348 1,115	$ \begin{array}{r} +1,787 \\ -7 \\ +26 \\ +55 \\ -8 \\ +15 \\ \end{array} $
iddlesbrough (including South Bank) ewcastle-upon-Tyne outh Shields tockton-on-Tees underland	885 4,136 1,645 781 2,515	390 930 228 547 538	63 431 94 150 134	1,338 5.497 1,967 1,478 3,187	$ \begin{array}{r} + 57 \\ + 552 \\ + 117 \\ + 122 \\ + 33 \\ \end{array} $
Vallsend (including Willing- ton Quay)	41.243	126 <i>12,899</i>		513 56,592	+ 146
Jydebank	1,346 405 1,970	147 165 253 368 5,060 591 718	55 66 25 120 751 121 86	1,548 636 2,248 3,090 21,645 2,133 2,404 1,365	$\begin{array}{c} - & 99 \\ + & 231 \\ - & 21 \\ - & 254 \\ + & 653 \end{array}$
les ardiff Aerthyr Tydfil Newport Khondda	28,054 2,197 1,886 729 2,997 2,046	438 351 337 1,311	202 61 93 213	40,721 2,837 2,298 1,159 4,521 2,840	+ 16. + 3. + - 2.
rthern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	20,175 7,774 2,528	4,824	2 264	26,242 10,200 3,293	) + 1,00

# DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

#### STATISTICS FOR AUGUST, 1948.

The total number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944, at 19th July, 1948 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 898,554.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th August was 72,268, of whom 69,103 were males and 3,165 were females. The total included 38,353 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 33,915 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Burn Frank Cantha of Boy	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-Service	33,617 25,873	193 2,396	33,810 28,269
Total	59,490	2,589	62,079
Requiring employment under special conditions : Ex-Service Others	4,517 5,096	26 550	4,543 5,646
Total	9,613	576	10,189
Grand Total	69,103	3,165	72,268

\* See footnote in previous column.

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The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 16th August, 1948, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the exception of registered disabled persons who require employment

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The industrial analysis is based on the "Standard Industrial Classification." The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Note. An article dealing with the differences, due to the operation of the National Insurance Scheme and the adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification, between the figures in the Table below and those for dates prior to July was published on page 260 of the August GAZETTE.

	1 1			Gre	at Britai	n.					
Industry.		Wholly Inemploy (includin Casuals	yed 1g	Tempo Stopp			Total.			ted Kingd all classes)	
「「「「「」」」」「「「」」」」」	Ma	ales. Fe	emales.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	4	,405 ,437 783 ,185	954 927 23 4	186 31 3 · 152	169 167 2	6,591 4,468 786 1,337	1 123 1,094 23 6	7,714 5,562 809 1,343	9,387 7,206 813 1,368	1,234 1,205 23 6	10,621 8,411 836 1,374
Mining and Quarrying*		2,755 ,820 40 489 85 225	$   \begin{array}{r}     134 \\     77 \\     \cdot 1 \\     10 \\     \hline     2   \end{array} $	$     \frac{34}{7} \\     \hline     1 \\     24 \\     1   $	6 2 	2,789 1,827 40 490 109 226	140 79 1 . 10 	2,929 1,906 41 500 109 228	3,291 1,873 42 865 109 301	150 ,79 1 20 	3,441 1,952 43 885 109 303
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	•	96	44	1	4	97	48	145	101 3,573	48 776	149 4,349
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods	. 1	3,336 1,000 360 464 392 79 1,041	738 122 85 232 173 14 112	32 2 2 9 4 15	$ \begin{array}{c} 12\\ -1\\ 3\\ -4\\ -4 \end{array} $	3,368 1,002 362 473 396 79 1,056	750 122 86 235 177 14 116	4,118 1,124 448 708 573 93 1,172	3,373 1,077 398 475 397 98 1,128	129 102 235 178 14 118	1,206 500 710 575 112 1,246
Chemicals and Allied Trades	: 1 : 1	4,786 195 1,430 136 1,947 335 223 209	<b>2,141</b> 1 623 145 903 105 233 61	$     \frac{32}{20} \\     \overline{5} \\     1 \\     2     2     $	72 32 16 4 12 8	4.818 195 1,450 136 1,952 336 224 211	2,213 1 655 161 907 117 241 61	<b>7,031</b> 196 2,105 297 2,859 453 465 272	<b>4,932</b> 195 1,525 141 1,960 347 230 214	2,245 1 664 162 907 118 262 61	7,177 196 2,189 303 2,867 465 492 275
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.         Metal Manufacture         Blast Furnaces         Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified		311 4,967 166 1,631 1,082	70 <b>1,217</b> 7 290 189	3 591 3 244 4	<b>284</b> 10 7	314 5,558 169 1,875 1,086	70 1,501 7 300 196	384 7,059 176 2,175 1,282	320 5,765 178 1,915 1,203	70 1,502 7 300 197 113	390 7,267 185 2,215 1,400 409
Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works	· s)	180 111 403 1,394	93 34 77 527	116 215 1 8	20 5 1 241	Section 1	113 39 78 768 5,989	409 365 482 2,170 33,300	296 337 410 1,426 29,152	39 78 768	376 488 2,194 35,408
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing		6,746 8,021 1,073 583 131 784 159	5,645 338 117 85 10 120 25	565 182 9 4 2 3 1	344 41 1 2 	8,203 1,082 587 133 787 160	5,989 379 118 87 10 121 25 47	8,582 1,200 674 143 908 185 567	9,361 1,240 630 169 800 165	387 120 102 10 121 25	9,748 1,360 732 179 921 190 656
Ordnance and Small Arms	100	516 1,227 2,581 7,718 1,080 416 224 741 189	45 324 528 1,300 366 322 153 626 142	4 214 84 2 4 1 2 1	69	1,227 2,795 7,802 1,082 420 - 225 743 - 190	324 652 1,310 423 323 153 695 142	1,551 3,447 9,112 1,505 743 378 1,438 332	1,239 2,849 7,947 1,123 442 226 759	325 655 1,320 425 326 153 703 143	1,564 3,504 9,267 1,548 768 379 1,462 334 518
Batteries and Accumulators            Other Electrical Goods            Vehicles	•••	173 1,130 9,352 2,887	125 1,019 <b>1,192</b> 333	52 29	34	1,182 7 9,381	1,053 1,209	300 2,235 10,590 3,233	1,197 9,963 2,977	1,081 1,274 341	2,278 11,237 3,318
Motor Repairers and Garages		2,561 2,134 918	125 243 341	4 9 1	-	2,565 - 2,143 - 919	128 243 342	2,693	2,759 2,404 934	4 271 4 346	2,890 2,675 1,280 150
Other Locomotive Manufacture		129 229 273 221	18 13 15 104	3	-	- 229	13 5 15	242	2 231	14 9 15	245 294
and the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,335 478 238	2,386 127 221	<b>282</b> 40	21-4	<b>4 5,61</b> 2 510 - 24	<b>2,600</b> 3 169 1 221	<b>8,21</b> 68 46	7 5,75 7 53 2 24	0 169 4 222	699 466
Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified		314 308 545 325 3,127	37 135 627 117 1,122	55		9 54 4 34	3 148 8 636 2 141	51 1,18 48	1 36 4 56 3 34	9 148 4 640 5 141	517 1,204 486
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	··· ··· ···	<b>1,004</b> 524 190 188 102	434 222 138 55 19		2 2 2	2     1,01       2     52       19     19       3     10	6 224 2 163 3 57	75 35 7 25	0 53 5 20 0 19	5 231 213 8 58 9 22	766 413 256 131
Textiles	··· ··· ··	<b>3,412</b> 705 265 539 140 97	2,407 390 239 319 95	) 1 ) 4 5	3 1 3 7 7 5	$\begin{array}{c c c} 01 & 3,59 \\ 15 & 71 \\ 75 & 26 \\ 56 & 58 \\ - & 14 \\ 9 & 9 \end{array}$	8 40 8 31 6 37 1 9	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3     74       32     27       51     59       56     15       58     11	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 40 & 408 \\ 71 & 314 \\ 97 & 383 \\ 54 & 102 \\ 17 & 116 \\ 17 & 116 \\ \end{array}$	3         1,148           4         585           3         980           3         257           5         233
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods	··· ·· ··	: 124 259 228 141 34	94 89 253 237 30	4 - 9 3 7 4	2 -	$ \begin{array}{c c c} - & 12 \\ - & 26 \\ 11 & 23 \\ 33 & 18 \\ 6 & 4 \end{array} $	4         9           51         8           51         26           54         27           52         3	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 21 \\ 9 & 35 \\ 4 & 49 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 6 & 8 \\ \end{array}$	1,00           50         20           55         27           54         19           38         38	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 376 4 760 2 485 2 96
Lace		75 57 87 470 191	10 4 20 12 7	2 1 9 8 3	4 5 1 6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	79         10           52         5           58         23           56         14           54         11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	82 15 25 47 7	92 11 67 5 96 57 06 19 95 11	8 125 3 669 3 899

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 16th August, 1948, who, although their last employment was in coal mining, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other Persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

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September, 1948.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS-continued.

	A BAR		G	reat Brita	ain.					COLUMN AND
Industry.	Unen (incl	nolly nployed uding uals).		orarily		Total.	ANG NO		ited Kingo all classes)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur          Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery          Leather Goods          Fur	<b>832</b> 338 241 253	298 72 159 67	71 28 12 31	91 22 39 30	<b>903</b> 366 253 284	389 94 198 97	1,292 460 451 381	949 402 261 286	423 114 209 100	1,372 516 470 386
Clothing	3,324 1,908 161 66 141 72 335 641	2,750 1,375 624 220 92 149 259 31	706 168 6 350 11 141 30	908 255 154 60 306 40 92 1	4,030 2,076 167 66 491 83 476 671	3,658 1,630 778 280 398 189 351 32	7,688 3,706 945 346 889 272 827 703	4,343 2,147 174 113 496 103 533 777	<b>4,818</b> 1,753 888 1,043 409 325 367 33	9,161 3,900 1,062 1,156 905 428 900 810
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,318 266 1,466 143 213 545 278 238 237 518 539 134 402 339	3,496 101 723 262 155 161 713 301 713 384 168 71 183 201	124 2 9 1 74 2 11 1 14 5 4 1 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 206 \\ 2 \\ 14 \\ -1 \\ -6 \\ 120 \\ 40 \\ -2 \\ 15 \end{array} $	5,442 268 1,475 144 287 547 289 239 239 251 523 543 135 402 339	3,702 103 737 262 156 161 79 307 833 424 168 71 185 216	9,144 371 2,212 406 443 708 368 546 1,084 947 711 206 587 555	5,900 310 1,564 165 323 632 294 294 2256 283 570 555 165 421 362	3,986 111 767 274 160 189 82 309 878 447 174 174 191 330	9,886 421 2,331 439 483 821 376 565 1,161 1,017 729 239 612 692
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,661 1,214 1,562 205 348 332	666 211 268 19 98 70	169 8 142 7 3 9	79 4 37 16 22	3,830 1,222 1,704 212 351 341	745 215 305 19 114 92	<b>4,575</b> 1,437 2,009 231 465 433	<b>4,213</b> 1,423 1,781 215 391 403	769 215 309 19 122 104	<b>4,982</b> 1,638 2,090 234 513 507
Paper and Printing	<b>1,868</b> 466 27 143 104 493 635	872 206 8 164 141 42 311	13 8  4 1	27 13 3 7 4	1,881 474 27 143 104 497 636	<b>899</b> 206 8 177 144 49 315	2,780 680 35 320 248 546 951	1,955 486 27 151 112 525 654	942 208 8 197 150 52 327	2,897 694 35 348 262 577 981
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,607 972 128 169 308 73 172 785	1,540 388 14 104 291 95 15 633	56 6 3 16 4 	190 14 1 65 14 22 	2,663 978 131 185 312 73 173 811	1,730 402 15 169 305 117 15 707	4,393 1,380 146 354 617 190 188 1,518	<b>2,880</b> 1,011 142 213 339 76 180 919	1,787 405 16 177 333 118 15 723	4,667 1,416 158 390 672 194 195 1,642
Building and Contracting             Building              Electric Wiring and Contracting             Civil Engineering Contracting	37,246 24,287 1,548 11,411	307 195 48 64	122 88 5 29	10 5 5 	37,368 24,375 1,553 11,440	317 200 53 64	37,685 24,575 1,606 11,504	<b>41,603</b> 27,257 1,663 12,683	327 205 57 65	41,930 27,462 1,720 12,748
Gas.         Electricity and Water	1,810 859 707 244	75 34 32 9	18 12 4 2	1111	<b>1,828</b> 871 711 246	75 34 32 9	1,903 905 743 255	1,995 911 825 259	82 36 37 9	2,077 947 862 268
Transport and Communication	22,540 2,761 1,548 662 3,719 7,015 2,012 876 270 2,683 248 746	1,517 438 462 29 47 49 9 19 35 387 23 19	116 4 3 2 43 30 16 2 	35 8 10 1 8 3 3 2	22,656 2,765 1,551 664 3,762 7,045 2,028 878 878 270 2,685 251 757	1,552 446 472 29 48 57 9 22 35 390 23 23 21	24,208 3,211 2,023 693 3,810 7,102 2,037 900 305 3,075 274 778	25,250 3,049 1,619 745 4,064 7,422 3,352 938 280 2,757 258 766	1,575 450 478 30 51 57 10 23 35 397 23 21	26,825 3,499 2,097 775 4,115 7,479 3,362 961 315 3,154 281 787
Distributive Trades	14,029 1,818 1,895 1,263 3,430 1,668 3,688 267	7,024 139 260 304 2,431 471 3,119 300	117 21 12 11 31 16 24 2	148 8 23 12 36 9 53 7	14,146 1,839 1,907 1,274 3,461 1,684 3,712 269	7,172 147 283 316 2,467 480 3,172 307	21,318 1,986 2,190 1,590 5,928 2,164 6,884 576	15,632 2,147 2,025 1,513 3,935 1,754 3,974 284	7,665 179 313 357 2,640 509 3,339 328	23,297 2,326 2,338 1,870 6,575 2,263 7,313 612
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,468	771	7	10	1,475	781	2,256	1,557	792	2,349
Public Administration and Defence            National Government Service            Local Government Service	18,200 9,662 8,538	<b>4,228</b> 2,851 1,377	147 25 122	256 16 240	18,347 9,687 8,660	4,484 2,867 1,617	22,831 12,554 10,277	<b>19,834</b> 10,609 9,225	4,712 3,057 1,655	24,546 13,666 10,880
Professional Services	3,251 141 732 82 880 126 1,290	3,486 75 1,081 87 1,976 26 241	$     \begin{array}{c}       14 \\       1 \\       4 \\       \overline{} \\       3 \\       1 \\       5 \\       5     \end{array} $	655 628 1 13 1 12	3,265 142 736 82 883 127 1,295	4,141 75 1,709 88 1,989 27 253	7,406 217 2,445 170 2,872 154 1,548	3,402 150 763 89 919 132 1,349	4,284 79 1,770 93 2,052 33 257	7,686 229 2,533 182 2,971 165 1,606
Miscellaneous Services	14,632 1,867 2,594 7,000 528 221 289 143 593	14,729 849 717 9,126 1,074 292 193 735 1,419	77 15 15 17 5 4 3 2	868 17 20 799 5 5 2 1 11	14,709 1,882 2,609 7,017 533 225 292 145 603	15,597 866 737 9,925 1,079 297 195 736 1430	30,306 2,748 3,346 16,942 1,612 522 487 881 2,033	15,505 1,984 2,746 7,405 569 239 332 149 625	16,202 890 750 10,257 1,171 313 209 763 1,504	31,707 2,874 3,496 17,662 1,740 552 541 912 2,129
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	1,397	324	6	8	1,403	1,430 332	1,735	1,456	345	1,801
Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry          Other Persons Not Classified by Industry	8,896 14,779	480 8,093	4	3	8,900 14,782	483 8,093	9,383 22,875	9,438 15,013	518 8,292	9,956 23,305
The first first state of the st	222,559	and and a second	3,707	4,927	226,266	the state of the	and an add at the	247,211	and a street	A Constant Constant

September, 1948.

# PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The Table below shows for the four-weekly periods ended 7th July and 4th August, 1948, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Bureaux of certain Local Authorities.

to Contract and a	7th.	eks ended July, 48.	Four wee 4th 19	Total Number of Placings 25th Dec.,	
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	1947, to 4th August, 1948 (32 weeks).
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	230,256 11,326 97,019 10,124	155,780 65,565 171,983 93,370	185,573 20,983 77,190 21,561	155,734 62,837 168,327 90,995	1,818,546 109,288 762,817 95,978
Total	348,725	486,698	305,307	477,893	2,786,629

The number of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 4th August was 43,000 lower than the total for the preceding period of four weeks. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled for men showed little change, but for women and juveniles there were slight decreases. The number remaining unfilled at 4th August was well below the figure for October, 1947, when the Control of Engagement Order came into operation

(*i.e.*, 480,000 compared with 580,000). Of the totals of 348,725 and 305,307 vacancies filled during the four-week periods ending on 7th July and 4th August, the numbers to which "First Preference" had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 42,742 and 32,083 respectively, com-pared with 42,819 and 47,431 in the two preceding four-week periods. For the four-week period ending on 4th August, the figure represented approximately 11 per cent. of the total number of vacancies filled during that period, compared with approximately 12 per cent. for the preceding four weeks. During July, 16 directions were issued, including 10 to coal mining and 3 to agriculture.

The following Table shows in detail the total numbers of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 4th August in vacancies to which First Preference has been accorded :---

and here in a second set of the second second	Real Land	Section of the section of the			Ayrshire, etc	. 13,000	+ 200	A HERE AND
tak in which is the same distance in station	7th .		4th A	eks ended ugust,	Scotland	82,700	+ 200	+ 500
Industry.		48.	. 1	The contraction of the second	Great Britain	725,400	+ 700	+ 6,300
A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PR	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Contraction of the	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF
Industries generally undermanned :	4,796	1,859	3,862	2,434	It is provisionally esti	imated that d	uring July abou	t 4 390 persons
Coal (deep mining)	4.644	50	2,348	28	It is provisionally est	inated that d	the total nun	abor of persons
Coal (open cast)	822	19	746	3	were recruited to the in	ndustry, while	e the total hun	iber of persons
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	901	1,493	876	1,354	who left the industry wa	as about 3,690	); the number	s on the colliery
Cotton Manufacturing, Weaving, etc.	438	547	366	527	books thus showed a n	et increase of	f 700. During	June there was
Woollen and Worsted	1,767	1,404	1,308 340	883 183	a net increase of 1,200.			
Rayon Yarn Manufacture Rayon, Weaving	593 151	337 208	143	156	The average number	of shiftst w	orked per we	k by coal-face
	233	147	98	81	The average number	of since w	avad was 1.91	in July 1948
Lace	31	40	21	43	workers who were effe	cuvery empr	byeu was 491	m July, 1940,
Linen Manufacture	125	41	130	29	5.01 in June, 1948, an	id $4.78$ in Ju	ly, 1947. The	corresponding
Miscellaneous Textile Industries	241	382	194	269	figures for all workers	who were ef	fectively employ	byed were 5.21,
Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc	711	420	613	248	5.28 and 5.08, respectiv			
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	1 57		91	6	With regard to absent	teeism in the	coal mining in	dustry, separate
Iron Founding, etc	3,714	284	2,220 189	167	Commission and the absent	receising in the	(a) voluntar	w absenteeism
Pig Iron	269	177	1,588	135	figures are compiled i	in respect of	(a) voluntai	y absenteerism
	212	51	1,500	51	(absences for which no	o satisfactory	reason is give	en), and (0) m-
In Plates	522	67	304	34	voluntary absenteeism	(absences d	lue mainly to	sickness). The
Wire, Wire Rope, Wire Netting	414	142	271	179	figures for July, 1947,	and June an	d July, 1948, v	which are given
Iron and Steel Scrap Merchants	669	11	579	13	in the next Table, rep	recent the ni	imbers of shif	ts lost through
Ball and Roller Bearings	208	97	112	60	in the next Table, Tep	resent the m	a gas of the to	tal numbers of
China Clay and Chalk	32	3	12	ABASS CHILDRE	absenteeism, expressed	as percent	ages of the to	nai numbers or
Pottery	686	542	478	311	shifts that could have	been worked.	1	
Gypsum Mining	96	1	41 10					
Shale Oil Mining	337	4	250	ALL STREET				HERE AND
Limestone Quarrying Printing and Bookbinding	263	470	201	285	Percentages a	f Shifts Lost 7	Through Absente	eeism.
Coke Ovens (iron and steel works)	158	710	178	205	1 ercentuges of	J Dilijis Lost 1	ni ougit moscini	
Undermanned Branches of other Indus-	150	ALL HE THE	110	Read States				A REAL PROPERTY.
tries :	San Market	E state to			The second s	July, 1947.	June, 1948.	July, 1948.
Electrical Generating Plant for Elec-	101.00.20	Contraction of the				July, 1747.	Julie, 17 101	
tricity Undertakings	498	74	373	47	Coal-face workers :	C. S. C. C. C. P. D. S. P.		A DEALER STREET, SALES STREET,
Coal Mining Machinery	323	70	230	46	Voluntary	6.93	6.86	8.69
Plant for Gas Undertakings	202	The second second	181	1	Involuntary	6.06	5.70	5.94
Railway Freight Locomotives and	473	38	363	10	All workers :	A CONTRACTOR OF THE		1.54
Wagons	4/3	30 7	105	6	Voluntary	5-44	5.26	6.54
Atomic Energy Development	318	28	273	11	Involuntary	5.09	4.94	5.14
Power Stations Construction	479	1	294	12	- the state of the		metors.	1 Contraction
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes	757	i.	825	3				
Domestic Service Work	413	1,746	398	1,525	For face-workers th	e output ne	r man-shift w	orked was 2.89
Maintenance of Railways-Permanent		A State Barrier Barrier	Part and	AND SECTIONS	FOI lace-workers th	ic output pe	2.01 tons in	June 1948 and
Way	577	16	361	8	tons in July, 1948, co	inpared with	2.91 tons m .	ft aslaulated an
Other essential vacancies (not deter-		100	1 100	States States	2.86 tons in July, 1947	. The outp	ut per man-shi	it calculated on
mined on an industry basis)	2,096	472	1,398	411	the basis of all work	ers was 1.07	tons in July,	1948; for June,
Total First Desference Vesses	31,490	11,252	22,523	9,560	1948, and July, 1947,	the figures w	vere 1.11 tons	and 1.06 tons,
Total First Preference Vacancies	51,490	11,252	22,323	3,500	respectively.	And an identity	and the state of the	and word ; weat

In considering the figures in the Table above, it should be borne in mind that (a) the Ministry of Labour and National Service are not responsible for all placings in employment : a substantial proportion of placings (of persons outside the scope of the Control of Engagement Order) which are effected do not go through the Employment Exchanges; and (b) the number placed must not be regarded as equivalent to a net increase in employment.

• The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,911 males and 173 females in Great Britain and 4,485 males and 175 females in the United Kingdom).

#### VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED.

# COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July, 1948, have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Ministry of Fuel and Power. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st July, 1948, was 725,400, compared with 724,800 during the five weeks ended 3rd July, 1948, and 719,100 during the four weeks ended 2nd August, 1947. The total numbers who were *effectively* em-ployed were 586,600 in July, 1948, 673,900 in June, 1948, and 579,900 in July, 1947; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in July, 1948, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with June, 1948, and July, 1947.

Average	Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books-
	Analysis by Districts.

And a second sec	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) <sup>e</sup> compared with the average for					
District.	books during 4 weeks ended 31st July, 1948.	5 weeks ended 3rd July, 1948.	4 weeks ended 2nd August, 1947.				
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire West Yorkshire North and South Derbyshire Notts. and Leicestershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire Cannock Chase South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop Warwickshire South Wales and Mon. Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	42,400 5,800 110,800 100,500 41,700 44,900 53,200 52,200 9,000 21,100 17,700 5,600 15,600 15,600 108,500 7,400	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Kent England and Wales	6,300 642,700	+ 500	+ 5,800				
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians Lanarkshire, etc A yrshire, etc	21,700 12,300 35,700 13,000	+ 100 - 100 + 200	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 700 \\ + & 400 \\ - & 600 \\  & \cdots \\ + & 500 \end{array} $				
Scotland Great Britain	82,700 725,400	+ 200 + 700	+ 500 + 6,300				

Percentages of	Shifts Lost	Through A	Absenteeism.
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"No change" is indicated by three dots.
These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.
t In comparing these figures, it should be borne in mind (a) that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry on 5th May, 1947, and (b) that an agreement to work extra shifts came into operation on 1st November, 1947.

## WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER. The Technical and Scientific Register, which is situated at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, operates on a national basis. It is assisted in its work by six Advisory Committees, for architec-ture and public utilities, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and scientific research. The Register provides a placing and advisory service for persons holding the necessary qualifications, these being, in general, pos-session of a University degree, or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution. recognised professional institution.

A register of vacancies, notified by employers, is maintained, from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas

experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and all other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th August, 1948, was 7,029\*; this figure included 3,814 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 1,940 full-time students provisionally enrolled for employment and 1,275 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 675 ex-Service men and women.

cancies	outstanding at 13th July	230.00	 4,045
,,	notified during period	all services	 593
	filled during period	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 206†
	cancelled or withdrawn		 545

- cancelled or withdrawn 4 487
- " outstanding at 16th August ...

#### APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

shown in the Table below. The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th August, 1948, was 32,809,‡ consisting of 29,545 men and 3,264 women. Of these, 17,198 men and 499 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,687 men and 1,862 women who were in employment, while 11,858 me and 1,402 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th August. Of those in employment, 9,835 men and 245 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unem-ployed were 7,363 men and 254 women.

The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each of the Offices :-

	12.1	0		In Emp	loyment.	Unemployed.		
Appointme	nts	Omce.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	
London	Male			4,873	615	5,167	534	
Cambridge .	and the	10.00	· · · · ·	578	56	493	45	
Reading				588	58	361	53	
Winchaston	12:00	Carries M	Sec. 1	571	25	466	17	
Deintol	129			1.054	98	680	77	
Distant	arrest.	1		1.764	141	899	80	
Mattingham			128	773	49	313	33	
I anda	116			1.065	107	443	73	
Livernool				995	85	446	58	
Manchester .	362			1.714	126	759	98	
Newcastle-on-Ty	ne	200	120.20	787	94	283	45	
Edinburgh				1,109	165	648	138	
Clangow			in house	1,359	192	562	80	
Condiff	Sec.		200	457	51	338	71	
	TU SA	R. Will	-		Contraction of the second		A REAL PROPERTY	
Totalt .	1200	alar-le		17,687	1.862	11,858	1,402	

During the period 13th July to 16th August, 1948, there were new registrations by 4,358 men and 777 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,922 men and 766 women lapsed. The Table in the next column shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 13th July and 16th August, 1948.

and the second s	Men.*	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 12th July	5,216	1,190
" notified during period	2,370	556
, cancelled or withdrawn during	Sun I al at	
period	1,218	338
filled during period <sup>†</sup>	1.024	259
", unfilled at 16th August	5,344	1,149

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

#### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April, 1948, was 1.5 per cent. higher than in March, 1948, and 5.2 per cent. higher than in April, 1947.

#### CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 18,900 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st June, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 2.8 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1948, and 3.9 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June, 1948, was 0.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, and 2.9 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1947.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in October, 1947, was 0.4 per cent. higher than in September, 1947, and 2.0 per cent. higher than in October, 1946.

#### ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th August, 1948, was 44,253, compared with 45,625 at 31st July and 35,098 at 30th August, 1947.

#### DENMARK.

At the end of July, 1948, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 8,222 or 1.4 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 600,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 1·3 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 0·6 per cent. at the end of July, 1947. In addition, 7,146 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of July, 1948, and 2,511 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of are or other reasons. age or other reasons.

#### SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 908,000 showed that 1.7 per cent. of their members were unem-ployed at 31st May, 1948, compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.8 per cent. at 31st May, 1947.

#### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of June, 1948, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,395 persons, compared with 1,254 at the end of May, 1948, and 951 at the end of June, with 1,254 at the end of May, 1948, and 951 at the end of June, 1947; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 4,962, 6,182, and 7,753, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June, 1948, who were wholly unemployed was 1,001 or 0.7 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 887 or 0.6 per thousand at the end of May; in June, 1947, the number wholly unemployed was 491.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 44,913,000. This was 0.7 per cent. higher than the figure for May, and 2.3 per cent. higher than that for June, 1947. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939= 100) in June, 1948, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. compared with May, and an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with June, 1947. 1947.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of June, 1948, was approximately 2,184,000, com-pared with 1,761,000 at the middle of May and with 2,550,000 at the middle of June, 1947.

ments Offices. † Including 75 vacancies filled by ex-Service men. ‡ Excluding 549 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,684 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. \* This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women. † The number of vacancies filled included 678 filled by ex-Service men and 34 filled by ex-Service women.

September, 1948.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the 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 August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £87,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 550,000 workpeople, and in a slight decrease in the wages of about 2,000 workpeople. About 10,000 workers had their wages increased and decreased by equal amounts during the month, and in addition a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly

the month, and in addition a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week. The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were employed in the civil engineering construction industry, the iron and steel industry, Government engineering establishments, rubber manufacture, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, carpet manufacture, and in licensed residential establish-ments and licensed restaurants in London and in towns with a Midlands, carpet manufacture, and in licensed residential establish ments and licensed restaurants in London and in towns with population of 250,000 or more. Other workpeople receivin increased rates of wages included those employed in the bakin industry in Scotland, coopering, brewing in Burton-on-Tren and waterproof garment manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshir In the civil engineering construction industry there was a increase of ½d, an hour for men. In most sections of the irc and steel industry there were small increases due to sliding-sca arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In Governme engineering establishments (excluding Admiralty establishment new minimum basic rates were adopted for men paid on an eng neering basis, resulting in increases of varying amounts accordin neering basis, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to district, with proportional increases for women whose rate are related to men's rates. Payment of the revised rates was ma retrospective to the beginning of April, 1948. In the rubit manufacturing industry minimum basic time rates were increase manufacturing industry minimum basic time rates were increased by 2d. an hour for men in the general rubber goods division and 1d. in the tyre division, and by 11d. for women. Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands had their cost-of-living bonus increased from 1s. 1d. in the shilling on basic rates to 1s. 2d. in the shilling under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the carpet manufacturing industry there was an increase of 10 per cent. in gross wages, following the adoption of a sliding scale whereby wages fluctuate in accordance with movements in the index of retail prices. The weekly remuneration fixed under the Catering Wages Act; 1943, for workpeople employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants in London and in towns with a population HOURS OF LABOUR. The changes in normal hours of labour reported to have come into operation in August resulted in an average reduction of 31 hours a week for about 12,000 workpeople. The workpeople 34 hours a week for about 12,000 workpeople. The workpeople affected were those employed in chalk quarrying, whose normal weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 44; the made-up textile industry, in which the normal weekly hours beyond which over-time rates become payable were reduced from 48 to 45; and the hat, cap and millinery trade in Scotland, with a reduction from 46 to 44 hours for workers other than those in the wholesale cloth the mathematic provides the standard previous here to to 44 hours for workers other than those in the wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch, whose hours had previously been reduced. In the baking industry in Scotland the normal working week was reduced to 45 hours in September, 1947, by an agree-ment made by the National Joint Committee of the Baking In-dustry (Scotland); an Order has now been issued under the Wages and licensed restaurants in London and in towns with a population of 250,000 or more was increased by 3s. and 2s. respectively for workers supplied by the employer with full board and lodging, and by 5s. and 3s. respectively for other workers. The workpeople whose wages were increased and decreased by organized and decreased by the angular angular decreased by angular deviation decreased and decreased by Councils Act, with operative effect in August, reducing the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable from

The workpeople whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts during August were employed in a few branches of the iron and steel industry, and those who had net decreases were employed in iron ore mining and limestone quarrying in Cumber-land. The changes were due to arrangements under which wages fluctuate according to movements in the index of retail prices. Of the total increase of £87,000, about £67,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint During the eight completed months of 1948, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* have resulted in an average reduction of about 3 hours a week for about 300,000 workpeople.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (4s. 2.4d. to 4s. 4.8d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 1.2d. (2s. 1.2d. to 2s. 2.4d.) for boys under 18.‡
de se idet vi te se idet vi te se idet vi tem surve	South and West Durham.	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2d. a shift (3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.) for boys.§
	North Lincolnshire	1 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.4d. a shift (6s, 4.8d. to 6s. 7.2d.) for men, by 1.8d. (4s, 9.6d. to 4s. 11.4d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3.6d.) for boys.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men, and limestone quarry- men.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>†</sup> by 2.5d. a shift (6s. 0.5d. to 6s. 3d.) for men, by 1.875d. (4s. 6.37d. to 4s. 8.25d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.25d. (3s. 0.25d. to 3s. 1.5d.) for boys.
	Banbury. Cumberland	30 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, decreased <sup>†</sup> by 2d. a shift (3s. 2d. to 3s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.) for boys.
	West Cumberland	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, decreased t by 2d a shift (3s. 1d. to 2s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for boys.¶
	Various districts in England.	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than for the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk.	Increase of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in the minimum basic rates for men, following reduction in normal working week from 48 to 44 hours. Minimum basis hourly rates after change for men : London 2s. 4d., class I areas 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. II 2s. 2d., III and IV 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.**

 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 clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. 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.
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 ‡ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d, a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as datal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition varying at different mines on tonnage rates.
 § Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d, for boys.
Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d, for boys.
Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d, for boys.
Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d, for boys.
Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d, for boys.
Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d, for boys.
Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and see also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

September, 1948.

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

standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £8,500 resulted from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices; about £8,500 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between members and workpressing or their representatives or from arbitraemployers and workpeople or their representatives or from arbitration awards.

#### SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1948.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1948, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture	63,000 122,000 420,500 573,000 347,000 171,500 108,500 220,000 1,028,500 224,000 780,500 320,000 209,000 176,500 4,764,000	£ 26,800 29,500 131,200 165,700 141,400 57,700 32,800 88,300 88,300 88,300 88,300 91,000 49,000 39,700 1,190,500

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

<sup>\*</sup> This figure included 744 registrants who were also registered with Appoint-

September, 1948.

September, 1948.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Industry.	
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms).	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s, 4.8d, to 6s, 7.2d, for shift rated workers) or by 0.33d, an hour (10.47d to 10.8d, for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.8d, a shift (4s. 9.6d, to 4s, 11.4d.) or by 0.25d, an hour (7.85d, to 8.1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.2d, a shift (3s, 2.4d, to 3s, 3.6d.) or by 0.16d, an hour (5.24d, to 5.4d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Carpet Manufacture.	Grea
Pig Iron Manufacture.	England and Wales†	do.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	do. do.	And the survey	
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2d. a shift (6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	Made-up Textiles Manufacture.	Grea
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 4.8d. to 6s. 7.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (4s. 9.6d. to 4s. 11.4d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3.6d.) for those under 18.	The second	
	Great Britain§	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled work- ers and labourers, etc.).	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 4.8d. to 6s. 7.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.33d. an hour (10.47d. to 10.8d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 1.8d. a shift (4s. 9.6d. to 4s. 11.4d.) or by 0.25d. an hour (7.85d. to 8.1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. a shift (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3.6d.) or by 0.16d. an hour (5.24d. to 5.4d.) for those under 18.	Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	Lanc
	North-East Coast Area. Barrow-in-Furness	do. do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills. Rail millmen, merchant mill- men, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	do. do. do.	Hat and Cap Making and Millinery.	Scotl
	Workington	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do. do.	an particular of	a alata
	Scunthorpe	do. do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do. do.	and the second second	
The market	Bilston	and the	Steel millmen, melting shop workers, maintenance men, etc.	and the solid are set on the set that hence it as any providen	First Oran Services	
	West of Scotland	do.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, fire- men and mill labourers, semi- skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen em- ployed at steel rolling mills.	do. do.		
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labour- ers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and	do. do.	Baking	Scotl
	South-West Wales	do.	rolling mills. Workpeople employed in Sie- mens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (5s. 4.8d. to 5s. 7.2d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1.6d. (3s. 7.2d. to 3s. 8.8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (2s. 8.4d. to 2s. 9.6d.) for boys under 18 years.		
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 2 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron pudding forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.8d. a shift (6s. 6.4d. to 6s. 9.2d.) for men, by 2.1d. (4s. 10.8d. to 5s. 0.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.4d. (3s. 3.2d. to 3s. 4.6d.) for boys under 18.		
	do	Pay period beginning 30 Aug.	do	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2.8d. a shift (6s. 9.2d. to 6s. 6.4d.) for men, by 2.1d. (5s. 0.9d. to 4s. 10.8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.4d. (3s. 4.6d. to 3s. 3.2d.) for boys under 18.		
	Midlands and parts of South York- shire and South Lancashire.	Sunday preceding first pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 7.2d. to 6s. 9.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (4s. 11.4d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 1.2d. (3s. 3.6d. to 3s. 4.8d.) for those under 18.	A State of the	North
	`do	Sunday preceding first pay day in Sept.	do	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 9.6d. to 6s. 7.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (5s. 1.2d. to 4s. 11.4d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 1.2d. (3s. 4.8d. to 3s. 3.6d.) for those under 18.		
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 4.8d. to 6s. 7.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (4s. 9.6d. to 4s. 11.4d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3.6d.) for those under 18.		
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucester- shire.	1 Aug.	annealing. Men, youths, boys, women and girls (except apprentices),	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 4.8d. to 6s. 7.2d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1.6d. (4s. 3.2d. to 4s. 4.8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.2d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 3.6d.) for workers under 18.	Sugar Confectionery and Food	Nort
Tube	Newport and	1 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2.32d. a shift (6s. 1.08d. to 6s. 3.4d.) for men, and by 1.16d. (3s. 0.54d. to 3s. 1.7d.) for youths and boys.	Preserving.	
Manufacture. Government Industrial stablishments.	Landore. Great Britain (ex- cluding South Wales).	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed in en- gineering departments (ex- cluding Admiralty establish- ments).	New basic rates adopted for men paid on an engineering basis, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to district, with proportional increases for women whose rates are related to men's rates; piece rate prices to be adjusted so as to yield 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. (instead of 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. as formerly) on the revised basic rates for adult male timeworkers. Minimum rates after change inclusive of bonus for adult male timeworkers : London—skilled 112s. a week, unskilled 100s., provinces—109s., 95s.	Beet Sugar Manufacture.	Grea
Woollen and Worsted.	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes.	Increase* of 4 per cent. on current wage rates.	* These incre GAZETTE. † Under slidi * These incre	ling-scale
	and the second second second second second		parp 03001	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.) on	‡ These incre month's GAZETTE	

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † The districts affected are Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire,
 Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Corby, South Wales and Monmouthshire.
 ‡ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire,
 § These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.
 I These increases were agreed to in August, 1948, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
 ¶ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
	2 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increase of 10 per cent. on gross wages, following adoption of sliding scale whereby wages fluctuate in accordance with movements in the official index of retail prices. Minimum rates after change : males 21 years and over- dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wiltor and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs, 99s a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 110s., according and shearers, with 6 months' experience 99s., 104s. 6d., or 110s., according
	25 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	to width of loom ; females—card cutters, with 18 months' experience, 18 years of age 55s, 19 years 62s. 8d., 20 years 71s. 6d. New general minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in in creases of 2 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 1d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d for women 18 years or over, and of 1d. to 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for girls ; increases of 2 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d for women 18 years or over, and of 1d. to 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for girls ; increases of 2 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d for women 18 years or over, and of 1d. to 1 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for girls ; increases of 2 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. or 2 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, according to occupation, in piece work basis time rates after change : men 21 or over employed in specified occupations 2s. 1d. an hour other men 21 or over 1s. 9 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., youths and boys 8d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 5 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 20 and under 21 ; women 18 or over employed in specified occupations 1s. 3 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., other women 18 or over 1s. 2d., girls 8d. at under 16 years, rising to 11 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. at 17 and under 18. Fiece work basis time rates male workers in specified occupations 1s. 3 <sup>+</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., others 1s. 2d.*
	Second pay day in August.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (45 to 47½ per cent.). In clusive minimum time rates after change include : adult males—makers machinists and passers 121s. 9d. a week, adult females—makers, machinists buttonhole machinists, passers and finishers 73s. 9d., button machinists, ba tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 67s. 11d.
	2 Aug.	Men, youths and boys (all branches).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years o over, of 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for those 21 and under 22, of amounts varying from <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d for younger workers, and of 2d. for late entrants ; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change workers 21 and over, other than late entrants, 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, youths and boys 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 20, late entrants 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during 1s six months, 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during 2nd six months ; piecework basis time rat 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for workers of any age. <sup>‡</sup>
		Women and girls (wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers othe than learners, and of 1d., 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to period of learners if for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rate. Genera minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners is. 5d. an hour, learners 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 1d. during the 3rd year (period of learnership was formerly 4 years); piece work basis time rate-1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for workers of any are.1
		Women and girls (other branches).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general mini rum time rates for workers other tha learners, and of 1d. or 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to period of learnership, for learners increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rate. General minimum tim rates after change : workers except learners, Area A 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, Are B 1s. 2d., learners 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 5d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. during the 4th year; piece work/basis time rates—1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 1s. 3c for workers of any age. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	New minimum weekly rates fixed for a 45-hour week, with varying rates according to commencing time of work, for workers not employed on shift system, or according to shift for those employed on a shift system and higher rates in certain cases for workers who are usually required t work on a Sunday, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Ne minimum rates include : journeymen bakers 110s. to 125s, a week, dough makers and ovensmen 117s. to 132s., ingredient storemen 97s. 6d. to 110s bakery workers 21 years or over 90s. to 102s. 6d.; the minimum rate payable to foremen and charge hands are 20s. and 10s. above the rate for journeymen bakers and male bakery workers, respectively.§
	First	Worknoorde employed by mi	New minimum weekly rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases or varying amounts. New minimum rates for workers 21 years or over assistant baker charge hands 90s., bakery worker charge hands 75s., assistant bakers 80s., bakery workers 65s.§
A R. C.	First pay day following 23 Aug.	Workpeople employed by pri- vate trades and co-operative societies in the baking in- dustry.	Increases of 6s. a week in national minimum rates for journeymen bakers doughmakers, ovensmen and male or female dilutees, of 4s. for other mal workers 18 years or over, of 3s. for other female workers 18 or over, and c 2s. for workers under 18. Minimum rates after change include : males- journeymen bakers 116s. to 131s. a week, according to shift or starting time doughmakers and ovensmen 123s. to 138s., ingredient storemen 101s. 6d. t 114s., other bakery workers 21 years or over 94s. to 106s. 6d., dilutees (mal or female) 108s. to 121s. ; females—assistant bakers 21 years or over 83s other adult female bakery workers 68s.
d	16 Aug.	Bakehouse !abourers, packers, lower paid male adult work- ers, youths and boys em- ployed in other than home bakeries.¶	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. 6d. a week in Area A, 3s. 3d in Area B and 3s. 3d. in Area C for bakehouse labourers, of 6s., 5s. 9d and 5s. 6d. for packers, of 3s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 3d. for other male worker 2l years or over, and of varying amounts, according to area and age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for da workers other than Sunday workers include : bakehouse labourers- Area A 90s., Area B 85s. 6d., Area C 83s. 3d., packers-895., 84s. 6d 82s. 3d., other male workers 2l years and over-86s. 6d., 82s. 3d., 80s.**
	9 Aug.	Male transport workers, stable- men, etc., employed in bak- ing establishments other than home bakeries.¶	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for carters, mote drivers, loaders at quays, and workers 21 years or over employed as mote lorry boys, stablemen, harness cleaners or van washers, of 2s. 9d. for mote lorry boys, stablemen, harness cleaners or van washers, of 2s. 9d. for mote lorry boys 18 and under 21, and of 2s. 3d. for those 15 and under 18. Gener minimum time rates after change include : carters Area A 94s. a week Area B 88s., Area C 85s.; motor drivers—lorries, carrying capacity ov 2 tons 103s., 97s., 93s., carrying capacity 2 tons and under 95s., 89s., 86s. stablemen 90s. 6d., 84s. 6d., 81s. 9d.**
d	9 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male worke 21 years or over, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for those 19 and under 21, of 1d. for those 11 and under 19, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of 1d. for those 17 and under 18; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis tim rates for male workers and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for female workers. General minimu- time rates after change include : males 21 years or over 2s. an hour, female 18 years or over 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; piecework basis time rates : males 2s. 2d. a hour, females 1s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>††</sup>
	Beginning of first pay period following 27 Aug.	Workpeople employed in beet sugar factories during the off-season.	Minimum basic rate for adult male workers increased by 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. 2s. 2d.) an hour. <sup>‡‡</sup>

ok effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 328 of this e arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. ok effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 293 of last

k effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 328 of this GAZETTE. een generally in operation since September, 1947, under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry

(Scotland). # These increases took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Committee for the Baking Industry (Scotland). # Home bakeries are bakeries (other than those producing 1 lb. or 2 lb. batch loaves or pan loaves exceeding 1 lb. in weight) in which the number of workers engaged in occupations within the scope of the Wages Council does not exceed six. \*\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 328 of this GAZETTE. Area A consists of the County Borough of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 miles, Area B the County Borough of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other districts. The rates for journeymen bakers, doughmakers and ovensmen, confectionery mixers, jobbers, apprentices and all female workers remain unchanged. # These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 328 of this GAZETTE. # These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 328 of this GAZETTE. # These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 328 of this GAZETTE. ## These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 328 of this GAZETTE. ## This increase does not apply to workers engaged on refining processes in those factories in which refining is undertaken in the off-season.

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September, 1948.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST-continued

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	Industry.
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent	16 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 8s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, from 2s. to 6s. for youths and boys, and from 2s. to 5s. for girls. Rates after change include : men—loco drivers 107s. 6d. a week, spare drivers, first year 103s. 6d., second year 104s. 6d., third year 105s. 6d., stationary enginemen 98s., head shunters 97s., steam and petrol lorry drivers 96s., stokers 95s. 6d., brewery shiftmen and cold room workers 92s., steersmen and cellarmen 91s., ale loaders, firemen (including cleaners) and under shunters 89s., brewery labourers 86s., carters and drivers 86s., plus in each case 16s. war bonus ; youths and boys 33s. at 15, rising to 87s. at 20 ; women and girls 32s. at 15, rising to 70s. at 21 and over.	Quarrying Made-up Textiles Manufactur
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast.	First pay day following 2 Aug.	Day workers	Increases* of 5 per cent. (70 to 75 per cent.) in piecework percentage.†	Hat and Ca Making an Millinery.
Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture.	England and Wales	First pay day in Aug.	Young male and female workers	Lieu bonus of 2d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, for men and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for women, hitherto paid only to adult workers not employed under a payment by results scheme, granted to young male and female workers in the following proportions : 40 per cent. of adult rate at 15 years, rising to $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 100 per cent. at 20.	Baking * See also † This red
Printing	Scotland	Pay week com- mencing 7 June.‡	Workpeople employed on the production of daily morning and evening newspapers.	Increases of 9s. a week for day workers and of 12s. for nightworkers. Rates after change : Glasgow—evening and morning newspapers respectively— compositors and machinemen 147s. and 157s. a week, readers 149s. 6d, and 159s. 6d., linotype operators 153s. 3d. and 164s. 3d., upmakers 152s. and 162s. ; Aberdeen, Paisley and Greenock—evening newspapers—composi- tors and machinemen 143s. 6d., readers 146s., linotype operators 150s. 9d., upmakers 148s. 6d. ; Aberdeen morning newspapers—153s. 6d., 156s., 160s. 9d., 158s. 6d.	this red workers in the the traces mittee for the E
Civil Engineering Construction.	Great Britain	18 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change for navvies and labourers : London Area Super Grade 2s. 4d. an hour, Class I districts 2s. 3d. ; 1A, 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. ; 2, 2s. 2d. ; 2A, 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.§	The index month to m the principa pared with t
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for men 21 years and over in the general rubber goods division and 1d. in the tyre division, of 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys in the general rubber goods division and ½d. or ½d. in the tyre division, of 1½d. for women 21 years and over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change : tyre and general rubber goods divisions—men, youths and boys 8½d. an hour at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 21 and over, women and girls 6½d. to 1s. 2½d., plus, in each case, flat war bonus ranging from 2½d. an hour at under 16 to 4d. at 21 and over ; operational group rates—men, grade "A." (unskilled) 1s. 9½d. an hour, "B" (semi-skilled)—tyre division 1s. 11½d., "D" (working charge hands) 2s. 2d., 2s. 0½d. ; women (both divisions) 1s. 2½d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 4d. ; plus, in each case, flat war bonus of 4d. an hour. Piecework price or bonus schemes to yield to a worker of ordinary skill and experience at least 25 per cent. above the appropriate basic time rates.	and services were describ 1948. The i collective at workpeople, increases in with the rela total wages earnings due piece-work e of new mac revised to or reported
Rubber Floor Laying.	Great Britain	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $1\frac{3}{4}$ d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over—skilled layers 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, labourers 2s., plus, in each case, lieu bonus of 2d. an hour (payable to workers not in receipt of piecework or bonus earnings) and flat war bonus of 4d. an hour ; youths and boys $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20, plus flat war bonus ranging from $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour at under 16 to 4d. at 20.	
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Northern Ireland	18 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum hourly time rates adopted, resulting in increases of 4s. 2d. a week of 44 hours for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. 10½d. for female workers 20 years and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. for male workers and 1s. 1d. to 1s/2d. for female workers) in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change : male workers 21 years and over 1s. 10½d. an hour or 82s. 6d. a week of 44 hours, youths and boys 9d. or 33s. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6d. or 66s. at 18 and under 21, female workers 20 years and over 1s. or 44s., 18 and under 20 years 10d. or 36s. 8d., under 18 years 8½d. or 31s. 2d.¶	
Retail Meat Distribution.	England and Wales	5 July**	Female assistants in pork butchers' shops.	Scale of wages adopted for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up, as follows : London, 36s, at 16 years of age, rising to 76s. at 24, provincial A, 31s. 6d. to 72s., provincial B, 29s. to 66s. <sup>††</sup>	
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants.	London and towns in Great Britain with a population of 250,000 or more (Areas "A" and "B").	23 Ang.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Weekly minimum remuneration fixed for workers employed in (area "A") the City of London and Metropolitan Police District, and (area "B") areas with a population of 250,000 or more, resulting in increases over the national minimum remuneration previously paid of 3s. a week in area "A" and 2s. in area "B" for workers supplied by the employer with full board and lodging on 7 days a week, and of 5s. and 3s., respectively, for other workers in areas "A" and "B"; remuneration in (area "C") the remainder of Great Britain remains unchanged.‡‡ Minimum rates of remuneration after change include : where no lodging or meals are supplied—men 21 years or over, chef de cuisine, area "A" 235s. a week, area "B" 233s., area "C" 230s., chef or head cook 155s., 153s., 150s., head waiter 145s., 143s., 140s., cook 125s., 123s., 120s., clerk or receptionist 115s., 113s., 110s., waiter 105s., 103s., 100s., public barman, cloakroom attendant, porter or "boots" 95s., 93s., 90s. ; youths and boys—waiters, area "A" 57s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 95s. at 20 and under 21, "B" 55s. 6d. to 93s., "C" 50s. to 85s. ; women 21 years or over—cook 102s. 6d., 100s. 6d., 97s. 6d., clerk or receptionist 95s., 78s., 75s., cleaner, cloakroom attendant, housemaid, lift attendant, kitchen maid 72s. 6d., 70s. 6d., 67s. 6d., gris, "A" 45s. at 15 years, rising to 70s. at 20, "B" 43s. to 68s., "C" 40s. to 65s.§§	
Warehousing.	Liverpool	First pay day following 4 Aug.	Workpeople employed in general warehouses.	Increases in minimum rates for permanent workers of 15s. a week for captains, of 13s. for chargehands, of 10s. for other male workers 21 years and over, and of 5s. for younger workers ; increases of 1s. 6d. a day for casual workers 21 years and over, and of 9d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : permanent workers—21 years and over, captains 140s. a week, chargehands 121s., weighers, bookmen, samplers, pilemen, doormen 113s., ordinary porters 110s., workers 18 and under 21 years 95s., under 18 years 87s. 6d. ; casual workers—21 years and over 20s. 6d. a day, 18 and under 21 years 17s. 9d., under 18 years 16s. 3d.	

Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
Piecework rates are to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework percentage. These increases were the result of an arbitration award under the Industrial Council Act, dated 20th July, 1948, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
For wages purposes, localities have been assigned to the various grades, but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available. These increases resulted from an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.
These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 328 of this GAZETTE.
The new scale of wages is contained in a revised agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade, dated 1st August, 1948, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
There towns listed in an appendix to this agreement, and Provincial "A" rates apply to places with 10,000 or more inhabitants (except the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District) and to certain other towns listed in an appendix to this agreement, and Provincial "B" rates apply to all other places.
## Area "A" is defined as the City of London and Metropolitan Police District, area "B" as other areas in England and Wales administered by County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District Councils, and Burghs in Scotland which, in 1941 in England and Wales and 1943 in Scotland, had a population of 250,000 inhabitants or more, and area "C" as all areas other than those in areas "A" or "B."
See page 293 of last month's GAZETTE). Where a worker is supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time he is on duty, the weekly remuneration is 12s. less than for a worker receiving no meals ; and where full board and lodging

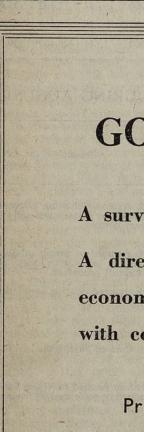
September, 1948.

Various d England

Great Brit cture. Cap and Scotland Scotland

lso under "Change reduction took effe reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." The wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch were reduced from 46 to 44 on 30th December, 1946. e reductions took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." A 45-hour week, applicable to ers and co-operative societies, has been in operation since 28th September, 1947, under the terms of an agreement made by the National Joint Com-te Baking Industry (Scotland).

dex figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from o month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in pal industries and services in the United Kingdom comh the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries ces covered by the index and the method of calculation ribed on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, he index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by agreements between organisations of employers and ble, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage in the various industries are combined in accordance relative importance of the industries, as measured by the ges bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in k earnings due to variations in output or the introduction nachinery, etc. Where necessary the figures have been o include changes arranged with retrospective effect ed too late for inclusion in the current figures.



#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

strict.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
listricts in d.	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than for the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44.*
tain	25 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.†
	2 Aug.	Workpeople, other than those employed in the wholesale cloth hat and cap making branch.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 46 to 44. <sup>‡</sup>
	27 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and and girls.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 45 hours.§

#### INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES.

The figures for the end of each month, on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, are as follows :-

Date (end of month).		Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	All Workers	
1947	1					A CALL STORE
June	1.000		100	100	100	100
July	- 20		100	100	100	100
Amminat	Sel inter to		101	101	102	101
C	1.0		101	101	102	101
0.4.1	Corre		101	103	103	102
NT.		100000	103	103	105	· 103
December .	NA HIGH		103	103	106	- 103
1948	1.2.1	••	105	10,5	100	105
Contract of the State of the State		1522	104	104	106	104
		••	104	105	106	104
Manah	. alle	1000	105	105	107	105
Ammil			105	107	108	105
	• (1994)	••	105	107	108	105
	Sector.				108	105
		••	105	107		
	• •		105	108	108	106
August		1	106 i	108	109	106

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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

Number and Magnitude.-The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 138. In addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 144 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, was about 34,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was about 121,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in August, the coal mining industry accounted for 105, involving nearly 10,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 16,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes :--

		ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining		105	105	9,900	16,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Paper, Printing, etc Other Industries and	2 1	19 2	21 3	19,700 2,500	77,000 23,000	
Other Industries and Services	3	12	15	1,900	5,000	
Total, August, 1948	6	138	144	34,000	121,000	
Total, July, 1948	10	84	94	11,600	25,000	
Total, August, 1947	11	113	124	46,600	121,000	

In the 138 stoppages which began during August, over 27,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 2,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 6 stoppages which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during August, either directly or indirectly, was about 5.000

Duration.—Of 130 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during August, 78, directly involving 3,700 workers, lasted not more than one day; 19, directly involving 2,700 workers, lasted two days; 12, directly involving 1,300 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 17,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 5, directly involving 1,300 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 138 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 14, directly involving 1,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 43, directly involving 16,200 workers, on other wage questions ; 19, directly involving 5,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 60, directly involving 3,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements ; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

September, 1948.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1948 AND 1947.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1948 and in the corresponding months of 1947 :---

A PARTY AND AND A PARTY AND A	a particular production of the		Contraction of the second state of the	second to the second time in		and the second second second
	January	y to Augu	st, 1948.	January	to Augu	st, 1947.
Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	of Workers involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in`all Stoppages in progress.
oal Mining	812	151,800†	381,000	749	186,600†	429,000
Quarrying	Iom 8	900.	9,000	12	700	2,000
rick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	19	2.000	9,000	18	1,600	7,000
ngineering	69	46,900	120,000	51	11,200	71,000
hipbuilding	49	16,000	207,000	80	61,000	297,000
on and Steel and	74	34,100	514,000	63	11,400	31,000
Other Metal	34	13,700	52,000	15	1,500	8,000
extile lothing	21	6,300	25,000	10	2,000	9,000
ood. Drink and	14 2041	0,500	20,000		and the second second	and the second second
Tobacco	20	3,600	16,000	12	1,200	4,000
loodworking,	GW-180-2	WILL A TON	月 28 2101	such fac	(03 (2153))	San Millin
Furniture, etc	15	700	5,000	11	1,100	5,000
aper, Printing, etc.	8	3,500	25,000	4	1,000	7,000
uilding, etc	20	2,100	8,000	26	3,500	17,000
as, Water and	01 81 F240	329204	3.0- 2010.0	1102 201	1011	1.000
Electricity Supply	7 79	300	2,000	68	400	1,000 558,000
ransport	79	62,800	320,000	68	113,500	558,000
ublic Adminis-	10	2 400	12 000	7	3,200	51,000
tration Services	10	2,400	12,000	1-1-1	5,200	51,000
istribution, Com-	9	3,200	11,000	17	17,900	71,000
merce, etc	1	5,200	11,000	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		ALL ALL ALL
and Services	23	4,000	12,000	28	10,600	42,000
Total	1,277	354,300†	1,728,000	1,174	428,400+	1,610,000

### PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST.

Occupations <sup>‡</sup> and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
The second second second	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING :	1,100	Luns 1	16 Aug.	20 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with "dirt" scale.	Work resumed following discussions between the management and trade union officials.	
ENGINEERING : Engineering workers-Manchester (one firm).	1,770	dilicoh	10 Aug.§	13 Aug.	Protest against the dismissal of a worker for alleged assault.	Work resumed to permit of discus- sions in accordance with con- stitutional procedure.	
Engineering workers employed in motor car manufacture—Bir- mingham (one firm).	12,330	Vitati	18 Aug.	24 Aug.	Protest against the fixing of piece- work prices on the basis of demons- trators' times for work on new	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP			e letter		machines.	series of these	
REPAIRING :	350		10 Aug.	3 Sept.	Dispute between shipwrights and electricians as to which group should do certain work.	Work resumed pending discussions.	
Riveters, holders-up, rivet heaters and catch boys employed in a shipyard—Belfast (one firm).	650	60	24 Aug.	30 Aug.	Protest against the performance of certain preparatory work by welders.	Agreement reached providing for the work to be performed by riveters.	
METAL INDUSTRIES : Joiners and other workers employed at an establishment engaged in the manufacture of aluminium housesDumbarton (one firm).	120	2,470	29 July	1 Sept.	Objection to the impending discharge of certain joiners on grounds of redundancy while shipwrights and women dilutees remain in employ- ment.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
PRINTING, ETC. :— Compositors, readers, press operat- ors and other workers engaged in newspaper printing—Manchester.	300	2,000	31 July	12 Aug.	Demand for an increase in wages of 20s. per week.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	

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

\* Some workers, largely 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 1948 was approximately 115,000 and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 135,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 310,000 and 350,000.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
 § The stoppage began on the night shift of 9th-10th August.
 § Work was resumed on 16th August, but the stoppage re-commenced on 19th August.

September, 1948.

# INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 17th AUGUST, 1948 (PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS=100).

#### All Items 108 : Food 107.

The index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, as compared with 17th June, 1947, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, as recorded in the family budgets collected from large numbers of households in that period. The relative changes, since 17th June, 1947, in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights" representing the proportions in which these items entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of the broad changes in prices between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947. The following Table shows the indices at 17th August for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined,

Dr.	sup marces mes a sing		an noms	much	1201010010010	
	Contractor Accession of State		ex Figure			
	GROUP.	17th	August, 1	948.		WEIGHT.
I.	Food		1075	ALCONTRACT.	10112	348
П.	Rent and rates	E 30	99.2	SPOLUTION D	10 1 1 F.	88
Ш.	Clothing	1919	111.8	10 % - 1 % A	a series	97
IV.	Fuel and light		111.1		1	65
v.	Household durable goo	odš	108.1	2.		71 *
	Miscellaneous goods		109.3	· · · · ·		35
VII.	Services	1	104.9			79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco		110.8			217
	All items	157	108.0	101	Anter and	1,000
			The Lot and Land Street		Children of the sec	and a second second

The figures given above are shown in the form in which they are used in the procedure adopted for calculating the index for **RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.** all the groups combined, i.e., to the nearest first place of decimals. The decimals are shown only in order that, if desired, calculations In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information may be made of the effect of combining particular groups and excluding others.\* The information available as to price changes, relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries, contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this however, is such that no precise significance can be attributed to the decimals, and for any other purpose, therefore, the figures GAZETTE was prepared. should be used to the nearest whole number On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 17th August was 108, the same figure as at 13th July.

In the food group there was a substantial fall in the retail prices of potatoes, following seasonal reductions in the maximum permitted prices. There were also reductions in the average levels of the prices for cooking apples and for green vegetables. To a small extent these reductions were offset by increases in the prices of tomatoes and onions. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 13th July and 17th August. For the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 17th August was 107, compared with 108 at 13th July. In the clothing group there were increases during the month under review in the prices for most kinds of men's outer clothing and underclothing, particularly for suits and raincoats ; in the prices for many kinds of women's outer clothing and underclothing, particularly Utility fully-fashioned lisle stockings; for many

and for clothing materials, particularly knitting wool. Prices for leather footwear were also increased in many cases. As a result of these changes, the average level of clothing prices rose by about 2 per cent. during the month, and the index for the group as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 17th August, compared with 110 at 13th July.

In the fuel and light group there were increases in the charges for gas and for electricity in some areas and a small increase in the average price for candles. For the fuel and light group as a whole there was a slight rise in the average level of prices, but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 17th August

was 111, the same figure as at 13th July. In the group covering *household durable goods* there were increases in the prices of most articles of furniture, of rugs and carpet, and of many articles of drapery and soft furnishings. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the prices of many appliances, including radio sets, alarm clocks, gas fires and electric irons. As a result of these changes, there was a small rise in the average level of prices for the group as a whole, but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 17th August was 108, the same figure as at 13th July.

In the four groups covering rent and rates, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco there were relatively few changes in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 99, 109, 105 and 111, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier

The price comparisons used in compiling these index figures relate to a fixed list of items, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable

by municipalities, rationing not being taken into consideration. \*\* Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 164, an increase of one point compared with March, 1948, and of 56 points or 52 per cent. compared with 1st July, 1939. †† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. to variations in quality. \* The combination of any two or more group indices is effected by multiplying the respective indices by their corresponding weights and dividing the sum of the resulting products by the sum of the weights used.

kinds of children's and infants' outer clothing and underclothing ;

#### SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

The following Table shows the index figures for food and for "all items" from 17th June, 1947, onwards :---

Dat	e.			Food Index.	All Items Index.
947 :					and the second
17th June	111.01.0		· · ·	100	100
15th July				101	101
12th August	Section and			99	100
16th September	P E.AD			100	101
14th October		SPREAK S	1 1 1 8	101	101
18th November		in the second		103	103
16th December	810		THERE IS	103	104
948 :		S. Hallen			Water States and States
13th January		and all		104	104
17th February	ALC: NO			108	106
16th March	10000	C. C	1. 19-12	109	106
13th April				109	108
11th May	0.0112	- ALL S	a set that is	108	108
15th June	States		Dupping 1	113	110
13th July	A Mana	AL AND A	1	108	108
17th August	() Sarah		A STAND	107	108

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Industrial Relations Handbook, Supplement No 2. Index of Retail Prices," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall () of Index Figure compared with Previous Month	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
ling to matters with		ic and ic	(in Index Points).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
THE OWNER OF A DESCRIPTION	EUROPE	AN COUN	TRIES.		AN SHA
Belgium (1936-38=100) Food Finland (Aug., 1938-	June	386-5	- 2.2	283.2	274
July, 1939=100) All Items Food Hungary (Budapest)	July (end) """	809‡ 901‡	+ 36\$ + 7	704† 794†	670† 742†
(Sept., 1946=100)   All Items Food Iceland (Reykjavik) (JanMar., 1939 =	July (end) ""	117·0 128·0	- 7·2 - 14·1	17·0† 28·0†	17† 28†
100) All Items Food Italy (Large towns)	July (1st) """	320 359	$+$ $\frac{i}{3}$	219† 258†	217† 255†
(1938=100) All Items Food	April "	4,937 6,254	+ 18 + 48	4,837† 6,154†	4,837† 6,154†
Norway (1938=100) All Items Food Poland (Warsaw) (1947	May (15th) ""	158·7 155·9	+ 0.3 + 0.5	57·9 55·0	57 55
= 100)¶ All Items	June "	104 98	Nil — 2	4† 	4† 2†
100) All Items* Food	May "	193·3 199·2	- 2.9 - 3.6	94·6 100·8	96 102
Sweden (1935=100) All Items Food Switzerland (June, 1914	June "	165** 181	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ \end{array}$	57† 67†	53† 59†
=100) All Items Food	June "	223·7 229·6	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0.6 \\ + & 1.1 \end{vmatrix}$	86·5 98·4	63 75

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only) and Peru (food, house-rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items only). The following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Finland, October, 1939; Hungary, September, 1946; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Italy, average of 1943; Poland, average of 1947; Sweden, 1st July, 1939; Argentine Republic, average of 1943; Australia, June, 1939; Burma, average of 1941; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Peru, average of 1934 to 1936.

1934 to 1936.
Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.
The increase during July was stated to be mainly due to a change in the levying

Revised series.
 The index figures are based on free market prices supplied

September, 1948.

Making)

Railway and Tramway

Wool, Worsted, Shoddy... Other Textile Manufacture

Textile Printing, Bleaching

Tanning, Currying, etc. . . Food and Drink

General Woodwork and

Shipbuilding ... Other Metal Trades

and Dyeing

Furniture

LEAD P

Operatives en Smelting of Plumbing

Shipbreal Printing Other

Molten

White an Works

Pottery

Electric

Vitreous

Works

Paint and

Shipbuild Paint use dustrie

Other Inc

TOTAL

OTHER

Mercurial P

Arsenical P

Aniline Poi

Compressed

TOTAL

Painting

Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades ... Gas Works ...

Cotton

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

3

73

121

1. .

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 111, compared with 124 (revised figure) in July, 1948, and 231 (revised figure) in August, 1947. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 10 fatal accidents were reported in August, 1948, compared with 12 in July, 1948, and 27 in August, 1947.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of August 1948 of August, 1948.

MINES AND QUARRIES.<sup>†</sup> FACTORIES—continued. Under Coal Mines Acts : Electrical Stations .. 2 Underground ... Surface ... 23 Other Industries ... .. WORKS AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937. Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships . . . 9 Building Operations . . 20 Works of Engineering 2 Metalliferous Mines .. Ouarries ... 3 TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 28 of Engineering Works Construction ... FACTORIES. Warehouses ... Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass.... Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. Metal Extracting and RAILWAY SERVICE. Refining Metal Conversion and Brakesmen, Goods Guards Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

Guards (Passenger) Labourers Mechanics Permanent Way Men Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-craft Manufacture Porters

Shunters Other Grades Contractors' Servants ...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE

Total (excluding Seamen) 111

SEAMEN Trading Vessels ... Fishing Vessels ... ..

TOTAL, SEAMEN 10

Total (including Seamen)

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the numbers of cases and deaths<sup>‡</sup> in the United Kingdom reported during August under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926 :---

Cases.	Traling	I. Cases—continued.	
OISONING.		ANTHRAX.	
ngaged in :	100	Handling and Sorting of	
of Metals		Hides and Skins	2
and Soldering			-
ing	4	TOTAL	2
ontact with	and and	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	TON
Lead		(SKIN CANCER).	10
d Red Lead	1.02.6	Pitch	13
	••	Tar Paraffin	8
Enamelling	··i	Paraffin	1
Accumulator	1	··· ·· ··	1
Accumulator	and the second	TOTAL	22
Colour Works		101AL	
ing	Carles and	CHROME ULCERATION.	
d in Other In-	Control	Manuf. of Bichromates	STE
11. 11. 11. 11. 1. 11. 1. 11. 1. 11. 1.		Chrome Tanning	233
ustries	· · · ·	Chromium Plating	3
of Buildings	2		
	9-29		-
····	7	TOTAL	3
			-
		Total, Cases	62
POISONING.	1200	II. Deaths.	
oisoning	1	The second se	
Disoning	1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	TION
oning	1	(SKIN CANCER).	
Air Illness	25	1ai	3
Start and the		and the second second	100
Mer. Loos p	28	TOTAL	3
	Later and and	from another and the second	

• These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the war. † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th August, 1948, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 31st July, 1948, and the 4 weeks ended 30th August, 1947. ‡ Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
Competencies Stations		an danala Dina Mana	(in Index Points).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
	OTHER	COUNTRI	ES.	Hist IS	E COLORIS
Argentine Republic (Buenos Aires) (1943 = 100) All Items	Feb.	166.5	- 0.5	66.5†	67†
Food Australia (6 capital cities) (1923-27 = 1,000)	33	169.7	- 1.2	69.7†	70†
All Items Burma (Rangoon) (1941 = 100)	Mar.	1,248	+ 27‡	331†	36†
All Ítems§ (a)	July	295	+ 2 - 2	195†	195†
(b)	"	312	- 2	212†	212†
Food§ (a)		315 304	+ 7 Nil	215†	215†
Canada (1935 - 39 = 100)	"		NII	204†	204†
All Items	July (beginning)	156-9	+ 2.6 + 7.4	56.1†	56†
Food India (Bombay) (July, 1933 - June, 1934 = 100)	23 23	201.3	+ 7.4	101-9†	103†
All Items	June	307	+ 15	202	192
Food Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939=100)	""	352	+ 24	240	214
All Items	June	246-41	+ 28.41	146.41	146
Food Peru (Lima) (1934-36 =100)	"	245.87	+ 53.26	145.87	146
All Items*	July	372-15¶	+ 1.99	272.15†	272†
Food	"	414¶	+ 1	314†	314†
(9 urban areas) (1938 =100)					
All Items	Apr.	145-1	+ 0.6	45.8	46
Food Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939=100)	"	157-2	+ 0.2	59.5	61
All Items	June	145	Nil	45	45
Food Trinidad (1935=100)		166	- 3	66	66
All Items Food	July (beginning)	227 262	Nil	119	110
	<sup>33</sup> <sup>33</sup>			N. C. S. S.	and the second

**RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS**—continued.

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments<sup>†</sup> relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service (or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland) are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments* (or *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*). The price of each Instrument, unless otherwise

Northern Ireland). The price of each Instrument, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free). The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1948 (S.J. 1948, No. 1896).—This Order was made on 13th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and came into operation on 20th August. The Order brings the constitution of the Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) into conformity with the provisions as to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act as to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

as to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act. The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1851; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 6th August; The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1873; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 10th August; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1874 (S.161); price dated 10th August; The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Council free), dated 10th August; The Lourder Wages 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 10th August ; The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1924; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 18th August; The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1925; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 18th August.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, -See page 328. 1945.

The Road Haulage Wages (No. 2) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1914; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 17th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Road Haulage Wages Acts.—See page 328.

The National Insurance (Isle of Man Reciprocal Agreement) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1844).—This Order was made by His Majesty in Council on 5th August under the National Insurance Act,

In Council on 5th August under the National Instance Act, 1946.—See page 304. The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 240; price 6d. net, 7d. post

\*† See footnotes \* † in second column on page 323.
The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
§ The figures relate to (a) a Burmese family, (b) Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas.
I The increase during June was ascribed to the de-control of locally grown nticles of food included in the cost-of-living assessment. Actual market prices were, however, stated not to be appreciably higher in June than in previous

Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.
 \*\* Not stated.
 †† See footnote \* in second column on page 328.

free), dated 28th June; The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 241; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 9th April.— These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act

1948, No. 241; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 9th April.— These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for May and August (pages 192 and 293).
The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 212; price 8d. net, 9d. post free), dated 3rd July; The National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 217; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Classification) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 222; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 228; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Seamen's Special Fund) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 230; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 231; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 3rd July; The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 233; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Airmen) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 234; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Guardian's Allow ances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 235; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 235; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) negulations (Northern Tretand), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 248, price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 24th June; The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Stamps) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 250; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 31st July; The National Insurance (Medical Certifica-tion) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 256; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 24th June; The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 258; price 8d. net, 9d. post free), dated 24th June.—These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, the National Insurance Joint Authority or the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority for Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance in some cases, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, or the National Insurance (Indus-

Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, or the National Insurance (Indus-trial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are generally similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 267 and 268) and previous issues. The National Assistance (Administration of Assistance) Regula-tions (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 247; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made by the National Assistance Board on 22nd July under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, and confirmed by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance on 23rd July.—These Regulations provide, as from 24th July, for the local administration of the functions of the Board under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), Board under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), and for the discharge by officers of the Board of those functions in relation to applications for assistance and the decision of all questions arising thereon. They also contain provisions relating decisions ansing increases and to the currency and review of decisions; the manner of registration for employment; and an exception made to the disqualification imposed by the Act for assistance by reasons of the applicant's engagement in full time

The National Assistance (Appeal Tribunals) Rules (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 251; price 3d, net, 4d, post free), made by the National Assistance Board on 27th July under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, and con-

the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, and con-firmed by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance on 29th July.—These Rules lay 'down the procedure of Appeal Tribunals set up by the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), and prescribe the manner in which matters are to be brought before and determined by those Tribunals. The Public Health and Local Government (Abolition of Boards of Guardians) Order (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 187; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 5th July by the Ministry of Health and Local Government under the Public Health and Local Government (Administrative Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946.—This Order provides for the transfer, as from 5th July, 1948, of the remaining functions of Boards of Guardians to the appropriate health or welfare authorities and Guardians to the appropriate health or welfare authorities and for the abolition of the Boards at dates to be determined by the Ministry, but in any case not later than 31st October, 1948.



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#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

September, 1948.

# VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page The figures relate to the four weeks ended 26th July, 291) The total number of applicants admitted to training during The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 959, and in all 7,420 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 6,431 males and 989 females, and of the total 3,470 were dis-abled persons. During the period, over 1,000 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table helow

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 26th July, 1948.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during	and while	All Aller	distant.
period : Able-bodied Disabled	429 417	81 32	510 449
Total	846	113	959
Number of persons in training at end of period at :	0.000000	sini liso	and the Bu
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied	2,121 2,048	173 / 31	2,294 2,079
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied	804 351	433 163	1,237 514
Able-bodied Disabled	307 310	112 20	419 330
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	490	57	547
Total	6,431	989	7,420
Trainees placed in employment during	A State State State State	The second	
period : Able-bodied Disabled	549 295	142 25	691 320
Total	844	167	1,011

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 26th July, 1948, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 71,840, of whom 65,891 were males and 5,949 were females.

# FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The figures given below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of August, 1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous

1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Up to the end of August, 177,220 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme; of this total 163,224 applications were from men and 13,996 from women. Awards had been made in 116,962 cases, consisting of 108,192 awards in respect of men and 8,770 in respect of women. The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during August, 1948, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme up to 31st August, 1948.

Warmen day Ito as a to day	Men.	Women.	Total.	
the standard of second at the second of		August, 194	8.	
Number of applications for assistance made	3,744	64	3,808	
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	788 1,964 394	26 33 2	814 1,997 396	
Total awards	3,146	61	3,207	
Number of applications rejected	761	44	805	
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	444	152	596	
CET OF VITAR BRIT	Cumulative totals up to end of August, 1948.			
Number of applications for assistance made	163,224	13,996	177,220	
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	34,783 60,067 13,342	1,288 5,872 1,610	36,071 65,939 14,952	
Total awards	108,192	8,770	116,962	
Number of applications rejected	27,646	2,302	29,948	
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn Cases under consideration at end of period	15,245 12,141	1,900 1,024	17,145 13,165	

\* This figure includes over 3,600 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case

### **RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM** THE FORCES.

#### STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1948.

During July, 1948, the number of men and women reported as released or discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 49,080. The total number of men and women released or discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of July, 1948, was 5,358,670.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during July, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st July, 1948, together with (c) a comparison of the latter with the numbers laid down in the Government's programme.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing

	Servic	ces.		
Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
A The Star Links	Act offering ye	July,	1948.	unold sha
ter antron interiore	an Charlest	M	len.	A NUS TRAD
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	. 1,840 . 31,210 . 8,980		1,430 2,080 1,240	3,270 33,360 10,220
Total .	. 42,030	70	4,750	46,850
	- marin	W	omen.	E. www.iten.it
Royal Navy	010	17 -	110 220	170 1.060
Royal Air Force			190	1,000
. Total .	. 1,710	10-300	520	2,230
	Permana	Total, Men	and Women.	a contra
Royal Navy	. 1,900	70	1,540 2,300	3,440
Royal Air Force	. 32,050 . 9,790		1,430	34,420 11,220
Total .	. 43,740	70	5,270	49,080
	18th	June, 1945,	to 31st July,	1948.
NA NA ANALASA			fen.	and and
Royal Navy	. 688,330 . 2,673,450	21,630	60,630 215,520	770,590* 3,096,690
Royal Air Force	901,740	56,670	66,380	1,024,790
Total .	. 4,263,520	286,020	342,530	4,892,070
	and some law		men.	here bei
Royal Navy	. 73,210	310	6,410 23,000	79,930* 223,620
Royal Air Force	. 197,710	990	17,900	163,050
Total .	. 415,080	4,210	47,310	466,600
			and Women.	-X10 W. 80
Royal Navy	. 761,540	21,940 210,630	67,040 238,520	850,520* 3,320,310
Army	. 1,045,900	57,660	84,280	1,187,840
Total	. 4,678,600	290,230	389,840	5,358,670
	the state of the s	and the state of the second second	an explanation of the second second	

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

ation States and	ALC A COLOR	A PARTING .	Repairing and the		and a second second	A STATE AND A STAT	
	Men.			is .	Women.		
Service.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit() on Pro- gramme.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit() on Pro- gramme,	
Royal Navy Army Royal Air	766,800 3,094,760	770,590 3,096,690	+ 3,790 + 1,930	79,760 223,730	79,930 223,620	+ 170 110	
Force	1,019,950	1,024,790	+ 4,840	163,020	163,050	+ 30	
Total	4,881,510	4,892,070	+ 10,560	466,510	466,600	+ 90	

#### SLOWING DOWN OF RELEASE PROGRAMME.

The Lord President of the Council made a statement in the House

The Lord President of the Council made a statement in the House of Commons on 14th September, respecting the slowing down of the programme of releases from H.M. Forces. An extract from his statement is given below. "Since the middle of 1945, we have been operating a planned and orderly demobilisation of our war-time Forces. This was . . . strongly demanded on all sides of the House, and was dictated by our obligations to those who were serving in the Forces and by our our obligations to those who were serving in the Forces and by our own economic situation. But it was clear that this plan involved certain risks. In any process of demobilisation after a great war there is bound to be a certain lack of balance owing to the rapid outflow of skilled personnel and the slow build-up of trained cadres to take their place. In the circumstances then existing the Govern-ment felt justified in accepting those risks. "Unhappily . . . the state of the world makes some change of plan inevitable, and, in the present circumstances, His Majesty's

Government have no choice but to take certain precautionary measures. They have therefore decided that all National Service men due for release in the next few months who have not left their units for release by today must be retained for a period of three

\* These figures include an estimate of 900 men and 100 women whose release had been effected at 31st July, 1948, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.

#### September, 1948.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

months beyond the date on which, according to existing arrange-ments, they would have been released. There is no other method by which the Armed Forces could meet the commitments they now which the Armed Forces could meet the commitments defined have; in this way alone can the loss of trained men be halted. Releases in Class B and on compassionate grounds will not be affected. The position will be kept under constant review in the light of the current international situation.

"As a result of this action, the strength of the Forces at the end of this year will be about 80,000 greater than it would have been had the planned programme continued, the increase being in trained personnel who, in present circumstances, are the real need. The Government wird, in present circumstances, are the real deed. The Government very much regret having to take this step which involves a revision of the release arrangements set out in the White Paper on Call Up to the Forces in 1947 and 1948 (Cmd. 6831; see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946, page 145). It was made plain in the White Paper that unforeseen circumstances might lead to a revision of the estimates on which the arrangements were based with a consequent variation in the arrangements themselves

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937—WORKMEN INJURED BY BROKEN BELT OF TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.

A workman was injured while working at a turret lathe by a blow from a balata driving belt which came apart whilst in use. The belt passed over a pulley attached to the main driving shaft and was pulled down by a motor on the side nearest to the worker. It formed part of the transmission machinery and there was a fence five feet high round the motor, but the belt was not protected between the top of the fence and the driving shaft. The belt broke, lashed out over the fence and struck the workman. The workman claimed damages in the Sheriff's Court, alleging a breach of common law duty to take reasonable care and also a contravention of Section 13 of the Factories Act, 1937. This Section provides that every part of the transmission machinery shall be securely fenced unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be safe to every person employed or working on the premises as it would be if securely fenced. The Sheriff Substitute allowed the claim on both heads and awarded the workman £500

On appeal to the Court of Session the employers were assoilzied, whereupon the workman appealed. The Court of Session found that the breaking of a balata belt is a very infrequent occurrence, and that the breaking of a balata belt is a very infrequent occurrence, and such an occurrence as a belt coming out from its guard and causing injury to a person working or standing outside the guard enclosing the motor and belt had never been known to have happened within the experience of the witnesses examined on both sides. The House of Lords (Lord Jowitt, L.C., Lords Porter, du Parcq, Normand and Morton of Henryton) dismissed the appeal and, the claim at common law having been abandoned by reason of the findings of the Court of Session, held that the employers had not been guilty of a breach of Section 13 (i) of the Factories Act, 1937, and were therefore not liable to the workman under that Section. On a true construction of that Section the words "every part of the transmission machinery shall be securely fenced" mean that every part of the transmission machinery shall be so fenced so as to prevent any person employed or working on the premises from moving into contact with it and not that every part of the transmission machinery shall be so fenced as to protect any person employed or working on the premises from injury due any person employed of working on the premises from indury due to flying parts of broken machinery. In a written judgment Lord du Parcq, however, stated "if machines exist or are hereafter invented and used which are dangerous because fragments or loose parts of the machinery are sometimes ejected from them, Section 14 may require such machines to be fenced to protect workmen against that danger," and this point was left for further consideration.—*Carroll v. Andrew Barclay & Sons, Ltd.* House of Lords, 14th July, 1948.

# CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

#### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During August, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued nine awards,\* Nos. 1131 to 1139. Two of the awards are sum-marised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 1134 (13th August).—Parties: Members of the Home Killed Meat Association Limited, and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employ-ment of the total of States and a Allied Workers in their employ-Claim: For a rate of 5s. 4d. a head for all cattle felled. : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been esment. tablished

tablished. Award No. 1137 (25th August).—Parties : Members of the Aberdeen Branches of the National Hairdressers' Federation and of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers and Per-fumers, and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employment. Claim : For increased wages and for improvements in certain other conditions. Award : The Tribunal found against the claim.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 328.

#### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, Nos, 735, 736 and 737. None of these awards related to a substantial part of an industry.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

On 5th August, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued Award No. 97, relating to a claim against the War Office by the Transport and General Workers' Union for improved salary scales, with retrospective effect, for storeholders and foremen (store and yard) employed in Army Ordnance Depots. The Tribunal found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During August, the Industrial Court issued nine awards, Nos. 2170 to 2178. Two of these are summarised below

2170 to 2178. Two of these are summarised below. Award No. 2170 (4th August).—Parties : The Transport and General Workers' Union and the Liverpool Steam Tugowners' Association. Claim : For amendments to the current agreement between the parties and for the determination of a matter arising under a clause of the agreement. Award : The Court awarded that each tugboatman should be granted freedom from call for duty from finishing time on Saturday, and in any case not later than 5 p.m., to 8 a.m. on Monday once in every four weeks, that than 5 p.m., to 8 a.m. on Monday once in every four weeks, that payment for firemen attending fires on Sunday should be increased to 3 hours at the Sunday rate, that when men were required to work on a Bank Holiday they should be entitled to a day off in lieu (without pay), the day off to be the day following the holiday unless this was impracticable, that payment for "24-hour tug working" should continue on the present basis of two 9-hour days at plain time and the remaining 6 hours at time-and-a-third, and that Sunday night should be remarded as a pipth off under

days at plain time and the remaining 6 hours at time-and-a-third, and that Sunday night should be regarded as a night off under Clause 7 of the existing agreement if no work was performed. The Court found against the remainder of the claim. *Award No.* 2175 (27th August).—*Parties*: The British Sugar Industry National Trades Union Negotiating Committee and the British Sugar Corporation Ltd. *Claim*: That the hourly wage should be increased to 2s. 2d., with retrospective effect, and that payment should be based on a 44-hour week both in the campaign and the off and refining seasons. *Award*: The Court awarded that there should be no alteration of the hourly rate or basis of pay. there should be no alteration of the hourly rate or basis of payment operating during the campaign and refining seasons but that during the off season the hourly rate should be increased to 2s. 2d. an hour. The award was to take effect from the beginning of the first pay period after 27th August.

#### SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

ARBITRATION. During August, two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators, and one by a Board of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One of the awards is summarised below. The other two awards related to individual undertakings. *Parties*: The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and the Liverpool United Warehouse Keepers' Conference. *Claim*: For an increase in wages for (a) permanent adult male workers and for those under 21 years of age; (b) permanent captains, chargehands, weighers, bookmen, samplers, filemen, and doormen; (c) casual adult male warehouse workers and those under 21; and (d) an additional 6d. a day for casual porters acting as weighers, bookmen, samplers, filemen and doormen acting as weighers, bookmen, samplers, filemen and doormen. Award : The Arbitrator awarded an increase in wages for classes

(a), (b) and (c) ; the claim under (d) was rejected. In addition, an award was issued by an independent Chairman, acting in his capacity of Umpire, appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to deal with a dispute between the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Sawmilling Association.

# WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During August, notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals was given by the following Wages Council :---

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L. (33), dated 10th August; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates for female workers and overtime rates.

Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade affected by application to the Secretary of the Council in question at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W.1.

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#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During August, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders,\* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned :— The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 1851 (F.(47)), dated 6th August and effective from 20th August.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays payment for such holidays. The Made-up Textiles

The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 1873 (M.T. (32)), dated 10th August and effective from 25th August.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and

overtime rates.—See page 319. The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 1874 (S.161) (B.K.S.(17)), dated 10th August and effective from 27th August.—This Order prescribes the minimum weekly remuneration and overtime rates, and amends minimum weekly remuneration and overtime rates, and another the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays)

the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (B.K.S.(14)).—See page 319. The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 1924 (W.(62)), dated 18th August and effective from 6th September.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates for female workers, supplemental shift work rates, supplemental night work rate, guaranteed weekly remuneration and overtime rates.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 1925 (W.(63)), dated 18th August and effective from 6th September.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

# WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N. 57), dated 16th August : relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female

workers in the retail branch of the trade. Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.56), dated 20th August; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the factory branch of the trade.

Further information about either of the above proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade affected by application to the Secretary of the Council in question at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During August, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned :--The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.F. (29)), dated 3rd August and effective from 9th August.-This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

-See page 319. The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 5) Order, 1948 (N.I.Bk. (66)), dated 3rd August and effective from 9th August.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain male workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries.—See

page 319. The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regu-lation (No. 6), (No. 7) and (No. 8) Orders, 1948 (N.I.Bk. (67), N.I.Bk. (68) and N.I.Bk. (69)), dated 11th August and effective from These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum 16th August.—These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain male workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries in Areas A, B and C

In establishments other than nome bakeries in Areas A, B and C respectively.—See page 319. The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.W.R. (27)), dated 12th August and effective from 18th August.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers. See page 320 -See page 320. The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation

(Amendment) Order, 1948 (N.I.L. (34)), dated 24th August and effective from 30th August.—This Order prescribes variations in overtime rates for male and female workers and the fixing of guaranteed weekly remuneration.

\* See footnote \* in next column

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.R. (49)), dated 31st August and effective from 6th September.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and the reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 48 to 45.

#### ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACTS. ORDER RELATING TO WAGES, Etc.

On 17th August, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Road Haulage Wages (No. 2) Order, 1948, *S.I.* 1948, *No.* 1914 (R.H.(26)),\* under the Road Haulage Wages Acts. This Order amends, as from 6th September, the existing Road Haulage Wages Order, 1948 (R.H.(24)), which fixes the statutory remuneration for road haulage workers employed in connection with vehicles operating under A or B licences or defence permits, by the introduction of special provisions for milk workers, and increases in the subsistence allowances covering periods of rest away from the home depot and periods of temporary transference exceeding one week

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7493. Colonial Office. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.—Report of a Court of Inquiry appointed to Inquire into a Dispute between the Engineering and Allied Em-ployers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Cmd. 7511. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 299. GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY.—Government and Industry. A Survey of Machinery for Consultation and Co-operation. Central Office of Information. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 303. INDUSTRIAL OPGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT. 1947.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1947.— Proposals for a Development Council for (i) The Furniture Industry and (ii) The Jewellery and Silverware Industry. Board of Trade. Price 3d. (4d.) each.

NURSES' SALARIES.—Nurses' Salaries Committee Revised Re-commendations. Nurses' S.C. Notes No. 18. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. (2d.).

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during June, 1948. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet 6/1948. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. (3d.). COAL INDUSTRY.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the Second Quarter of 1948. Price 3d. (4d.). National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.—See page 302.

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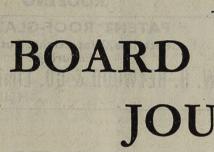
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