



Vol. LV.  
No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1947  
Published Monthly

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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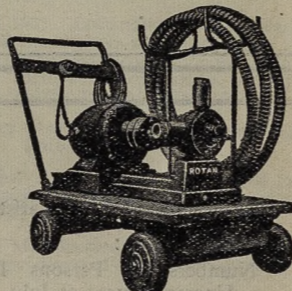
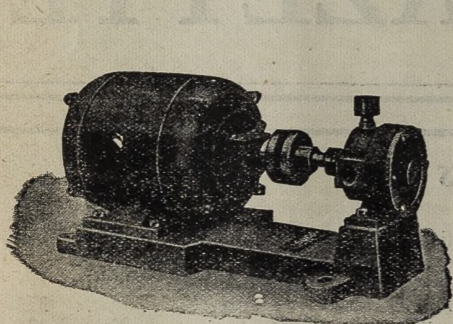
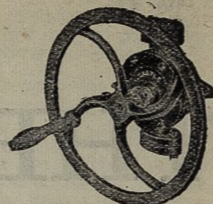
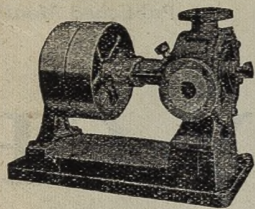
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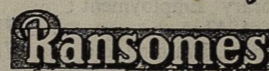
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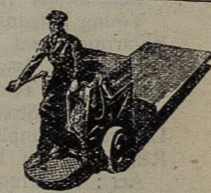
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. LV—No. 11.]

NOVEMBER, 1947.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

### EMPLOYMENT.

The following is a summary of the employment statistics for Great Britain for September, 1947, and for mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1947, and August, 1947 (revised figures in the case of the last two dates):—

	Males aged 14-64.		Females aged 14-59.		(Thousands)
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	August, 1947.	
Numbers employed in Industry:—					
Manufacture for Export ..	990	410	1,525	1,588	1,719
Other Manufactures:—					
Equipment, etc., for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	400	370	350
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	5,176	5,157	5,085
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,191	5,674	5,689	5,687
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,344	1,359	1,367
Distributive Trades ..	2,887	1,958	2,319	2,327	2,333
Other Services ..	2,225	1,598	2,121	2,143	2,135
Total ..	17,920	16,289	18,559	18,633	18,676
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police ..	80	127	91	91	91
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480	5,090	1,292	1,242	1,231
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment	—	40	155	135	115
Insured persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270	103	260	242	250*
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,357	20,343	20,363

### 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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £148,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 415,000 workpeople. 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 wage rates were workers in agriculture in Scotland, in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain, the grocery and provision, etc., trades in England and Wales, and in milk distribution in England and Wales.

It is estimated that the weekly wage rates at the end of October, 1947, were about 70 per cent. higher than in September, 1939, as compared with about 69 per cent. at the end of September, 1947.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in October was about 310,000, the average reduction being about 2½ hours a week. The principal reductions affected workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain, the retail grocery and provisions, etc., trades in England and Wales, glass container manufacture, the iron and steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, wood box, packing case and wooden container making, and gelatine and glue manufacture.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in October are given on pages 386 to 391.

The total number employed in industry in September, 1947, included 13,068,000 males and 5,608,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed a decrease of 15,000 and the number of females an increase of 771,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 377 and 378.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th October, 1947, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for September and for mid-1939.

	Mid-1939.	15th Sept., 1947.	13th Oct., 1947.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) at October compared with September
Men (18 and under 65)	992,000	171,484	184,059	+ 12,575
Boys (14 to 17)	20,000	5,327	5,277	— 50
Women (18 and under 60)	239,000	58,910	65,097	+ 6,187
Girls (14 to 17)	19,000	4,191	4,552	+ 361

The numbers unemployed at 13th October, 1947, represented 1½ per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females separately being the same.

Of the total of 258,985 persons unemployed, 254,381 were wholly unemployed and 4,604 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 75,978 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 60,243 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 118,160 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for October, 1947, are analysed in greater detail on pages 380 to 383, on which statistics are given

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 168. In addition, 7 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 175 stoppages (including also workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 73,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 213,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during October are given on page 391.

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 14th October 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 101, the same figure as at 16th September.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 392.

\* Estimate for 30th September.



NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1947.

The number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year, on the basis mainly of information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in the early part of the insurance year, which begins early in July. The classes of persons who are now within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Table on page 382.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include (1) persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges, and (2) persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries. (The figures for 1946 and 1947 also include a considerable number of persons released from the Forces who were on demobilisation leave (or were registered as unemployed) at the beginning of July but entered insurable employment later. Persons in this category held unemployment books which would give them a title to benefit under the General Scheme if they became unemployed and they are therefore included in the General Scheme figures in the Tables below.)

It is estimated that at July, 1947, 14,845,090 persons in Great Britain were insured under the General Scheme (including Special Schemes) and 704,910 under the Agricultural Scheme. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 years and females aged 14 and under 60 years. For the United Kingdom the corresponding totals were 15,202,090 and 727,910, respectively. The

following Table gives an analysis of these totals according to age and sex:—

Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons at July, 1947.

	Great Britain.		United Kingdom.	
	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).	Agricultural Scheme.
<b>Males—</b>				
Aged 18 and under 65	9,131,700	513,300	9,318,300	532,600
Aged 16 and 17	475,300	34,700	488,800	35,800
Aged 14 and 15	332,500	22,500	341,300	22,700
<b>Total—</b>				
Aged 14 and under 65	10,247,900	612,610	10,474,990	635,010
<b>Females—</b>				
Aged 21 and under 60	3,118,100	61,900	3,202,500	62,400
Aged 18 to 20	675,400	19,600	696,200	19,700
Aged 16 and 17	482,400	7,600	497,000	7,600
Aged 14 and 15	321,800	3,200	331,400	3,200
<b>Total—</b>				
Aged 14 and under 60	4,597,700	92,300	4,727,100	92,900
<b>Grand Total—</b>				
Aged 14 and over	14,845,090	704,910	15,202,090	727,910

An industrial analysis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1947, is given below.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1947: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.				
	Males.			Females.			Grand Total.	Males, aged 14 and under 65.		Females, aged 14 and under 60.	
	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.		Males, aged 14 and under 65.	Females, aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	
<b>Agriculture* —</b>											
Farming, Forestry, etc.	48,120	445,850	493,970	8,680	67,970	76,650	514,810	77,200	592,010		
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	6,710	51,890	58,600	2,600	15,690	18,290	59,440	18,360	77,800		
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>54,830</b>	<b>497,740</b>	<b>552,770</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>83,660</b>	<b>94,940</b>	<b>647,510</b>	<b>574,250</b>	<b>669,810</b>		
<b>Fishing</b>	1,300	23,530	24,830	90	320	410	24,970	410	25,380		
<b>Mining —</b>											
Coal Mining	31,780	705,660	737,440	1,450	8,050	9,500	746,940	737,520	9,500		
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	260	5,850	6,110	—	120	120	6,230	6,110	6,230		
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	80	1,440	1,520	—	30	30	1,550	1,520	1,550		
Stone Quarrying and Mining	1,550	29,230	30,780	180	880	1,060	31,840	34,540	1,100		
Slate Quarrying and Mining	250	4,430	4,680	10	20	20	4,700	4,680	4,700		
Other Mining and Quarrying	410	7,780	8,190	1,340	1,830	3,170	10,020	8,260	1,850		
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	800	13,430	14,230	160	530	690	14,920	14,750	15,450		
<b>Total, Mining</b>	<b>35,130</b>	<b>767,820</b>	<b>802,950</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>816,200</b>	<b>807,380</b>	<b>13,320</b>		
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products —</b>											
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	410	13,290	13,700	20	210	230	13,930	13,700	230		
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	2,180	33,850	36,030	730	4,920	5,650	41,680	36,370	5,650		
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	470	13,910	14,380	180	1,140	1,320	15,700	14,960	1,340		
<b>Total, N.-M. Mining Products</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>61,050</b>	<b>64,110</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>6,270</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>71,310</b>	<b>65,030</b>	<b>7,230</b>		
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making</b>	5,200	56,990	62,190	920	5,100	6,020	68,210	63,140	6,030		
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc.</b>	3,110	24,410	27,520	5,740	30,430	36,170	63,690	27,790	36,280		
<b>Glass</b>											
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	2,540	22,410	24,950	1,790	8,590	10,380	35,330	25,010	10,420		
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	1,740	16,540	18,280	670	4,340	5,010	23,290	18,290	5,010		
<b>Total, Glass</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>38,950</b>	<b>43,230</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>15,390</b>	<b>58,620</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>15,430</b>		
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. —</b>											
Chemicals	6,840	118,270	125,110	11,840	49,550	61,390	186,500	125,700	61,600		
Explosives	370	25,170	25,540	1,000	15,150	16,150	41,690	25,550	41,710		
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	1,350	19,970	21,320	1,480	7,230	8,710	30,030	21,450	8,720		
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,080	52,260	55,340	5,300	21,070	26,370	81,710	55,590	26,530		
<b>Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>215,670</b>	<b>227,310</b>	<b>19,620</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>112,620</b>	<b>339,930</b>	<b>228,290</b>	<b>113,010</b>		
<b>Metal Manufacture —</b>											
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	400	15,560	15,960	10	440	450	16,410	15,970	450		
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	9,870	155,720	165,590	2,050	13,010	15,060	180,650	165,730	15,070		
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,460	71,600	74,060	1,690	13,470	15,160	89,220	74,300	15,180		
Tin Plates	1,510	12,130	13,640	650	2,230	2,880	16,520	13,640	2,880		
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,380	26,920	28,300	710	5,140	5,850	34,150	28,310	5,860		
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	1,390	20,190	21,580	1,110	6,720	7,830	29,410	21,590	7,830		
<b>Total, Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>17,010</b>	<b>302,120</b>	<b>319,130</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>41,010</b>	<b>47,230</b>	<b>366,360</b>	<b>319,540</b>	<b>47,270</b>		
<b>Engineering, etc. —</b>											
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	62,260	724,250	786,510	20,000	145,140	165,140	951,650	795,290	165,960		
Electrical Engineering	11,720	94,990	106,710	5,360	41,140	46,500	153,210	107,520	46,730		
Marine Engineering, etc.	5,270	60,660	65,930	400	3,420	3,820	69,750	73,580	3,820		
Constructional Engineering	3,300	56,920	60,220	620	6,680	7,300	67,520	60,660	7,310		
<b>Total, Engineering, etc.</b>	<b>82,550</b>	<b>936,820</b>	<b>1,019,370</b>	<b>26,380</b>	<b>196,380</b>	<b>222,760</b>	<b>1,242,130</b>	<b>1,037,050</b>	<b>223,820</b>		
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles —</b>											
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	50,160	437,310	487,470	9,940	72,080	82,020	569,490	498,110	83,130		
Carriages, Carts, etc.	3,950	18,280	22,230	680	3,300	3,980	26,210	23,300	4,240		
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	4,110	53,380	57,490	430	2,440	2,870	60,360	58,140	61,010		
<b>Total, Vehicles</b>	<b>58,220</b>	<b>508,970</b>	<b>567,190</b>	<b>11,050</b>	<b>77,820</b>	<b>88,870</b>	<b>656,060</b>	<b>579,550</b>	<b>90,240</b>		
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>	13,480	195,230	208,710	1,030	7,950	8,980	217,690	227,540	9,350		
<b>Other Metal Industries —</b>											
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	4,540	54,620	59,160	1,890	9,350	11,240	70,400	59,440	11,240		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	14,720	38,660	53,380	1,250	4,100	5,350	58,730	54,280	5,410		
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc.	10,900	133,670	144,570	13,500	112,880	126,380	270,950	144,760	126,670		
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	2,580	23,580	26,160	2,730	14,720	17,450	43,610	26,180	17,450		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,750	16,370	18,120	1,820	12,920	14,740	32,860	18,130	14,740		
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	990	11,720	12,710	1,000	7,380	8,380	21,800	8,380	21,180		
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	3,090	26,080	29,170	590	3,320	3,910	33,080	30,910	4,000		
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,230	16,710	18,940	2,010	10,390	12,400	31,340	19,190	12,690		
Metal Industries not separately specified	21,240	207,420	228,660	19,270	105,300	124,570	353,230	230,340	125,110		
<b>Total, Other Metals</b>	<b>62,040</b>	<b>528,830</b>	<b>590,870</b>	<b>44,060</b>	<b>280,360</b>	<b>324,420</b>	<b>995,290</b>	<b>325,690</b>	<b>921,720</b>		

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

ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1947: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.				
	Males.			Females.			Grand Total.	Males, aged 14 and under 65.		Females, aged 14 and under 60.	
	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 65.	Total.	Aged 14 to 17.	Aged 18 and under 60.	Total.		Males, aged 14 and under 65.	Females, aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	
<b>Textiles —</b>											
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	4,250	47,550	51,800	10,430	78,310	88,740	140,540	51,810	88,750	140,560	
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	2,230	34,280	36,510	8,650	65,310	73,960	110,470	36,520	73,990	110,510	
<b>Total, Cotton</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>81,830</b>	<b>88,310</b>	<b>19,080</b>	<b>143,620</b>	<b>162,700</b>	<b>251,010</b>	<b>88,330</b>	<b>162,740</b>	<b>251,070</b>	
Woolen and Worsted	5,610	71,030	76,640	13,490	72,760	86,250	162,890	77,210	86,900	164,110	
<b>Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.</b>	760	9,160	9,920	3,470	13,020	16,490	26,410	10,250	16,840	27,090	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	960	21,380	22,340	2,850	12,020	14,870	37,210	22,360	14,880	37,240	
Linen	520	3,110	3,630	1,030	4,410	5,440	9,070	19,830	38,440	58,270	
Jute	750	5,580	6,330	1,210	10,040	11,250	17,580	6,330	11,250	17,580	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,170	5,300	6,470	2,060	8,010	10,070	16,540	7,300	12,540	19,840	
Hosiery	2,060	19,650	21,710	14,660	44,510	59,170	80,880	21,840	59,520	81,360	
Lace	330	3,280	3,610	760	3,700	4,460	8,070	9,110	10,350	19,460	
Carpets	910	7,970	8,880	2,770	7,210	9,980	18,860	22,860	39,830	62,690	
Other Textiles	2,120	20,010	22,130	7,000	29,130	36,130	66,450	50,700	72,910	123,610	
Textiles Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	2,700	43,860									



STATISTICS FOR 1939-1947.

The following Table shows the estimated numbers of males and females insured at July in each of the years 1939 to 1947. The effects of certain changes in the scope of unemployment insurance that were made in 1940 and 1941 are indicated by the two lines of figures which are given for each of those years:—

Year (July)	Estimated Numbers Insured.					
	Great Britain.			United Kingdom.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	(Thousands)					
	General Scheme (including Special Schemes).					
1939	10,538	4,300	14,838	10,736	4,421	15,157
1940	(a) 9,503	(a) 4,693	(a) 14,196	(a) 9,696	(a) 4,820	(a) 14,516
1941	(b) 9,503	(b) 4,655	(b) 14,158	(b) 9,696	(b) 4,781	(b) 14,477
1942	(c) 8,839	(c) 5,093	(c) 13,932	(c) 9,040	(c) 5,218	(c) 14,258
1943	9,184	5,108	14,292	9,389	5,233	14,622
1944	8,775	5,631	14,406	9,002	5,754	14,756
1945	8,316	5,629	13,945	8,535	5,757	14,292
1946	8,039	5,426	13,465	8,252	5,553	13,805
1947	7,836	5,129	12,965	8,044	5,256	13,300
	9,806	4,694	14,500	10,030	4,818	14,848
	10,247	4,598	14,845	10,475	4,727	15,202
	Agricultural Scheme.					
1939	661	49	710	691	50	741
1940	(a) 584	(a) 62	(a) 646	(a) 615	(a) 63	(a) 678
1941	(b) 584	(b) 61	(b) 645	(b) 615	(b) 62	(b) 677
1942	548	117	665	630	83	713
1943	534	151	685	564	118	682
1944	531	154	685	559	152	711
1945	534	141	675	558	154	709
1946	594	106	700	617	107	724
1947	613	92	705	635	93	728
	Total—All Schemes.					
1939	11,199	4,349	15,548	11,427	4,471	15,898
1940	(a) 10,087	(a) 4,755	(a) 14,842	(a) 10,311	(a) 4,883	(a) 15,194
1941	(b) 10,087	(b) 4,716	(b) 14,803	(b) 10,311	(b) 4,843	(b) 15,154
1942	(c) 9,387	(c) 5,175	(c) 14,562	(c) 9,617	(c) 5,301	(c) 14,918
1943	9,732	5,190	14,922	9,966	5,316	15,282
1944	9,313	5,748	15,061	9,566	5,872	15,438
1945	8,850	5,780	14,630	9,094	5,909	15,003
1946	8,570	5,580	14,150	8,807	5,707	14,514
1947	8,370	5,270	13,640	8,602	5,398	14,000
	10,400	4,800	15,200	10,647	4,925	15,572
	10,860	4,690	15,550	11,110	4,820	15,930

Recruitment for the Forces, offset to some extent by increased intake from the uninsured classes, led to a reduction between 1939 and 1945 of nearly 3,200,000 in the number of insured men. After the end of the war, however, there was a very large influx of demobilised men, and the male insured population rose by more than 2,000,000 between mid-1945 and mid-1946. Demobilisation of the Armed Forces continued throughout the insurance year 1946-47, with the result that the male insured population showed a further rise of 460,000. (The total number released from the Forces during the year was considerably larger, but it was offset to some extent by the call-up of young men reaching 18 years of age.) Among women, the peak of mobilisation for the Forces and industry was reached by mid-1943, and at that date the number of insured women was over 1,450,000 higher than at mid-1939. In the following two years there was a decline of 500,000 due to a fall in the rate of intake, coupled with an increase in the rate of "wastage" particularly among women with household responsibilities. Between mid-1945 and mid-1946 large numbers of women retired from war work after the end of the war, and there was a reduction of nearly 500,000 in the female insured population. Between mid-1946 and mid-1947 there was a further reduction in Great Britain of 110,000, which was mainly due to the fact that intake was insufficient to offset wastage from normal causes during the period.

The figures given in preceding paragraphs do not provide a measure of the changes in the numbers of insured persons in employment. The number of insured persons unemployed (who are included in the estimates of the insured population) fell during the war from over 1½ million to an insignificant figure, but since the end of the war it has shown some increase, though the total is still only about 260,000. The volume of employment was also increased by the influx of large numbers of women into uninsured part-time employment, which reached over 900,000 in 1944. Statistics of the estimated changes, between mid-1939 and September, 1947, in the numbers of persons in employment (including employers, workers on own account and other uninsured persons) are given in the Tables on pages 378 and 379.

ANALYSIS BY AGE AND SEX.

The statistics of insured persons normally compiled distinguish four age groups, namely 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 and under 21, and 21 and under 65 (men), 21 and under 60 (women). The estimated numbers of persons in each of these groups insured under the General Scheme, the Special Schemes for banking

\* The figures for females on line (a) for 1940 include an estimate of the number of women aged 60 and under 65 who ceased to be insurable against unemployment at 1st July, 1940 (when they became entitled to pensions under the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940), and are therefore comparable with those for 1939. The figures on line (b) for 1940 and those for later years relate to females aged 14 and under 60 years.

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

and insurance and the Agricultural Scheme in each of the years 1939-1947 are given in the following Table:—

Year (July)	Estimated Numbers Insured.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with year before.	
	Great Britain.		United Kingdom.		Great Britain.	
	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.	Great Britain.	United Kingdom.
	Men aged 21 to 64 years.					
1939	9,135,000	9,318,200	—	—	—	—
1940	8,218,000	8,395,700	— 917,000	— 922,500		
1941*	(a) 7,602,000	(a) 7,785,500	— 616,000	— 610,200		
1942	(b) 7,947,000	(b) 8,134,900	— 254,000	— 238,100		
1943	7,693,000	7,896,800	— 276,000	— 283,070		
1944	7,224,000	7,415,800	— 193,000	— 197,930		
1945	7,054,000	7,241,560	— 170,000	— 174,240		
1946	9,110,000	9,313,000	+ 2,056,000	+ 2,071,440		
1947	9,645,000	9,850,900	+ 535,000	+ 537,900		
	Young Men aged 18 to 20 years.					
1939	947,000	968,000	—	—		
1940	764,000	785,500	— 183,000	— 182,500		
1941	638,000	709,200	— 76,000	— 76,300		
1942	564,000	586,900	— 124,000	— 122,300		
1943	431,000	452,580	— 133,000	— 134,320		
1944	402,000	422,900	— 29,000	— 29,680		
1945	391,000	411,760	— 11,000	— 11,140		
1946	380,000	400,500	— 11,000	— 11,260		
1947	350,000	370,500	— 30,000	— 30,000		
	Boys aged 16 and 17 years.					
1939	642,000	656,900	—	—		
1940	630,000	645,200	— 12,000	— 11,700		
1941	623,000	637,900	— 7,000	— 7,300		
1942	607,000	622,600	— 16,000	— 15,300		
1943	564,000	579,370	— 43,000	— 43,230		
1944	539,000	554,200	— 25,000	— 25,170		
1945	530,000	544,610	— 9,000	— 9,590		
1946	525,000	539,300	— 5,000	— 5,310		
1947	510,000	524,600	— 15,000	— 14,700		
	Boys aged 14 and 15 years.					
1939	475,000	484,400	—	—		
1940	475,000	484,430	—	—	30	
1941	474,000	483,700	— 1,000	— 700		
1942	449,000	459,550	— 25,000	— 24,150		
1943	438,000	448,400	— 11,000	— 11,150		
1944	405,000	414,000	— 33,000	— 34,400		
1945	395,000	404,200	— 10,000	— 9,800		
1946	385,000	394,200	— 10,000	— 10,000		
1947	355,000	364,000	— 30,000	— 30,200		
	Women aged 21 years and over.					
1939	2,686,000	2,767,100	—	—		
1940†	(c) 2,985,000	(c) 3,069,250	+ 299,000	+ 302,150		
1941*	(a) 2,946,000	(a) 3,029,250	—	—		
1942	(b) 3,389,000	(b) 3,472,100	+ 443,000	+ 442,850		
1943	3,404,000	3,487,200	—	—		
1944	3,996,000	4,074,200	+ 592,000	+ 587,000		
1945	4,090,000	4,174,030	+ 94,000	+ 99,890		
1946	3,925,000	4,008,000	— 165,000	— 166,090		
1947	3,649,000	3,731,550	— 276,000	— 276,450		
	3,245,000	3,326,200	— 404,000	— 405,350		
	3,180,000	3,264,900	— 65,000	— 61,300		
	Young Women aged 18 to 20 years.					
1939	758,000	776,750	—	—		
1940	851,000	872,300	+ 93,000	+ 95,550		
1941	858,000	879,200	+ 7,000	+ 6,900		
1942	810,000	831,200	— 48,000	— 48,000		
1943	752,000	773,200	— 58,000	— 58,000		
1944	753,000	774,400	+ 1,000	+ 1,200		
1945	743,000	764,720	— 10,000	— 9,680		
1946	700,000	720,500	— 43,000	— 44,220		
1947	695,000	715,900	— 5,000	— 4,600		
	Girls aged 16 and 17 years.					
1939	532,000	545,050	—	—		
1940	533,000	546,050	+ 1,000	+ 1,000		
1941	541,000	554,100	+ 8,000	+ 8,050		
1942	550,000	564,200	+ 9,000	+ 10,100		
1943	545,000	559,130	— 5,000	— 5,070		
1944	530,000	543,800	— 15,000	— 15,330		
1945	514,000	528,000	— 16,000	— 16,000		
1946	500,000	513,800	— 14,000	— 14,200		
1947	490,000	504,600	— 10,000	— 9,200		
	Girls aged 14 and 15 years.					
1939	373,000	381,900	—	—		
1940	386,000	395,320	+ 13,000	+ 13,420		
1941	387,000	395,000	+ 1,000	+ 680		
1942	392,000	402,050	+ 5,000	+ 6,050		
1943	393,000	402,000	—	—	50	
1944	372,000	381,200	— 21,000	— 20,800		
1945	364,000	373,600	— 8,000	— 7,600		
1946	355,000	364,500	— 9,000	— 9,100		
1947	325,000	334,600	— 30,000	— 29,900		

Between 1939 and 1945 the number of insured men aged 21-64 fell by more than 2,400,000 as a result of recruitment for the Forces. Demobilisation after the end of the war, however, resulted in an increase of 2,056,000 in 1945-46 and of 535,000 in 1946-47. The numbers of insured men in the 18 to 20 age-class were heavily reduced throughout the period 1939-47 by recruitment for the Forces, and the numbers were also affected by the fall in the birth-rate after 1920. The reduction in the numbers of insured boys under 18 years of age was likewise due mainly to this latter cause, but the raising of the school-leaving

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

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

age in April, 1947, also accounted for part of the reduction between July, 1946, and July, 1947, in the number aged 14 and 15.

Large numbers of women previously not in work took up insurable employment during the first years of the war, and the number in the 21-59 age-class increased by more than 1,400,000 between 1939 and 1943. After the peak of mobilisation had been reached in the latter year, however, the rate of recruitment of women into war work naturally declined, and this, together with the higher rate of wastage to which reference has already been made, resulted in a reduction in the number of insured women aged 21-59 of more than 400,000 between 1943 and 1945. Retirements from war work reduced the number by a further 400,000 between mid-1945 and mid-1946, and during 1946-47 wastage (in Great Britain) again exceeded intake to the extent of 65,000. Some increase in the number of insured women aged 18-20 between 1939 and 1940 was to be expected in view of the rise in the numbers reaching those ages, but part of the large increase that did take place was no doubt due to recruitment for the war effort. For the middle years of the war, the fall in the numbers aged 18-20 reflects partly the falling birth-rate after 1920 and partly the heavy recruitment of young women for the Auxiliary Services. Retirements from war work no doubt contributed to some extent to the fall of 43,000 in the first year after the war, but a considerable part of the reduction was due to the fact that the population of these ages was continuing to decline. The reduction of 5,000 during the year 1946-47, on the other hand, was smaller than was to be expected from the decline in the total population. The increases in the numbers of girls under 18 years of age during the first years of the war occurred in spite of the fact that the numbers reaching those ages fell steadily year by year. That fall continued without interruption up to the end of the period under review, and the numbers of insured girls also fell every year after 1943. Part of the reduction in the number aged 14 and 15 during the year 1946-47, however, was due to the raising of the school-leaving age in April, 1947.

JUVENILES ENTERING INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT.

STATISTICS FOR 1937-38 AND 1945-47.

In the October, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 278-9) statistics were given showing the numbers of juveniles who entered insurable employment in the two years mid-1937-38 and mid-1945-46. Corresponding figures for mid-1946-47 are now available, and an analysis for the three years is given below.

Information as to the numbers entering insurable employment is obtained from particulars recorded on the forms of application for unemployment books which are completed in respect of persons entering insurable employment for the first time. The form shows, *inter alia*, the applicant's age and the industry of the employer with whom he (or she) has obtained employment. Statistics are thus obtained showing the numbers of entrants into insurable employment in each industry, analysed according to age.



rose from 2 to 3 per cent., with corresponding small reductions in the proportions entering agriculture and public services, etc. Among boys aged 16 and 17 manufacturing industries attracted 41 per cent. of the total in 1946-47 compared with 39 per cent. in 1945-46, and in this age-group again agriculture and public services, etc., had slightly lower proportions. The increase in the proportion entering manufacturing industries was much more pronounced among girls, there being a rise from 51 per cent. in 1945-46 to 54 per cent. in 1946-47 in the 14 and 15 age-class and from 28 to 33 per cent. in the 16 and 17 class. These gains were obtained mainly at the expense of the distributive trades among the 14 and 15's and public services, etc., among the older girls.

The figures for each of about fifty industries are given in detail in the Table below. They show that although the total number of boys aged 14 and 15 entering employment was smaller in 1946-47 than in the previous year, there was actually an increase in the case of coal mining (from 5,566 to 5,926), the cotton industry (from 1,492 to 1,659), the wool industry (from 1,520 to 1,587), printing, etc. (from 6,255 to 6,755), and the brick industry (from 1,378 to 1,461). Among girls there were increases in the electrical apparatus and cable industry (from 2,669 to 2,964), the cotton industry (from 4,426 to 4,732), the hosiery industry (from 4,235 to 4,426), the paper, etc., industries (from 3,950 to 4,147), the printing industry (from 7,612 to 7,978), and entertainments and sport (from 2,568 to 2,943).

#### GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS.

The following Table shows the numbers of juveniles entering insurable employment in each of the 11 administrative Regions

of Great Britain during the year 1946-47, and the proportions that those numbers represented of the total numbers of insured persons of all ages at the beginning of the year:—

Region.	Numbers entering insured employment in 1946-47.		Number of juvenile entrants expressed as percentage of total insured population, aged 14 and over at July, 1946.	
	Boys 14-17 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Males.	Females.
London and South-Eastern	53,229	53,558	2.4	4.7
Eastern .. .. .	14,802	14,058	2.8	6.3
Southern .. . . .	12,637	12,313	2.6	6.4
South-Western .. .	14,544	14,214	2.6	6.6
Midland .. . . .	24,756	23,988	2.5	5.2
North-Midland .. . .	18,393	17,694	2.5	5.8
East and West Ridings ..	22,905	22,516	2.4	5.3
North-Western .. .	34,985	34,918	2.4	4.5
Northern .. . . .	19,896	18,770	2.7	7.3
Scotland .. . . .	36,301	34,439	3.3	6.6
Wales .. . . .	14,955	13,728	2.7	7.6
<b>Great Britain . . . .</b>	<b>267,403</b>	<b>260,196</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>

The Table shows that the male insured population was receiving juvenile recruits at a very similar rate in all Regions, the percentage of entrants to total insured population ranging from 2.4 in the London and South-Eastern and the East and West Ridings and North-Western Regions to 3.3 in Scotland. For girls, however, the range was wider, varying from 4.5 per cent. in the North-Western Region to 7.6 per cent. in Wales.

#### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF NEW ENTRANTS INTO INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1937-8, 1945-6 AND 1946-7.

Industry.	Boys.			Girls.								
	Aged 14 and 15.		Aged 16 and 17.	Aged 14 and 15.		Aged 16 and 17.						
	1937-8.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1937-8.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1937-8.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1937-8.	1945-6.	1946-7.
Agriculture, horticulture, etc.	15,970	16,443	13,413	3,289	3,081	3,181	2,503	2,404	1,997	1,276	1,235	1,119
Coal mining	14,260	5,566	5,926	894	326	410	412	238	217	76	105	122
Other mining and quarrying	1,109	752	629	215	466	512	452	256	37	37	53	50
Building and civil engineering	15,368	28,547	24,105	2,791	2,756	3,045	1,140	1,365	1,096	419	393	432
Electrical wiring and contracting	2,254	4,814	4,316	463	655	803	198	259	277	105	58	91
Engineering	23,845	26,583	24,348	4,144	4,574	5,284	5,333	7,156	6,177	1,518	1,394	1,742
Vehicles and aircraft	12,165	18,675	17,471	2,244	2,185	2,681	2,059	2,850	2,709	726	623	805
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	2,350	4,153	3,476	699	520	595	133	263	178	67	66	72
Metal manufacture	2,499	2,755	2,544	838	690	751	738	1,107	1,029	280	320	386
Electric apparatus, cable, lamps, etc.	4,737	3,496	3,467	890	861	920	3,677	2,669	2,964	778	426	654
Metal goods manufacture	16,976	13,732	13,382	1,673	1,354	1,792	11,337	8,176	7,505	1,269	959	1,297
Chemicals, explosives, oils, etc.	2,273	2,847	2,418	1,022	1,140	1,211	4,520	4,936	4,357	1,023	1,127	1,378
Food industries	6,158	5,620	4,194	793	476	512	17,341	10,199	9,070	2,053	946	1,158
Drink industries	1,702	1,909	1,182	103	60	157	748	1,077	678	228	163	183
Tobacco industry	139	367	256	78	178	107	52	1,313	1,827	84	75	120
Cotton	3,379	1,492	1,659	120	74	110	7,623	4,582	4,732	294	141	313
Wool	2,987	1,520	1,587	187	88	125	5,071	2,984	2,959	387	188	301
Silk and rayon	683	441	447	91	72	77	2,055	1,577	1,555	229	125	199
Hosiery	1,177	750	561	78	37	56	6,998	4,235	4,426	306	148	234
Other textile industries	3,319	2,387	2,371	273	195	254	7,724	4,843	5,186	515	390	711
Clothing industries	4,476	2,348	2,285	411	176	286	31,592	30,345	30,373	1,885	1,208	1,703
Boot and shoe industry	3,876	3,047	2,786	251	164	198	3,668	2,421	2,152	194	102	160
Woodworking (including furniture)	10,638	11,654	10,491	837	548	685	3,534	1,823	1,588	387	210	260
Paper, cardboard box, stationery, etc.	2,001	1,468	1,429	303	161	187	6,597	3,950	4,147	512	290	386
Printing and bookbinding	8,477	6,255	6,755	978	856	1,086	10,798	7,612	7,978	1,055	803	1,025
Bricks, tiles, etc.	3,064	1,378	1,461	227	81	82	245	173	165	138	59	47
Pottery, earthenware, etc.	1,312	936	832	79	39	54	2,578	1,534	1,349	123	66	93
Glass and glass bottles	869	1,213	971	127	67	105	710	689	506	197	126	116
Leather and leather goods	1,513	1,246	1,100	124	91	147	2,151	1,627	1,367	214	125	150
Rubber	798	603	599	192	128	174	1,237	823	856	229	117	200
Other manufacturing industries	5,190	4,497	4,403	768	492	633	7,255	9,631	8,694	2,316	1,448	1,649
Railway service	1,459	3,226	2,959	1,041	967	931	1,499	540	454	435	315	315
Road transport	3,482	3,216	2,396	784	427	391	631	927	766	443	302	350
Fishing	131	109	121	91	41	82	36	23	20	7	5	7
Shipping service	1,077	875	936	1,289	1,518	1,791	153	367	368	157	252	295
Dock and harbour service	370	480	435	141	99	80	28	70	53	26	22	32
Other transport, storage, etc., services	1,303	444	430	201	164	181	102	224	151	77	126	176
Distributive trades	99,201	42,209	36,987	9,498	3,434	4,074	68,691	72,095	62,766	17,923	7,168	8,754
National government service	2,979	4,184	3,253	1,642	2,584	2,401	974	5,054	3,469	2,114	5,361	3,802
Local government service	1,620	2,493	1,992	2,394	1,912	2,397	799	4,212	3,537	1,416	3,534	4,211
Gas, water and electricity supply	3,328	1,825	1,565	752	476	477	252	562	445	315	310	350
Professional services	4,649	3,485	3,125	3,160	3,117	3,339	3,147	7,303	6,690	3,314	4,897	5,378
Entertainment, sports, etc.	2,561	2,601	1,997	551	465	473	2,110	2,568	2,943	1,359	862	976
Commerce and finance	3,077	1,718	1,714	1,860	956	1,273	2,026	2,656	2,176	1,704	1,317	1,383
Hotel, boarding house, etc., services	2,778	1,707	1,671	1,076	346	486	8,703	7,023	6,084	7,971	2,234	2,558
Laundries and cleaning	3,797	1,673	1,406	92	43	76	12,267	5,694	5,499	945	501	683
Other services	2,827	1,332	1,072	711	182	180	107	88	45	33	51	28
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>308,204</b>	<b>249,133</b>	<b>222,923</b>	<b>50,648</b>	<b>38,922</b>	<b>44,480</b>	<b>251,617</b>	<b>233,037</b>	<b>213,742</b>	<b>57,159</b>	<b>40,839</b>	<b>46,454</b>

#### NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS.

##### FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 6th December. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st January, 1930, and 31st March, 1930, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts.

The men who register will be given leaflets about employment in underground coal mining. Any man registering for military service who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

Each man who registers will also be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to an apprentice, or a young man in a similar position, or a student in full-time attendance at a technical class.

After the present registration, the next registration will be held in June, 1948, when young men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1930 (both dates inclusive), will be required to register. This is a departure from the practice of the last two or three years of registering a quarter of an age group regularly every quarter. The effect of the change in procedure will be that, for the time being, young men will, after the December registration, be called upon to register at age 17 years and 11 months to 18 years and 2 months instead of at age 17 years and 8 months to 17 years and 11 months. There are two advantages from this change of procedure. Firstly, the rate of intake into the Services will be slowed down over the period affected and the Services will thus receive smaller numbers for training during a time when their releases of trained men now serving are being accelerated. Secondly, industry will have the advantage of three months' extra service from the young men concerned before they are called up. Arrangements will, however, be made for young men who for good reason wish to do so to register earlier than the general registration date.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

The total membership (including members of overseas branches) of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1946\* was about 8,714,000, showing an increase of 901,000, or 11.5 per cent., as compared with the end of the previous year.

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

##### Number of Trade Unions in 1946.

On the basis indicated above, the total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1946 was 753, including 25 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. During that year 21 unions, with an aggregate membership of about 13,000 at the end of 1945, were reported as dissolved, and 26 unions, with an aggregate membership of 109,000 at the end of 1945, ceased to exist as separate unions in consequence of amalgamations with other unions. On the other hand 23 new unions were formed in 1946 with an aggregate membership of about 122,000.

##### Membership in 1946 in comparison with 1945.

At the end of 1946 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 8,714,000, as compared with 7,813,000 at the end of 1945. The number of males at the end of 1946 was 7,139,000, showing an increase of 925,000, or 14.9 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,575,000, a decrease of 24,000, or 1.5 per cent.

The total of 8,714,000 included 44,000 members in branches in Éire and 85,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 8,585,000 at the end of 1946 as compared with 7,686,000 at the end of 1945; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 169,000 and 148,000, respectively.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

##### Size of Unions.

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1946:—

Number of Members.	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.	Percentages of	
			Total Number of all Unions.	Total Membership of all Unions.
Under 100	162	8,000	21.5	0.1
100 and under	500	52,000	27.9	0.6
500 "	1,000	63,000	11.7	0.7
1,000 "	2,500	153,000	12.7	1.8
2,500 "	5,000	244,000	9.3	2.8
5,000 "	10,000	287,000	5.6	3.3
10,000 "	15,000	217,000	2.4	2.5
15,000 "	25,000	339,000	2.5	3.9
25,000 "	50,000	693,000	2.6	7.9
50,000 "	100,000	831,000	1.5	9.5
100,000 or more	17	5,827,000	2.3	66.9
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>8,714,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Table shows that 17 unions, each of which had a membership of 100,000 or more accounted for two-thirds of the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1946, and that 31 other unions, each having 25,000 or more members, represented another one-sixth of the aggregate membership. In contrast, there were 460 unions with less than 1,000 members each, and together these represented only a little over 1 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

##### Industrial Distribution of Membership.

The first Table in the next column shows, by industrial groups, the total membership of trade unions at the end of 1946, with comparative figures for a year earlier.

The grouping of unions adopted for the purpose of this Table is based, as far as possible, on the standard industrial classification used for the Population Census. Many unions,

\* All figures for 1946, given in this article, are provisional and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members.

however, have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be



## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

## WAGE RATES AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS IN BUILDING IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Agreed terms of settlement were drawn up by the executives, on behalf of the bodies adherent to the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in England and Wales, regarding an increase in the standard rates of wages for craftsmen and labourers and the introduction of an incentive system of bonus payments. The terms were submitted to the National Joint Council for the Building Industry on 20th October, 1947, and were accepted by that body. The Council has now issued a "Summary of Settlement regarding Incentives and Wages, etc., of 20th October, 1947," with an introductory note, as follows:—

*Note.*—This summary of the Settlement of October, 1947, is issued by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry for the convenience of all parties. It does not, of course, supplant the full detailed documents as supplied to Adherent Bodies and Regional Joint Committees.

*The Settlement takes effect at beginning of payweek next following 16th November, 1947.*

## 1. Incentives.

Notwithstanding any existing restrictions (regional, local or sectional) any employer may, in respect of work on a particular site, job, shop or factory, initiate an incentive system of bonus payments proportionate to the results achieved in performing a definite task, allotted either to an individual worker or to a gang of workers or to a team comprising all the men working on that site, on the basis of giving an operative of average ability and capacity a reasonable opportunity to achieve on such work earnings 20 per cent. higher than those yielded by the normal prescribed rate.

Provided always:—

- (i) that a target and the bonus payments related to it are fixed beforehand on each site, job, shop or factory by the employer or his agent and then agreed with the employees concerned and, unless material changes in circumstances occur, are not to be altered during the operation of the scheme on the particular job (it is recognised that in the case of factories such changes in circumstances include changes in contracts and changes in machines);
- (ii) that after the appropriate target and bonus payments have been fixed, the bonus earnings of the individual operative are dependent entirely on the results achieved and thus may prove to be more or less than the 20 per cent. level;
- (iii) that a record of the essential particulars is prepared and lodged by the employer with the Regional Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers for the Region where the work is situated (to be accessible to the Adherent National Federations on both sides);
- (iv) that any disputes that may arise from the operation of an incentive scheme shall be dealt with in accordance with the established machinery for dealing with disputes in the building industry (Rule 9);
- (v) that in respect of operatives whose work is not within a bonus scheme there shall be no question of payments above the normal hourly rates;
- (vi) that the plain-time rates from which are calculated payments for Overtime (National Working Rule 4), Night-gangs (N.W.R.5), Travelling Time (N.W.R.6), Guarantee Payments (N.W.R.2A), and payments under N.W.R.3, shall not be affected by bonus earnings but shall continue on the existing basis.

While the necessary enabling provisions have been made in the Rules, the foregoing arrangements are regarded as experimental and subject to review at the end of two years.

## 2. Wages.

On the basis that no further claims arise for compensatory payments to operatives whose work is not within a bonus scheme the National Joint Council has decided:—

- (i) that the standard rates of wages be increased by 3d. per hour (with the corresponding 80 per cent. rates for labourers);
- (ii) that the principle of periodic adjustments to wages under a Sliding Scale shall be retained subject to its being related to the new retail prices index which has replaced the old cost-of-living index and on the understanding
  - (a) that no change in standard rates shall be involved in the change-over to the new index;
  - (b) that the new Sliding Scale will be defined by agreement between the Executives;
  - (c) that the last remaining provision of the Wartime Agreement, under which 4-monthly Sliding Scale Reviews were required, shall be terminated;
  - (d) that the first Review related to the new index shall be based on the first twelve months of its operation (i.e., June, 1948), and that the Annual Review shall be resumed in January, 1949.

*The new rates for craftsmen and labourers are set out below:—*

London District	Craftsmen	Labourers
Within the 12 miles radius	2s. 10½d.	2s. 3½d.
From 12-15 miles radius	2s. 10d.	2s. 3¼d.
Grade Classification A	2s. 9d.	2s. 2½d.
" " A1	2s. 8½d.	2s. 2d.
" " A2	2s. 8d.	2s. 1¾d.
" " A3	2s. 7½d.	2s. 1½d.
Liverpool Special Rates	2s. 10½d.	2s. 3½d.

## 3. Stability.

In the interests of maintaining stability over a period, the Parties have agreed that the present settlement entails that no amendments directly or indirectly raising wage-status or involving adjustments in existing financial payments to workmen (including regrading applications) shall be initiated by the Operatives that could take effect before 1st February, 1949.

## 4. Separatist Agreements.

- (i) The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives undertakes on behalf of all its constituent Unions that no further Agreements affecting the wages and conditions of Building Trades Operatives will be made outside the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, and that no approaches to Local Authorities for special rates and conditions will be authorised by the N.F.B.T.O.
- (ii) Discussions are to continue with a view to terminating a number of sectional Agreements at an early date and confirming that the building operatives concerned shall be fully within the ambit of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry and at the building industry rates of wages.
- (iii) A Committee has been set up by the National Joint Council to consider generally the needs of any specialist sections of the Building Industry and to recommend how best any special needs can satisfactorily be met under the National Joint Council.

## 5. Factories.

The National Joint Council is to set up a Factories Standing Committee to which shall be referred, as an urgent measure, the task of completing for consideration by the Council at the Statutory Meeting the supplementary conditions for Factory Employment and, in particular, the defining of the repetitive and assembly processes which, when performed by non-craftsmen, are appropriate for a differential margin.

## 6. Production.

The Council has noted with approval that the adherent bodies have reaffirmed their intention to do everything in their power, both jointly and severally, to secure a high rate of production and to remove any obstacles in the way of its attainment. In this connection the National Joint Production Council is to arrange for a campaign in which both sides of the Industry will jointly co-operate in meetings and publicity.

## ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT INDUSTRY: NATIONAL CONDITIONS AGREEMENT FOR COMPANY-OWNED UNDERTAKINGS.

An Arbitration Tribunal, set up under the constitution of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry, which is concerned with employees of company-owned undertakings (but not with employees of municipal undertakings or of the London Passenger Transport Board), awarded\* on 18th August, 1947, that a National Conditions Agreement should be entered into between the two sides of the Council and that the Agreement should include certain specified provisions. The National Conditions Agreement, incorporating these provisions, has now been made by the Council, and the full text is given below:—

## NATIONAL CONDITIONS AGREEMENT PREPARED PURSUANT TO THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD OF 18th AUGUST, 1947, AND ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON 9th OCTOBER, 1947.

PART I. Drivers and conductors employed on stage carriage and express services (not excursions and tours and private hire).

PART II. Garage and running sheds day and night staff (other than skilled maintenance workers).

## PART I.

## 1. Guarantee.

Drivers and conductors on the regular staff (which term shall not include week-end workers or those who are not in continuous employment) shall be guaranteed payment for 44 hours each week, the guarantee to be subject (*inter alia*) to the following provisions:—

- (a) That the employee is, during normal working hours, capable of and available for work at the appointed times.
- (b) That the employee is, during normal working hours, willing to perform any service outside his usual occupation, which in the circumstances he could reasonably be asked to perform, during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the undertaking.
- (c) That in the event of an employee being absent for part of a week for reasons which are accepted as justifiable by the management he shall be guaranteed, for the remainder of that week (subject to otherwise fulfilling his obligations), pay to the extent of his remaining scheduled daily duties or, where not on scheduled duties, to a proportionate guarantee for the days worked.
- (d) In the event of a man being specially called out (i) prior to the starting time for which he has been previously detailed, or (ii) after having completed his day's duty, or (iii) not being scheduled for that day, and such day not being his rest day, he shall be paid a minimum of three hours for the first call and a minimum of two hours for each subsequent call in the day. Provided that the decision as to whether the work performed shall be a call-out standing on its own or included in a spread-over in cases (i) and (ii) of this sub-clause shall be a matter for local agreement.

\* See article on page 288 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947.

(e) When called upon to stand by, ordinary rates shall be paid. Standing-by time, which is not included within a schedule, shall count for overtime or spread-over (subject to local agreement) but not for both.

(f) In the event of an unavoidable delay in excess of fifteen minutes due to breakdown, fog, snow or other causes beyond the control of the management, provided extra mileage is not worked, the time in excess of the schedule shall be paid for at ordinary time rates.

(g) In the event of a substantial stoppage in service at a depot from causes beyond the control of the management, the application and extent of the guarantee shall be determined by local negotiations.

## 2. Hours of Work and related matters.

## (a) Duty Schedules.

Unless otherwise agreed locally the normal working week of 44 hours, including signing on and signing off time, shall be completed within six days. No schedule of daily duty shall carry less than seven hours' pay at the rate prevailing on that day. Duty schedules, on which rest days shall be shown, shall be posted in advance.

For a permanent change in the duty schedules, the schedules shall be posted not less than ten days before the date of operation, provided that, in the event of an important alteration where delay would be contrary to public policy or where the alteration is contingent upon sanction by other authorities and thereby delayed, the new schedules shall be posted six clear days before that date of operation, except where otherwise agreed locally, but an intimation that such an alteration is contemplated shall be given as soon as practicable to the recognised trade union representatives. Every effort shall be made jointly to reach a decision where points of difference arise, but in the event of a decision not being arrived at by the date of operation, unless otherwise agreed locally, the new schedules shall be worked whilst being further considered by the management and the trade union representatives.

Variations of a temporary character in any schedule to meet special occasions or unforeseen events occurring at short notice shall be permitted.

## (b) Spreadover Duty.

Unless otherwise agreed locally, any man working a spreadover duty of 9½ hours or more shall be paid at the rate prevailing on that day for at least 7½ hours, with additional payment as follows:—

Spreadover Time.		Additional Payment.
h.m.	h.m.	
9.30 to 10.29		¼ hour
10.30 to 10.59		½ hour
11.00 to 11.29		¾ hour

and so on, the total additional payment made increasing by ¼ hour for each ¼ hour subsequently worked.

(c) Other employees may be employed by the management as drivers or conductors, the conditions of such work to be the subject of local agreement.

## 3. Overtime.

Subject to the provisions of Clause 4 (g) and to any variation of Clause 2 (a) by local agreement, an overtime rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter shall be paid for hours worked in excess of 44 in any week. Should an employee be absent for part of a week for reasons which are accepted by the management as justifiable, he shall be entitled to overtime pay on a daily basis for time worked in excess of his scheduled duties on the days actually worked. (In respect of non-scheduled work, the basis shall be agreed locally.)

For the purpose of this clause "hours worked" shall include make-up hours but shall not include time added as a penalty payment.

## 4. Special Rates of Pay.

(a) Hours worked on Sunday shall be paid for at one-and-a-quarter times the ordinary week-day rate.

(b) The remuneration for drivers and conductors engaged on all-night services shall, in the first instance, be the subject of local negotiations and, in the event of no agreement being reached, the question may be referred to the National Council.

(c) The remuneration for driving and conducting on other than normal schedule work between midnight and the recognised service starting time the following morning shall be the subject of local negotiations, but in the event of no agreement being reached the question may be referred to the National Council.

(d) Hours worked on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday and Boxing Day shall be paid for at the rate of one-and-a-half times the ordinary week-day rate except in districts where such holidays are not recognised, when ordinary rates shall be paid and four other holidays shall be substituted.

(e) Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) shall be worked when required and double ordinary week-day rates shall be paid for the time worked with a minimum of four hours' work. The working hours of the schedule on that day and the allocation of the rota and schedule for that week shall be the subject of local agreement. Christmas week (New Year's week in Scotland) shall stand by itself and the guarantee for that week shall be 36½ hours in five days exclusive of Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) unless otherwise agreed locally.

(f) The weeks in which National Holidays fall shall be subject to special schedules and rotas to be the subject of local agreement.

(g) In the event of an employee working at the request of the management on his rest day, he shall be paid for the first two hours on that day at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, and for the subsequent hours time-and-a-half, both at the rate prevailing on that day, with payment for a minimum of five hours at the aforesaid rates whether work be performed or not. Time worked on a rest day shall not count for weekly overtime.

(h) Added rates of pay shall not be taken into calculation for the purpose of making up the guarantee or for the purpose of calculating overtime.

## 5. Holidays with Pay.

## (a) Annual Holidays.

(i) Annual holidays with pay shall be granted as follows:—  
After 1 year's continuous service— 8 days with 58½ hours' pay.  
" 3 years' " " —10 " " 73½ " "  
The period of continuous service referred to in this clause must be completed by a fixed date in each year to be agreed locally.

(ii) On ceasing to be employed, after 12 months' continuous service, an employee shall be entitled to holidays with pay at a rate proportionate to his length of service. The management may withhold, or vary, this allowance in the case of an employee dismissed for misconduct.

## (b) Public Holidays.

(i) Employees shall be entitled to holiday with pay for 7½ hours at ordinary week-day rates on each of five public or local holidays, but where the exigencies of the service do not permit of such holidays being arranged, then days off in lieu shall be substituted as shall be agreed locally.

(ii) An employee who absents himself from duty on any of the locally agreed public or local holidays without justifiable cause shall not be entitled to the holiday in lieu of such public or local holiday.

## (c) Holiday Provisions.

(i) The allocation of holidays shall be the subject of local arrangement. In the event of no agreement being reached on the allocation, the decision shall rest with the management.

(ii) In calculating holidays for the purpose of payment, rest days shall not be included.

(iii) No employee shall be entitled to forgo his holiday in exchange for payment.

## 6. Modification: Special Cases.

Clauses 2 (a) and 4 (g) may be modified by agreement between the management and the recognised trade union representatives in the case of undertakings where the traffic, owing to seasonal or other causes, is of a special character.

## PART II.

*This part of the Agreement shall apply to Day and Night Staff (other than Skilled Maintenance Workers) employed in Garages and Running Sheds.*

## 7. Guarantee.

Employees covered by this part of the Agreement shall be guaranteed payment for 44 hours each week within six days (such hours in the case of night staff to include a meal-time allowance of not less than 30 minutes each night) the guarantee to be subject (*inter alia*) to the following provisions:—

(a) That the employee is, during normal working hours, capable of and available for work at the appointed times and shall have completed the duties allotted to him on each day.

(b) That the employee is, during normal working hours, willing to perform any services outside his usual occupation, which in the circumstances he could reasonably be asked to perform, during any period when work is not available for him in his usual occupation in the undertaking.

(c) That in the event of an employee being absent for part of a week for reasons which are accepted as justifiable by the management he shall be guaranteed, for the remainder of that week (subject to otherwise fulfilling his obligations), pay to the extent of the duties previously allocated to him for the remainder of that week.

## 8. Overtime.

Subject to the provisions of Clause 9 (d) an overtime rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter shall be paid for hours worked in excess of 44 in any week. Should an employee be absent for part of a week for reasons which are accepted by the management as justifiable, he shall be entitled to overtime pay on a daily basis for time worked in excess of the duties previously allocated to him for the remainder of that week unless otherwise agreed locally.

## 9. Special Rates of Pay.

(a) Hours worked on Sunday shall be paid for at one-and-a-quarter times the ordinary week-day rate. The definition of Sunday work in relation to the night staff shall be a matter for local agreement.

(b) Hours worked on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday and Boxing Day shall be paid for at the rate of one-and-a-half times the ordinary week-day rate except in districts where such holidays are not recognised when ordinary rates shall be paid and four other holidays shall be substituted.

(c) Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) shall be worked when required and double ordinary week-day rates shall be paid for the time worked with a minimum of four hours'



work. The working hours of the duties allocated on that day and for that week shall be the subject of local agreement. Christmas week (New Year's week in Scotland) shall stand by itself and the guarantee for that week shall be 36½ hours in five days exclusive of Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) unless otherwise agreed locally.

(d) In the event of an employee working at the request of the management on his rest day, he shall be paid for the first two hours on that day at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, and for the subsequent hours time-and-a-half, both at the rate prevailing on that day. Time worked on a rest day shall not count for weekly overtime.

(e) An added rate of 2d. per hour over the corresponding rate for day work shall be paid for all hours worked on permanent night work but shall not be taken into account in the calculation of any special rates of pay.

(f) Added rates of pay shall not be taken into calculation for the purpose of making up the guarantee or for the purpose of calculating overtime.

10. *Holidays with Pay.* (This Clause is identical with Clause 5 above.)

11. *Modification: Special Cases.*

Clause 9 (d) may be modified by agreement between the management and the recognised trade union representatives in the case of undertakings where the traffic, owing to seasonal or other causes, is of a special character.

12. *Interpretation.*

Any difference or question of interpretation arising under any portion of this Agreement shall be referred to the National Council for settlement under the existing machinery.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPREADING ELECTRICITY LOAD.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING, MANTLE AND COSTUME MAKING, AND SHIRT, COLLAR AND TIE MAKING INDUSTRIES.

As a result of negotiations on 17th July, 1947, between representatives of the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, the following points of agreement were arrived at for the staggering of working hours in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, mantle and costume making, and shirt, collar and tie making industries with the object of reducing peak electricity loads:—

1. It was unanimously agreed that the staggering of hours of work in the clothing industry, along with others, is essential in order to effect a spread of the industrial electrical load particularly at the peak period, thereby avoiding spasmodic cuts in electricity supplies or load shedding.

2. The meeting unanimously agreed that there should be full co-operation with the Regional Boards for Industry and their Committees and that there should be close consultation with the two sides of the industry through their local machinery in the different areas.

3. It was also agreed that the hours between which staggering should be arranged should be 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Monday to Friday inclusive) and 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturday.\*

4. The meeting agreed that it was essential that the normal week of 44 hours should be maintained in order to keep production at as high a level as possible, any hours worked after 44 in the week to be paid for at the appropriate overtime rates.

5. It was also agreed that each day should stand by itself for the purpose of calculating overtime, which means that in the case of 6-day week workers the appropriate overtime rates would be payable after 8½ hours have been worked and in the case of 5-day week workers after 9 hours have been worked. On Saturday, overtime rates would be paid after 4 hours.

6. In the case of a 5-day week factory changing over to 6-day week working for the purpose of completing a 44-hour week, the daily limit of work for the purpose of calculating overtime would then become 8½ hours and on Saturday 4 hours. In the case of a 6-day week factory changing over to 5-day week working the daily limit for the purpose of calculating overtime would then become 9 hours.

#### SOAP, CANDLE AND EDIBLE FAT TRADES.

The following arrangements to stagger working hours and to spread the electricity load were agreed on 8th October, 1947, by the Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Trades Joint Industrial Council "for the purpose of meeting the present National Emergency only":—

(a) The period during which the normal day may be worked shall be from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. It is agreed that, in the event of a factory being closed for the whole or part of a day during a normal working week, the hours worked on other days in excess of the normal shall be paid at the normal rates, provided that they are worked between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

(b) Where a five-day week has been established, overtime shall be paid for work performed on a Saturday, unless local circumstances are of such a character so as to prevent the completion of the normal

\* Under the Factories Act it is not permissible to employ young persons under 16 years after 6 p.m. Relaxation of the provisions of the Act may, however, be permitted in certain circumstances—see the articles on page 287 of the September, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE and on page 370 of this issue.

week in five days, and in which event it shall be the subject of local negotiation.

(c) If the relay system is worked afternoon and night, it shall carry the shift rate of 3d. per hour instead of the relay allowance of 1½d. per hour. [Relay workers are engaged on a regular system of work carried out in two shifts between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. or such hours as may be mutually agreed; they are normally paid an allowance of 1½d. per hour.]

#### OPHTHALMIC OPTICAL INDUSTRY.

The following are the terms of an agreement made on 30th September, 1947, by the Joint Industrial Council for the Ophthalmic Optical Industry and operative from 1st October, 1947, regarding payment for emergency times during the staggering of working hours during the fuel and electricity emergency:—

The terms and conditions are designed specially to meet the abnormal conditions which have arisen due to the fuel and electricity emergency. They are not intended as a permanent measure and may be subject to review at national level at the request of either party should there be an appreciable change in the conditions which have necessitated this Agreement.

*Day Work.*—Any time worked between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive and between 7 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays shall be paid at ordinary rates. Any time worked before 7 a.m. and between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. Any time worked after 11 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half. Any time worked on Saturday from 12.30 p.m. to midnight shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half.

*Night Shift.*—Any time worked on a night shift shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-fifth.

*Sundays and Statutory Holidays.*—Any time worked on Sunday and Statutory Holidays shall be paid at the rate of double time.

#### TEXTILE BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING AND FINISHING INDUSTRY.

The following is the text of a memorandum of agreement to stagger working hours in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industry in England during the electricity emergency:—

Memorandum of Agreement dated the fifteenth day of September, 1947, between the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers of the one part, and the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers of the other part, whereas it is deemed desirable to vary the terms of the Agreement dated 15th October, 1946, to meet the abnormal conditions which have arisen as a result of the electricity emergency. Now it is hereby agreed that:

(1) Recognising that flexibility to meet varying local conditions is essential, revised working hours shall be defined and allocated as mutually agreed between the Employers and the Union.

(2) *Dayshifts.*—Provided the hours worked per day do not exceed the new range of normal hours which in total will give a 45-hour week (including any Saturday morning work for which provision may be made in the arrangement), hours worked between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. shall be treated as normal hours and paid at normal rates.

(3) *Saturday morning.*—Where Saturday morning is worked under the scheme for the staggering of hours, hours worked between 7 a.m. and 12 noon shall be treated as normal hours and paid for at normal rates, provided that any hours worked on Saturday which bring the total weekly hours to more than 45 shall be paid at overtime rates.

(4) *Nightshifts.*—In cases where the necessary economy is effected by transfer from normal dayshift working to normal nightshift working, hours worked on nightshift shall be paid as at present.

(5) *Overtime.*—Present rates for overtime working shall apply for all time worked either before the revised normal starting time or after the revised normal finishing time, each day to be taken on its own basis.

(6) The terms and conditions agreed herein are designed specially to meet cases where staggered hours of working are adopted in order to relieve the demand on the public supply of electrical current, and are not to be applied otherwise. They are not intended as a permanent measure and may be reviewed at the request of either party should there be an appreciable change in the conditions which have necessitated this Agreement.

(7) This Agreement shall take effect on the first pay-day in October, 1947.

A similar agreement made between the Scottish Federation of Dyers and Bleachers (Piece Goods) and the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers came into effect on the third pay-day in October, 1947.

#### AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 15th October, 1947, with effect from 27th October, 1947, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland. The Orders raise the minimum time rates for male general workers, 20 years and over, from 80s. a week, the rate operative from 7th October, 1946, to 90s. a week in all districts,

For men employed in specified classes of work, e.g., as grieves, shepherds, stockmen, horsemen or tractor-men, the minimum weekly rates are increased by amounts varying from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., according to district and occupation, and now range from 94s. to 104s. For men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers, the minimum hourly rate is raised from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10 d. The minimum differential rates for overtime are advanced from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 4d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. for overtime employment on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by varying amounts according to age.

For female general workers, 21 years and over, in all districts, the Orders specify a weekly minimum rate of 67s. 6d., in place of the previous minimum rate of 60s. For women employed as stockwomen, horsewomen, tractorwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, the previous minimum rate of 67s. a week is raised to 75s. 6d. The minimum hourly rate for adult women employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d. The minimum differential rates for overtime are advanced from 1s. 7 d. to 1s. 9d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 1s. 11 d. to 2s. 2d. an hour for overtime employment on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are proportionally increased according to age.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. The hours of work in respect of which the minimum rates are payable remain unaltered. As regards holidays with pay, the provisions in previous Orders are unchanged, except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

#### WAGES COUNCILS ACTS.

##### ESTABLISHMENT OF WAGES COUNCILS FOR CERTAIN RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.

On 29th October, 1947, the Minister of Labour and National Service made two Orders under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, viz., the Wages Council (Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades, Great Britain) Order, 1947, and the Wages Council (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades, Scotland) Order, 1947.\*

The establishment of these two Wages Councils arises from the recommendations of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Minister to consider whether a Wages Council should be set up for the retail bookselling, newsagency, stationery, tobacco and confectionery trades. This Commission originally recommended the establishment of Wages Councils for (a) the retail bookselling and stationery trades (England and Wales); (b) the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (England and Wales); and (c) the retail bookselling, stationery, newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Scotland). The Minister gave notice of his intention to make Orders giving effect to the Commission's recommendations, and draft Orders were duly published. Subsequently, a Wages Council was established for the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 288), but representations were received by the Minister against the suggested grouping in the other cases. In the light of these representations, the Minister amended the draft Orders so as to provide for a single Wages Council for retail bookselling and stationery in England and Wales and Scotland, with a separate Council for the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in Scotland (corresponding to the Council already established for England and Wales). The two Orders now made give effect to these amended proposals, and they came into operation on 15th November.

##### PROPOSED WAGES COUNCIL FOR CERTAIN RETAIL FOOD TRADES IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

The question of establishing a Wages Council for certain retail food trades in Northern Ireland is at present under consideration.

In March, 1946, the recently formed Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council (Northern Ireland) made application under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, for the establishment of a Wages Council for workers in certain retail food trades, on the ground that the existing machinery for the settlement of remuneration and conditions of employment of the workers concerned was inadequate; the trades covered were those dealing with the retail distribution of grocery and provisions, cooked meats and other cooked foods (excluding fried fish), and fruit, vegetables and flowers. The application was referred by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland to a Commission of Inquiry set up in July, 1946. The Report of this Commission was published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title of "Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Food Trades" (price 6d. net, 7d. post free).

The majority Report of the Commission was to the effect that the existing machinery for regulating the remuneration and con-

\* S.R. & O. 1947, Nos. 2312 and 2313/S.85, respectively. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free) each.

ditions of employment of the workers concerned was inadequate and could not by any practicable improvements be made adequate, and was likely to cease to exist, and that a reasonable standard of remuneration for the workers was not being maintained. The establishment of a Wages Council was accordingly recommended.

Subsequently, in view of the lack of information which had handicapped the Commission in their deliberations, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance undertook an extensive investigation into wages and working conditions in the retail food trades in Northern Ireland. The results of this investigation are now being studied by the Ministry.

#### CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

##### ENQUIRY INTO CATERING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Catering Wages Commission have presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service a "Report on an Enquiry under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Catering Wages Act into Employment Agencies serving the Catering Industry." This Report has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 3d. net, 4d. post free). A notice relating to the initiation of this enquiry appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page 215).

The Report begins by surveying the existing legislation relating to private employment agencies. The present position is that, apart from local Acts of Parliament which have been promoted by some twenty county councils and borough councils, the only legislative provisions relating to private employment agencies are those contained in Section 85 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which may be adopted by any borough, urban district or rural district council but which can be applied only to registries for private domestic servants in England and Wales. These provisions have been adopted by about 200 local authorities. In 1933, the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention providing for the abolition of fee-charging agencies, but this Convention was not ratified by the United Kingdom Government.

The Report summarises certain of the evidence submitted to the Commission. The case against private catering employment agencies was put by representatives of the National Joint Trade Union Committee for the Catering Industry, which made various complaints about the working of such agencies and asked for their abolition. Evidence on behalf of private employment agencies in London was given by representatives of the London Employment Agents' Federation. The views of the London County Council and of the main employers' associations in the catering industry are also summarised in the Report.

From the evidence put before them, the Commission are satisfied that there is some justification for the complaints made regarding the practices adopted by some agencies. On the other hand, the agencies provide both sides of the industry with a specialised and useful service which the local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are not yet in a position to supplant. While, therefore, under existing conditions, the Commission do not propose to recommend that private catering agencies should be abolished, they consider that additional measures should be taken to safeguard the position of the workers who use them. The Commission accordingly recommend that all catering agencies should be required, by law, to take out an annual licence from the appropriate county council or county borough council.

With regard to the payment of fees, the Commission think it unfair that the worker should be called upon to pay the whole of the fee charged by an agency for an engagement, and they recommend that legislation should be enacted making it compulsory for employers to pay not less than half of the agency's fee. The Commission, however, are not in favour of giving local authorities power to control the fees charged by catering agencies.

The Commission consider that the Ministry of Labour and National Service rather than the Home Office should be responsible for initiating the legislation recommended, and for the general oversight of the activities of local authorities in this respect, and they recommend that the existing functions of the Home Office in relation to private catering employment agencies should be transferred to the Ministry.

The Report states that attention has been given in the course of the enquiries to the facilities offered to the catering industry by the employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and comments upon certain criticisms of the exchange service that have been expressed. With the aim of improving the service rendered by employment exchanges, it is recommended that, wherever possible, staff specially instructed in the requirements of catering establishments should be allocated to the registration of catering workers and the filling of catering vacancies, and that every effort should be made to provide suitable accommodation in the exchanges so that the registration and interviewing of applicants may take place in reasonable privacy.

It is announced that consideration is being given to the recommendations of the Commission. These recommendations are, however, affected by the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, as a result of which the majority of catering workers cannot take up employment unless they are submitted to the employment by a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or an employment agency approved under the Order.



## REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT. UNOCCUPIED PERSONS AND PERSONS IN NON- ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 11th November, the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement regarding the registration of persons who were unoccupied or in non-essential occupations. The statement is reproduced below.

"I have to-day made an Order under Defence Regulation 58A, as extended by the Supplies and Services (Extended Purposes) Act, 1947. The Order will give power to require the registration of persons who are unoccupied or who are following certain occupations. The age limits will be the same as those imposed by the Control of Engagement Order, 1947. The occupations at present in mind are employment in betting and gambling, including football pools and amusement arcades, night clubs and street trading in urban areas.

"There will be two methods of registration. Under one method individuals will be called upon to register personally; under the other method employers will be called upon to register particulars of their employees. After registration the persons registered will be called to the Employment Exchange for interview and dealt with in exactly the same way as persons seeking employment under the control of engagement procedure. This means that in appropriate cases they will then be offered employment on essential work and, if necessary, formally directed to it."

The Order referred to by the Minister in his statement above is entitled the Registration for Employment Order, 1947.\*

This Order covers men between the ages of 18 and 50 inclusive, and women between the ages of 18 and 40 inclusive. It provides that the Minister may, by public notice, require such persons, or those of a class or description specified in the notice, to register particulars about themselves as and when required by the notice.

A number of persons are excepted from the scope of the Order apart from those outside the age limits specified above. The principal exceptions are: married women living with their husbands; women with children in their charge living with them under the age of 15 years; persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain; and members of the Armed Forces of the Crown or the Women's Services while they are in receipt of full pay or while they are released on compassionate grounds.

The Order also provides that the Minister may, by public notice or otherwise, require employers carrying on undertakings, or such classes or descriptions of undertakings as the notice may specify, to register particulars about themselves and the persons employed by them. Employers who are carrying on undertakings engaged in essential work are, however, excluded from the Order.

The Order comes into force on 8th December.

## RECRUITMENT OF EUROPEAN VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947 (page 148), an account was given of the Government's scheme for the recruitment of displaced persons (now called European volunteer workers) from the Continent for employment in Great Britain. The progress which has been made since the scheme was brought into operation in April last is briefly summarised below.

At the end of October the total number of European volunteer workers brought to this country was 27,000, of whom 19,000 were men and 8,000 women; the figure for women excludes 2,600 Baltic women recruited specifically for domestic work in hospitals and sanatoria prior to the introduction of the wider scheme of recruitment of European volunteer workers. The number who had started work by the end of October was 24,200 (including 16,900 men and 7,300 women), and a further 1,200 men and 500 women were under submission to jobs. The small number remaining were earmarked for vacancies in immediate prospect.

The employment of European volunteer workers has continued to be restricted to essential undermanned industries and services and to jobs for which British workers are not available. There have been consultations with both sides of the industries and services concerned and the arrangements have worked smoothly. The industries in which the greatest numbers have so far been placed are agriculture, with 11,600 European volunteer workers, nearly all men, and the textile industries, with 5,200 European volunteer workers, mostly women. Other European volunteer workers have been placed in such undermanned employment as nursing and in the heavy iron and steel industries. In addition, there have been considerable numbers of workers placed in essential domestic work, for example, in hospitals and workers' hostels, including those run for the benefit of European volunteer workers themselves. European volunteer workers are also entering coal mining employment.

## FOREIGN DOMESTIC WORKERS.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently issued a statement regarding the conditions applying to foreign domestic workers who leave the original employer to whom a Ministry of Labour permit was issued under Article 1 (3) (b) of the Aliens Order, 1920. It is pointed out that such permits, allowing

\* S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2409. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

private households to employ foreign women domestic workers from abroad, are valid only for the particular employment for which they are issued and not for employment of another kind or with another employer.

In future, if a foreign domestic worker leaves or proposes to leave the employment in respect of which a permit has been granted and applies to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, as she is bound to do, for permission to take work with another employer, she will, as a condition of approval of change of employment, be expected to take a suitable domestic worker vacancy that is offered to her by the Local Office to which she applies. Approval will not be given for the permit holder to take another post that she may find for herself, unless by doing so she will be filling a vacancy in a hospital or similar institution or in a private household that has, in the opinion of the Ministry, special need for domestic help. In all cases the Local Office will provide the permit holder with a reasonable choice of alternative vacancies.

Should the permit holder leave the employment in respect of which a permit has been granted and refuse to accept any suitable domestic worker vacancy that is offered to her, the period of her stay in this country will be liable to be terminated.

## RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS.

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

An article was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 183), on the Government's campaign for the recruitment of women workers in certain districts. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 11th November, the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement on the results of the campaign.

The Minister said that the campaign had been conducted in 69 districts in which the shortage of female labour had been most pronounced, and, since 1st June, when the campaign had been launched, until 30th September, 14,187 women had volunteered their services to the Local Offices of the Ministry. In addition, more than 17,000 women were known to have obtained employment direct. The Minister added that the latter figure was incomplete and might, in fact, be considerably higher.

A Table was circulated in the *Official Report* giving an analysis of the above figures for each of the Regions affected by the campaign. This Table is reproduced below.

Region.	Numbers Registered at Local Offices.	Numbers obtaining Employment direct.
London .. .. .	1,383	426
South-Western .. .. .	3,061	311
Southern .. .. .	424	434
Eastern .. .. .	802	485
Midland .. .. .	3,382	2,216
North-Midland .. .. .	1,088	1,826
East and West Ridings .. .. .	1,332	3,853
North-Western .. .. .	2,715	7,674
Total .. .. .	14,187	17,225

## HOURS OF WORK IN FACTORIES.

### FURTHER RELAXATIONS OF RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

On 3rd November, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) (Amendment) Order, 1947,\* under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

This Order amends the Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) Order, 1947, which was made on 27th August in order to facilitate the spreading of the industrial electricity load by means of "staggered" hours of work in factories (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 287). Under the earlier Order, District Inspectors of Factories were empowered to authorise various adjustments of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, which govern the times of employment of women and of young persons under 18. At that time arrangements for spreading the electricity load were not far advanced in most districts and the Order was made on an experimental basis. It subsequently appeared that the original Order was in some respects not elastic enough and would not provide for various schemes of hours which had been approved by Regional Boards for Industry and were desirable for the purpose of spreading the load. Accordingly, the Minister, after consultation with the National Joint Advisory Council, made the amending Order referred to above.

The main changes effected by the new Order are as follows:—  
(1) A new provision is introduced in view of "powerless day" schemes involving a 4 or 4½ or 5-day week, with an increased working day. This provision enables the Inspector to authorise

\* S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2341. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## LEAFLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Particulars of a number of leaflets prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service were given in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947 (page 225). The paragraphs below relate to further leaflets which have been issued (or reprinted) since that date. Copies of these leaflets may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

**Appointments Department.**—A revised edition of the leaflet relating to the Appointments Department of the Ministry has been issued as P.L.102 (Revised). This leaflet describes briefly the scope and functions of the Appointments Department in regard to placing and training, and refers to the Careers Advisory Service which has been established at all Regional Appointments Offices to provide information about careers of professional standard.

A leaflet (P.L.265), which has been prepared under the title of "Appointments Register—A Personnel Selection Service for Employers," explains the advantages which the Appointments Register offers to employers wishing to fill professional, managerial and executive posts.

**Further Education and Training Scheme.**—Leaflet P.L.120 has been revised so as to give current information concerning the Further Education and Training Scheme. This revised edition incorporates particulars of the changes in the Scheme which were described in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 185).

**Training of Cooks.**—Some particulars relating to the scheme for the training of cooks for large establishments are given in a revised edition of leaflet P.L.95. This leaflet includes the latest information as to the rates of allowances payable during training.

**Juvenile Employment Service.**—Leaflet P.L.238 contains brief particulars of the scheme to assist boys and girls to train for skilled jobs away from home. This scheme was the subject of an article in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 336).

In addition to those mentioned above, two other leaflets issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service were referred to in articles published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE; these were P.L.278, a "quiz" on the Control of Engagement Order, 1947 (page 320), and P.L. 270 entitled "Grants for Training in Business Administration" (page 336).

## RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR TRADE PRACTICES ACT.

### DEFERMENT OF APPOINTED DAY.

In an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1947 (page 16), it was stated that a day in December, 1947, was to be appointed as the end of the war period for the purposes of the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 30th October, the Minister of Labour and National Service said that the National Joint Advisory Council had recommended that, in order to avoid any disturbance to production during the coming months, the fixing of the appointed day under the Act should be deferred for a further twelve months. He added that the Government had welcomed this expression of view and that the necessary steps were in hand.

In a subsequent reply, the Minister stated that the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Bill, presented to Parliament on 23rd October, contained a provision extending to 31st December, 1948, the period during which the appointed day for the end of the war period under the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act must be fixed.

## MEMORANDUM ON THE TRUCK ACTS.

A revised edition of a Memorandum on the Truck Acts\* has recently been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

In an introduction, it is stated that the object of the memorandum is to explain briefly, and in plain language, the main provisions of the Truck Acts. The responsibility for the administration of the Truck Acts was transferred on 1st April, 1946, from the Home Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service. It is pointed out that in some respects the Acts are difficult to interpret and have given rise to conflicting opinions; accordingly, it is necessary to state that the observations expressed in the memorandum should not be regarded as having any legal force.

The memorandum refers to the Truck Act, 1831, on which modern "truck" law is based, and it mentions subsequent Truck Acts. The memorandum specifies the workers to whom the Acts apply, and indicates the definition of "wages" adopted for the purposes of the Acts. It explains how payment of wages in goods is illegal, and how any agreements as to the manner in which a workman shall expend or lay out his wages are also illegal. Reference is made to the provisions of the Acts whereby (a) a workman cannot be sued in respect of goods bought at any shop in which his employer is interested, and (b) deductions from wages

\* Memorandum on the Truck Acts, May, 1947. H.M. Stationery Office price 2d. net (3d. post free).

a period of employment of 12 hours and a working day of 10½ hours (10 in the case of young persons under 16) in factories where not more than five days are worked in the week; and he may also, if the working days do not exceed four a week, authorise a period of employment of 12½ hours and a working day of 11 hours.

(2) In exceptional cases the Inspector may authorise young persons under 16 to start work before 7 a.m. but not before 6.30 a.m. or to finish at an hour later than 6.30 p.m. (as provided for by the original Order) but not later than 7.15 p.m.

(3) The women and young persons in a factory may be divided into not more than three sets (the original Order provided for two sets) with different working times for each set; and in the case of rota schemes involving Saturday afternoon or Sunday work different half-days or Sundays may be fixed for different sets.

(4) The provision of the original Order that, in certain circumstances, spells of work in the afternoon might be as long as six hours with a mid-spell break of 15 minutes has been extended to spells of work in the morning.

The Government have agreed that the new concessions with regard to an earlier starting time or later finishing time for young persons under 16, and the longer working day where not more than four days are worked in a week, shall not be authorised without the agreement of the appropriate local trade union representative.

Under the new Order it is still necessary for factory occupiers to obtain a written certificate of permission from the District Inspector of Factories before they may avail themselves of any of the relaxations provided for.

## RE-ARRANGEMENT OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

### ISSUE OF WORKMEN'S TICKETS.

In an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947 (pages 253 and 254), describing the Government's plans for spreading the industrial electricity load during the coming winter, reference was made to the problems of transport which would be raised by the proposed re-arrangement of working hours in industry. In this connection the arrangements for the issue of workmen's tickets on the main line railway services and the railway, tramway and trolley-vehicle services of the London Passenger Transport Board have been reviewed. The revised arrangements, which are described below, apply to workmen coming within the categories of artisans, mechanics and labourers.

Workmen's tickets are continuing to be issued on the transport services concerned, on production of a card of identity issued or authorised by the railways or the London Passenger Transport Board and signed by the employer, to workmen who are required to work shifts or regular turns of duty commencing in the afternoon or at night.

Workmen's tickets are also being issued on the above-mentioned services on weekdays to workmen who are required, as a consequence of local rota schemes (*i.e.*, schemes adopted for the purpose of spreading the power load), to travel between the time when the issue of workmen's tickets normally ceases and 12 noon. For this purpose a special card of identity is necessary. Requests for these cards must be made by the employer to the railway concerned or to the Board, which may require evidence that such request is made in consequence of the operation of a local rota scheme. When the holder of a special card of identity is also required to work afternoon or night turns of duty as a consequence of a local rota scheme, the card will be endorsed to that effect by the railway concerned or by the Board, thus obviating the need for more than one card.

Workmen's tickets are issued on the services specified above on Sundays at any time to artisans, mechanics and labourers, travelling to work, on production of one or other of the authorised cards of identity specially endorsed.

## POST OFFICE TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

### CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1947.

In order to facilitate the engagement of temporary postal staff for the Christmas Season, the Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed all Head Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Great Britain to be Local Offices of the Ministry for the purposes of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, for the period commencing 1st November and ending 31st December, 1947.

This means that persons to whom the Order applies will be able, during that period, to obtain Post Office employment direct from Head Postmasters, Postmasters and Sub-Postmasters. Men or women of any age or occupation may be engaged direct by such officers without reference to Employment Exchanges for either part-time or whole-time work for the Christmas Season on the understanding that: (i) these temporary engagements will be for the period of Christmas pressure only; and (ii) if men and women already in employment are engaged for part-time Post Office work their Post Office hours of duty will be arranged, so as not to interfere with their normal work. The General Post Office have agreed not to engage those normally employed in agriculture or coal mining for this work.



in respect of goods supplied for a workman's private use are illegal.

The memorandum sets out the cases in which deductions from wages are permissible under the Truck Acts, and the circumstances in which they can be made. Further sections of the memorandum deal with deductions or payments in respect of fines, damaged goods or materials, and with the provisions whereby a workman may authorise his employer to pay any part of his wages to any other person. Reference is also made to the special provisions of the Truck Acts relating to agricultural workers and to the hosiery trade.

The concluding sections of the memorandum deal with the action to be taken in respect of breaches of the Acts, and with the granting of exemptions from the provisions of the Truck Act of 1896 in respect of specified trades.

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE.

### SPECIAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The Pottery (Health) Special Regulations, 1947,\* were made on 7th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937.

The Minister has given consideration to the use of glazes containing lead and the use of ground or powdered flint or quartz in the manufacture or decoration of pottery and to the risk of bodily injury to persons employed in these processes. A draft of Regulations designed to reduce these risks to health was issued on 17th June (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947, page 221), and earlier versions of the draft were published in February, 1946, and July, 1946; definitive Regulations have now been made. These Regulations, which relate to factories where the manufacture or decoration of pottery is carried out, prohibit the use of glazes other than "leadless" or "low solubility" glazes, and they also restrict the use of ground or powdered flint or quartz.

The Regulations, which are in accordance with recommendations made by the National Council for the Pottery Industry, are timed to come into force at various dates, these dates being so fixed as to allow periods of not less than three months for compliance with the different provisions.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BILL.

The National Assistance Bill† has recently been introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Health. At the same time, a "Summary of the Provisions of the National Assistance Bill" has been presented to Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper.‡ A brief indication of the objects and scope of the Bill is given below.

The general object of the Bill, which applies to England and Wales and to Scotland, is to substitute for certain existing services a comprehensive scheme of assistance and welfare services which will complete the main structure of the new social legislation, the other principal features being the Family Allowances Act, the National Insurance Act, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act and the National Health Services Acts. The institution of the scheme will entail the repeal of much existing legislation, and, in particular, the repeal of the Poor Law; it is stated, indeed, to be a fundamental object of the Bill to achieve the final break-up of the Poor Law and to create entirely new services founded on modern conceptions of social welfare.

The Bill makes provision for comprehensive services falling into two main groups:—

- (1) National Assistance, taking the form mainly of financial aid to those who are in need and whose needs are not otherwise met by National Insurance or from any other source. This will supersede the unemployment assistance and supplementary pensions payments at present made by the Assistance Board, out-door relief under the Poor Law, and assistance at present paid by local authorities to blind persons and persons under treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. The new service, which is to be administered by a National Assistance Board, will be a function of central government and a national charge, and all local government responsibility for the relief of destitution will give place to it.
- (2) Residential accommodation for the aged, the infirm, and others who require care and attention to be provided in this way, with special welfare services for blind, deaf or dumb, crippled and other handicapped persons. This is to be a local government function entrusted to the councils of counties, county boroughs, and (in Scotland) large burghs, and a local rate charge with some Exchequer assistance. Local authorities will thus no longer be concerned with the relief of destitution as in the past, and the local poor law institution (as it exists at present) will disappear.

\* S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2161. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† House of Commons Bill 7 (Session 1947-48). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d. post free).

‡ Cmd. 7248. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

## LIGHT CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

### REPORT OF WORKING PARTY.

The Report of the Light Clothing Working Party has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 8d. post free). The Working Party were appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in March, 1947, their terms of reference being to examine, in relation to light clothing, the various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvement of organisation, production and distribution methods and processes in the clothing industry, including those contained in the Report of the Heavy Clothing Working Party (summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, pages 150 and 151), and to report on the steps which should be taken in the national interest to strengthen the light clothing section of the industry and to render it more stable and more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets.

The introductory section of the Report contains a short account of the development of the light clothing industry and a consideration of the differences between this industry and the heavy clothing industry. The present condition of the industry is then examined in detail, after which the Working Party present their recommendations.

As regards organisation, the Working Party consider that, while the light clothing industry is well organised on both the employers' and the workers' sides, the existing machinery for joint consultation between the two sides on questions of wages and conditions of employment should be strengthened. They further consider that a suitable body, such as a Development Council on the lines laid down in the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, should be established to deal with general problems affecting the industry and to provide services which cannot be undertaken by the existing trade organisations. As the Heavy Clothing Working Party have also recommended the formation of a central organisation, the present Report advocates the establishment of a single Council to cover both sections of the clothing industry, but to operate on a federal basis so that the maximum degree of autonomy may be allowed to the two sections. This body, which it is suggested may be called the Clothing Industries Joint Development Council, should include a Light Clothing Directorate, comprising employers' and workers' representatives and independent members. The functions of the proposed Council, as outlined, include negotiations with Government Departments on such matters as the size and distribution of the industry, the employment, recruiting and training of its labour force, price policy, etc.; the provision of statistical and other services; and negotiations on matters of mutual concern with corresponding bodies in other industries.

The volume of production in the industry is discussed in the Report, and it is suggested that the "short-range target" should be such an increase in the present output rate as to render further rationing of clothing unnecessary, and that the "long-range target" should be a further increase adequate to an estimated consumption of between 10 and 20 per cent. above pre-war level. The Working Party point out that seasonal variations in output, which have been in abeyance for some time past, must be expected ultimately to reappear, and they recommend, as a partial solution of the problem which will arise, that employers' and workers' organisations should jointly consider the possibility of establishing a guaranteed week for the industry. The Working Party are, however, not in favour of the expedient suggested by some manufacturers of employing an excessive labour force in slack seasons at a low rate of productivity. They also regard as unsatisfactory, except as an emergency measure, the tendency to view the industry as one suitable for filling up "pockets" of unemployment. The authorities concerned should guard against the indiscriminate expansion of the industry and base their actions on a considered plan for its overall size and sectional distribution.

In respect of the recruitment, etc., of light clothing workers, the Working Party recommend that no steps should be taken to expand the present labour force of the industry, otherwise than is necessary to restore the labour force to its former size in the case of undertakings which have suffered by reason of war conditions. It is considered that recruitment of new adult workers at the rate of about 10,000 a year will be necessary during 1947 and 1948 to make good the loss of juvenile recruits involved in the raising of the school-leaving age. As the general conditions which meet recruits are of the greatest importance to the formation of their attitude towards industry, it is recommended that this matter be given attention by employers and workers and their organisations and be considered by the Joint Development Council.

In the interests of both the worker and the employer, the Report advocates the provision of an extensive training so as to render the worker readily employable despite changes of product or of production methods, and in order to foster and maintain craftsmanship in the industry. This training should continue until the worker receives full adult rates of wages. Foremen, supervisors and management personnel should receive specific training, not only in supervision and management, but also in the giving of training to other grades. The Joint Development Council should undertake the promotion of suitable arrangements for such training, and should also examine the possibilities of organising centralised training for large centres of the industry.

The Working Party state that many light clothing factories at present fall below the minimum standard of safety, health and sanitary requirements laid down in the Factories Act, 1937, and they recommend that all necessary steps should be taken to secure the full enforcement of these requirements in every factory. They

consider that in all factories, large or small, there should be a qualified person in charge of all matters relating to the well-being of the workers, and that the industry should make use of, or, if necessary, collaborate in the extension of, existing facilities for training selected managerial staff for the important work of welfare supervision. The necessity for the close integration of welfare and personnel management is emphasised.

The Report states that the Working Party are perturbed by the general lack of incentives to achieve a high production rate in the light clothing industry, the employers being deterred by high taxation, lack of material and the adverse influence of the "cost-plus" system, and the employees by the working of the "Pay-As-You-Earn" scheme. The earliest consideration of these matters is advocated. The Working Party have been impressed by the volume of statistics having reference to productivity that are now available in a great many countries, and refer to the value of comparisons of rates of productivity between country and country for the direction of the national productive effort. They therefore recommend that, pending the setting up of the proposed Joint Development Council, the appropriate Government Departments, in close collaboration with the employers' and workers' organisations, should initiate immediate research that will make available to the light clothing industry details of the relative productivity of each section of the industry in this and all other countries from which statistics are available.

Other recommendations contained in the Report relate to supplies of material; standards of production; buildings, machinery and equipment; the export and import trades; costing systems, the Utility Scheme and price control; and the establishment of a Design Centre.

## APPOINTMENT OF UMPIRE.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently announced that the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Robert Ludlow, barrister-at-law, to be Umpire under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, in succession to Sir W. Addington Willis, who has retired. The duties of the Umpire under this Act are to hear and decide appeals against the decisions of Reinstatement Committees.

Mr. Ludlow will, in addition to his duties under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, deal with appeals against the determinations of Military Service (Hardship) Committees set up under the National Service Acts.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS.

### APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL INSURANCE COMMISSIONER AND INDUSTRIAL INJURIES COMMISSIONER.

The Ministry of National Insurance have announced that His Honour Judge David Davies, K.C., has been appointed to be National Insurance Commissioner under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Industrial Injuries Commissioner under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946; these appointments took effect from 2nd November.

The functions of the National Insurance Commissioner will be to decide appeals against the decisions of local tribunals on questions relating to the right to benefit under the National Insurance Act, and to preside over a tribunal for hearing such appeals. Similarly, the Industrial Injuries Commissioner will decide appeals against decisions of local appeal tribunals on claims for benefit and connected questions under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, either alone or in a tribunal with two deputy Commissioners.

Judge Davies has also been appointed, as from 2nd November, to act as Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, in succession to Sir W. Addington Willis, until the new National Insurance Scheme comes into operation on 5th July, 1948.

### APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 28th October, the Minister of National Insurance announced that the National Insurance Advisory Committee had been appointed.

The function of the Committee (constituted under Section 41 of the National Insurance Act, 1946) will be to advise and assist the Minister in the operation of the National Insurance Scheme, which will be brought into operation on 5th July, 1948. The chairman of the Committee is Sir Will Spens, C.B.E., J.P., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the other members are Sir John S. Boyd, Prof. J. K. Charlesworth, Mrs. D. M. Rees, J.P., Dr. J. Ritchie, Prof. W. A. Robson, Miss E. M. Spelman, Mr. H. W. Townley, and Mr. F. Wolstencroft, C.B.E.

The Committee's first duty will be to examine preliminary drafts of the substantial body of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Act. Section 77 of the Act requires the Minister, before making regulations or laying drafts of regulations before Parliament, to submit the preliminary drafts to the Committee. The Committee must then publish the draft regulations, stating where copies may be obtained and the time (not less than two and not more than four weeks) in which objections must be lodged by persons affected. In this way, persons affected by these regulations under the National Insurance Act will have an oppor-

tunity of putting their views to the Committee and having their objections fully considered. After consideration of the draft regulations and of any objections received, the Committee will submit a Report to the Minister. In laying the regulations before Parliament, the Minister must also lay with them the Committee's Report and indicate what amendments have been made since it was received. The Minister must also show how the Committee's recommendations have been implemented, or, where this has not been done, state his reasons for not adopting their recommendations.

The Minister may also, if he wishes, obtain the advice of the Committee on any proposal to make regulations about other matters, although not required by the Act to be submitted to the Committee. In addition to the consideration of draft regulations, the Committee will advise the Minister on any questions referred to them concerning the operation of the Act or the advisability of amending the Act.

## BRITISH ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY.

### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 30th October, the Minister of Fuel and Power gave the names of the persons appointed to the British Electricity Authority set up under the Electricity Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, pages 293 and 294). The members are Lord Citrine, K.B.E. (Chairman), Sir Henry Self, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Deputy Chairman), Mr. J. Hacking, M.I.E.E. (Deputy Chairman), and Mr. E. W. Bussey, with Dame Caroline Haslett, D.B.E., Comp. I.E.E., Alderman Sir William Walker, J.P., M.I.E.E., and Lt.-Col. E. H. E. Woodward, M.C., T.D., B.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.E.E., as part-time members. (As Chairman for the time being of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, Mr. Tom Johnston is *ex officio* a part-time member of the Authority.)

The Electricity Act also provides for the appointment to the Authority of four of the Chairmen of Area Boards, and the Minister stated that the following four Chairmen designate had been chosen for this purpose: Mr. J. Eccles (Merseyside and North Wales), Alderman W. Lewis (Midland), Mr. J. S. Pickles (South West Scotland), and Mr. H. J. Randall (London). He explained, however, that these persons could not be appointed to the British Electricity Authority until the Area Boards had been formally constituted.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### MEETINGS OF THE IRON AND STEEL AND METAL TRADES INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES.

The Iron and Steel Committee and the Metal Trades Committee of the International Labour Organisation recently held their second sessions in Stockholm.

The first session of the Iron and Steel Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1946, and the Metal Trades Committee held their first session in Toledo, Ohio, in May, 1946. Representatives of Government, employers and workers from the United Kingdom attended the two meetings. Both Committees covered much the same ground at their first sessions, and resolutions were in each case adopted on questions of safety and health in the respective industries, on industrial relations and on problems of production and full employment in the industries. Arising out of the Committee's decisions, Governments Members of each Committee were asked to supply the International Labour Office with information on a number of questions relating to the industry concerned, and the reports of the Office to the second sessions were based on the information furnished.

The second session of the Iron and Steel Committee lasted from 19th to 29th August, 1947. Thirteen countries were represented, and the Chairman of the Committee was Mr. W. Björck, of Sweden.

The representatives from the United Kingdom who attended were: Mr. S. G. Holloway, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. T. Stanes, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Supply (Iron and Steel Board), for the Government; Colonel J. M. Bevan, M.C., D.L., J.P., Chairman, Briton Ferry Steel Co. Ltd., and Mr. R. Mather, Chairman, Skinningrove Iron Co. Ltd., for the employers; and Mr. A. Callaghan, O.B.E., member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades, and Mr. Lincoln Evans, member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, for the workers. The employers' representatives were accompanied by two advisers.

The agenda of the Committee comprised four items: (1) general report; (2) regularisation of production and employment at a high level in the iron and steel industry; (3) minimum income security; and (4) labour-management co-operation. Three sub-Committees were set up to consider items (2), (3) and (4).

On item (2), *viz.*, the regularisation of production and employment at a high level, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution dealing with production in its three aspects of raw materials, equipment and man-power, and with consumption. This resolution covered such questions as the purchasing policies of steel consumers; the elimination of unnecessary varieties of steel products; production for stock; public investment policy;



and a proposal for the promotion of an auxiliary stream of investment from highly industrialised to less developed areas.

On item (4), viz., labour-management co-operation, the Committee adopted a resolution on safety and health; this resolution recommended that an educational campaign for accident prevention should be instituted in the iron and steel industry and that the International Labour Office should undertake for the next session of the Committee a detailed study of accident statistics for the purposes of international comparison. Two resolutions on labour-management co-operation—at the national level, through joint consultative committees, and at the industry level, through works committees—were also adopted by the Committee.

A further resolution was adopted requesting the International Labour Office to prepare a report for the Committee's next session on the question of dismissal wage and payment for public holidays. Finally, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution designed to promote the standardisation of certain statistics relating to the iron and steel industry.

The second session of the Metal Trades Committee followed that of the Iron and Steel Committee, lasting from 2nd to 12th September, 1947. Sixteen countries were represented, and Mr. H. Altman Director of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, was Chairman of the Committee.

The representatives from the United Kingdom who attended were: Mr. M. D. Tennant, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. W. K. Ward, Principal Officer, Ministry of Supply, for the Government; Mr. A. C. Low, C.B.E., Secretary of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and Mr. W. Watson, Secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, for the employers; and Mr. R. Openshaw, member of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Mr. T. McKinnon, President of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, for the workers. Mr. R. R. Bowman, C.B.E., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland, accompanied the Government delegates.

The agenda for the session was the same as that for the Iron and Steel Committee held a fortnight earlier (see above), and the Committee had before them reports by the International Labour Office on each of the subjects to be discussed. Three Sub-Committees were set up by the Committee to examine the three main items of the agenda.

On the second item, relating to production and employment problems, seven resolutions were adopted. The Committee desired that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should do all in their power, in co-operation with the appropriate bodies, to ensure that war-ravaged countries were provided with the assistance and credits they needed to restore or modernise their plant and provide them with raw materials so as to achieve stable and satisfactory levels of employment. A parallel resolution invited the Governing Body to support the efforts of the under-developed countries to obtain the necessary equipment and the financial and technical aid which they needed. The Committee also by a majority vote requested the International Labour Office to prepare a report, in co-operation with the competent international bodies, on the implications of the international development of the fair distribution of raw materials, and on the question of national specialisation in the metal trades.

As regards the maintenance of employment at a high level, the Committee advocated full use of vocational guidance, apprenticeship schemes and employee promotion with a view to making the best use of the aptitudes of workers; the training of supervisory personnel was also recommended. The Committee further suggested that selected workers and employees should be enabled to attend training courses in other countries. Other resolutions on production and employment dealt with the desirability of setting up agencies, in countries where such bodies do not exist, to gather and analyse data on the major problems of the metal trades and to formulate recommendations for the guidance of their Governments and of the industry; with the possibility of collecting and disseminating forecasts of long-term production policy; and with the need for a further close enquiry by the Office into the effect of technological improvements on employment.

Arising out of the discussions in the Sub-Committee on minimum income security, a resolution was adopted expressing the view that minimum income security, wherever it is economically possible, is in the interests of sound labour relations. The resolution also called for realistic studies of the question and referred to the desirability of utilising the system of free and collective bargaining in establishing guaranteed wage plans.

As the question of industrial relations was to be discussed at the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference in 1948, the Committee refrained from passing any formal resolution on labour-management co-operation. A memorandum was, however, adopted, comprising a number of suggestions to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office concerning the approach to the question at the 1948 Conference. The Committee also recommended the Office to undertake the fullest possible study on the question of joint co-operation in the social, economic and technical fields, at the national, industry and undertaking levels.

A resolution on the definition of metal trades for the purpose of the work of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Committee recorded a resolution stressing the need for speed in the examination by each country of the proposals and resolutions of the Committee, when approved and recommended by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and for speed in putting them into effect. To facilitate this process, it was suggested that each country should consider the practicability and effectiveness of utilising appropriate consultative committees.

A draft resolution on international consultation in the metal trades, with the object of expanding production and the use of metal products, was referred without discussion to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for information.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN AUSTRALIA.

An article on the man-power position in Australia in 1939 and at certain other dates up to June, 1945, and the general trend of employment between the latter date and March, 1946, was published in the August, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 218 and 219). The figures quoted in the article were extracted from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The present article, which is based upon statistics appearing in later issues of the same journal, gives some particulars of the distribution of man-power in Australia in December, 1946, and of the employment of salary and wage earners in the same month and in May, 1947.

The distribution of the total labour force in Australia in June, 1945, and December, 1946, is shown in the Table below. The figures for June, 1945, are stated to be based upon the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945, and records of the Commonwealth Defence Forces; those for December, 1946, are provisional estimates. The numbers unemployed comprise, in addition to persons completely discharged, those who were temporarily idle from any cause, such as work not being available, sickness, injury, "lay-offs," strikes or resting after demobilisation.

	(Thousands)					
	Numbers in June, 1945.			Numbers in December, 1946.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employers and Workers on Own Account (including male "helpers" on farms)	474.6	60.1	534.7	604.0	77.0	681.0
Wage and Salary Earners in Employment	1,424.4	690.1	2,114.5	1,759.7	674.0	2,433.7
All Occupied Civilians	1,899.0	750.2	2,649.2	2,363.7	751.0	3,114.7
Unemployed	39.9	16.2	56.1	66.4	16.3	82.7
Defence Forces (full-time)	603.5	45.4	648.9	79.9	3.0	82.9
Total Labour Force	2,542.4	811.8	3,354.2	2,510.0	770.3	3,280.3

The figures show that the number of persons in civilian employment increased by 465,500 between June, 1945, and December, 1946. Between the same dates a reduction of 566,000 occurred in the Defence Forces and an increase of 26,600 in the number unemployed. Thus, the total labour force showed a net reduction of nearly 74,000 (males 32,400, females 41,500). The figures, however, do not include persons engaged in full-time Reconstruction Courses preparatory to resuming or starting civil employment; in December, 1946, there were 25,100 such persons.

Commenting on the figures, the Bureau of Census and Statistics state that the total labour force expanded during the war to a greater extent than would have occurred under normal conditions, the amount of abnormal expansion being estimated as about 180,000 (males 80,000, females 100,000). It was anticipated that, with the demobilisation of the Forces and the return to peacetime conditions, the greater part of this expansion would disappear; but, in fact, a comparatively small decrease only occurred, and, compared with pre-war days, the proportion of married women in the working population remained high. Of the number unemployed in December, 1946, many were only temporarily idle on account of industrial disputes and seasonal factors.

The next Table shows the numbers of wage and salary earners in employment in the principal industrial groups in June, 1945, December, 1946, and May, 1947 (the latest date for which these statistics are available). For May, 1947, the numbers of male and female workers are shown separately.

Industrial Group.	(Thousands)					
	June, 1945, All Workers.	December, 1946, All Workers.	May, 1947.			
			Males.	Females.	All Workers.	
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	20.7	25.7	26.4	0.1	26.5	
Mining and Quarrying	44.0	51.0	50.7	0.5	51.2	
Manufacture	786.4	822.1	650.2	207.3	857.5	
Building and Construction	90.1	141.0	155.5	2.7	158.2	
Transport and Communication	246.2	282.5	255.9	32.4	288.3	
Banking, Insurance, etc.	52.8	67.1	47.0	23.0	70.0	
Retail Trade	172.8	224.4	115.2	103.7	218.9	
Other Commerce	96.9	130.3	104.2	29.7	133.9	
Public Authority Services (not included elsewhere)	116.1	104.1	82.0	25.6	107.6	
Other Industries and Services	289.7	339.6	155.6	192.8	348.4	
Total	1,915.7	2,187.8	1,642.7	617.8	2,260.5	

The figures in the Table are exclusive of wage earners in rural industry and females in private domestic service, and are therefore not fully comparable with the comprehensive figures of wage and salary earners quoted in the first Table. The figures for June, 1945, have been revised.

Of the 2½ million salary and wage earners who were working in May, 1947, more than half-a-million were in Commonwealth, State and local government employment. In the second Table, most of these workers are included in the industrial groups to which their activities belong.

## WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN CANADA.

### MOTOR VEHICLES AND RUBBER PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947 (page 297), some particulars were given of average rates of wages or earnings and average standard hours of work in a number of industries and occupations in Canada in 1945, extracted from the official Report on the annual enquiry into wages and working hours carried out by the Canadian Department of Labour. The industries for which figures were quoted included the manufacture of motor vehicles and of rubber products. A preliminary survey of the results of the 1946 enquiry, as regards these branches of industry, has been published by the Department of Labour in *The Labour Gazette* for August, 1947. Some of the figures from this survey are reproduced below.

The figures quoted relate in all cases to "straight-time" wage rates or "straight-time" piece work earnings during the last pay-period preceding 1st October, 1946, i.e., to wage rates or earnings during normal working hours in that period, excluding extra payments for overtime, etc., and the value of such allowances as free transportation, group insurance, sick benefits or other welfare provisions. In addition to average hourly wage rates, the survey gives predominant ranges of rates, applying to the middle 80 per cent. of the workers in each occupation.

*Motor Vehicles Industry.*—Returns were obtained from undertakings in Ontario employing about 20,000 male and 1,300 female workers in the manufacture of automobiles, trucks and buses. These returns showed that the average hourly rates of wages and the predominant ranges of hourly rates in selected occupations about the beginning of October, 1946, were as set out below.

Occupation.	Average Hourly Wage Rate.		Predominant Range of Hourly Wage Rates.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Assemblers	1.07	1.03-1.17	1.03-1.17	1.03-1.28
Electricians	1.20	1.03-1.28	0.98-1.17	1.03-1.19
Inspectors	1.09	1.03-1.19	1.00-1.25	1.03-1.18
Machine Operators	1.10	1.03-1.19	1.13-1.18	1.08-1.25
Machinists	1.13	1.00-1.25	1.15	1.15-1.53
Millwrights	1.15	1.03-1.18	1.11	1.03-1.17
Painters and Enamellers	1.11	1.03-1.18	1.15	1.13-1.18
Platers	1.15	1.13-1.18	1.17	1.08-1.25
Sheet Metal Workers	1.17	1.13-1.18	1.35	1.15-1.53
Toolmakers	1.35	1.13-1.18	1.12	1.03-1.17
Trimmers	1.12	1.03-1.17		

It was estimated that average earnings in the industry at the beginning of October, 1946, were about 7½ per cent. above the average for the previous October and over 40 per cent. above the average for 1939. Wages of motor vehicle workers had been at a relatively high level in 1939, and the increase since that date was somewhat smaller than in most other manufacturing industries. Nearly all the undertakings from which returns were received in 1946 operated on the basis of a standard or normal five-day week, and two-thirds of all the wage-earners were working 40 hours a week.

*Rubber Products Industry.*—The enquiry as regards the rubber products industry, which is confined almost entirely to Quebec and Ontario, covered undertakings employing in all about 18,800 workers and engaged in the manufacture of footwear, tyres, tubes and miscellaneous goods from natural rubber. Undertakings manufacturing synthetic rubber employed rather more workers than those operating with the natural substance, but were not included in the survey. In the undertakings investigated, the average hourly rates of wages and the predominant ranges of hourly rates in October, 1946, were as shown below.

Occupation.	Quebec.		Ontario.	
	Average Hourly Wage Rate.	Predominant Range of Hourly Wage Rates.	Average Hourly Wage Rate.	Predominant Range of Hourly Wage Rates.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Calendermen	0.85	0.79-0.97	1.02	0.76-1.20
Compounders, Male	0.82	0.66-0.89	1.00	0.80-1.11
Cutters, Male	0.83	0.70-0.91	1.06	0.89-1.20
Cutters, Female	0.71	0.55-0.91	0.93	0.70-1.15
Inspectors, Male	—	—	1.03	0.86-1.13
Labourers	0.51	0.45-0.64	0.69	0.60-0.77
Millmen	0.68	0.47-0.82	0.96	0.78-1.12
Press Operators	0.71	0.45-0.82	0.85	0.60-1.05
Shoemakers, Male	0.65	0.40-0.84	0.85	0.80-0.94
Shoemakers, Female	0.54	0.40-0.63	0.63	0.49-0.73
Tyrebuilders, Male	—	—	1.12	1.04-1.23
Tube Makers, Male	—	—	1.09	1.03-1.19

The average earnings of rubber products workers at the beginning of October, 1946, were 17 per cent. higher than at the same period of 1945, and between 67 and 68 per cent. above the level of 1939. The rate of increase during 1946 was greater than in any year since the outbreak of war. Normal weekly hours in the industry in 1946 varied from 48 to 54 in Quebec and from 40 to 48 in Ontario. About 41 per cent. of all the workers were working 48 hours a week, and about 25 per cent. were employed in undertakings operating a five-day working week of from 40 to 50 hours.

## WAGES IN UNITED STATES RAYON AND SILK INDUSTRY.

A survey of the wage structure of the rayon and silk industry in the United States of America in June and July, 1946, was published in the May issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, the journal of the United States Department of Labor. The survey was based upon a study of wage conditions in 237 rayon and silk yarn and cloth mills, employing about 58,000 workers, or 70 per cent. of the total labour force in the industry employed in undertakings with a minimum of 20 workers.

The wages taken into account in the study were "straight-time" earnings, i.e., the earnings of time workers or piece workers during normal working hours, exclusive of extra payments for overtime and night work. A 40-hour week was most common in all regions except the South Eastern States, where two-thirds of the undertakings reported a working week of 48 hours.

In the rayon and silk industry as a whole, the average "straight-time" earnings of production workers in June and July, 1946, were 79 cents an hour, the averages for men and women being 85 and 74 cents an hour, respectively. In yarn mills, average earnings were 71 cents, and women received on average 3 cents an hour less than men. In cloth mills, the general average was 82 cents an hour, and the differential in favour of men averaged 11 cents an hour.

In the Table below, the average hourly earnings, exclusive of extra payments for overtime and night work, in June and July, 1946, are shown for men and women in the more important occupations, and in all occupations taken together, in the United States rayon and silk industry. The Table shows also the total numbers of workers employed in the occupations in all undertakings in the industry having a minimum of 20 workers.

Occupation.	Men.		Women.	
	Number of Workers.	Average Hourly Earnings.	Number of Workers.	Average Hourly Earnings.
Twister Tenders and Spinners, 5-B	1,275	0.73	3,315	0.71
Yarn Winders	420	0.69	13,373	0.71
Loom Fixers: Jacquard Loom	275	1.26	—	—
Other Looms	3,722	1.11	—	—
Weavers: Jacquard Loom	1,057	1.17	412	1.09
Plain Automatic Loom	1,659	0.97	1,211	0.92
Box Loom	1,876	0.96	1,766	0.92
Dobby Loom	1,478	0.94	1,281	0.91
Other Looms	304	1.06	91	0.95
Hand Truckers: Bobbin Boys or Girls	1,274	0.66	178	0.64
General	1,288	0.67	367	0.66
All Plant Occupations (including Occupations not shown separately above)	39,600	0.85	39,800	0.74

## WAGES IN DENMARK.

Estimates of the average hourly earnings during 1946 of men and women in many occupations in Denmark have been published in the issue for 11th October, 1947, of *Statistiske Efterretninger*, the journal of the Danish Statistical Department.

The estimates are based upon quarterly statistics of wages supplied by the Danish Employers' Federation, and relate, on average for the year, to a total of approximately 200,000 workers, comprising skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers aged 18 years and over and women aged 18 years and over. The earnings include time wages, piece work earnings, and cost-of-living supplements, but do not include extra payments for overtime and shift working or payments made during holidays.

The average hourly earnings in 1946 for all occupations covered by the statistics were 2.90 Kroner for skilled men, 2.49 Kroner for semi-skilled and unskilled men and 1.73 Kroner for women. The corresponding averages for 1945 were 2.60, 2.26 and 1.54 Kroner an hour. Increases were reported in nearly all occupations. The Statistical Department estimate that, between 1939 and 1946, the average earnings of men and women as a whole in all the occupations increased by about 66 per cent. in Copenhagen and 72 per cent. in the Provinces, the general increase for men being between 68 and 69 per cent. and that for women 81 per cent. Index figures published by the same authority show that, between 1939 and 1946, the cost of living in Denmark rose by about 56 per cent.

As is stated above, extra payments for overtime and shift working are not included in average earnings for the purpose of these statistics. A subsidiary enquiry indicated, however, that the average extra payments in 1946 were 1.6 Øre an hour for overtime and 1.0 Øre an hour for shift working. The averages for 1945 were 1.2 and 0.8 Øre an hour, respectively. In the occupations covered by the subsidiary enquiry, hours of overtime



represented 2.1 per cent. of the total time worked in 1946, compared with 1.7 per cent. in 1945.

The Table given below shows, for a number of the occupations, the average hourly earnings (exclusive of extra payments for overtime and shift working and payments during holidays) in 1946 and 1945 and the average number of workers covered by the statistics during 1946, in Copenhagen and the Provinces. The Table also shows the corresponding averages for skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers and women workers in all occupations (including many occupations for which separate particulars are not given). An article on earnings in Denmark during 1945 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946 (page 283).

Occupations.	Copenhagen.			Provinces.		
	Average Number employed during 1946.	Average Hourly Earnings.		Average Number employed during 1946.	Average Hourly Earnings.	
		1946.	1945.		1946.	1945.
Skilled Male Workers:		Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	
Smiths and Machinists ..	11,780	3.10	2.77	11,649	2.74	2.45
Bricklayers ..	1,189	3.72	3.26	3,410	2.75	2.46
Electrical Installations ..	1,165	2.92	2.61	1,622	2.57	2.29
Fitters ..	1,788	3.39	3.05	1,819	2.65	2.42
Painters ..	1,029	3.71	3.31	3,613	2.73	2.50
Carpenters ..	516	2.96	2.60	1,818	2.42	2.18
Machinist Joiners ..	842	3.00	2.64	1,751	2.54	2.28
Furniture Joiners ..	2,729	3.01	2.69	1,653	2.77	2.48
Printers (Typographical) ..						
All Skilled Male Workers* ..	32,238	3.14	2.80	34,418	2.68	2.42
Semi-skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over):						
Lime, Brick and Tile Workers ..	127	2.62	2.31	3,754	2.35	2.13
Navvies and Concreters ..	2,662	3.04	2.73	5,654	2.62	2.34
Textile Workers ..	922	2.55	2.38	3,178	2.40	2.16
Brewery Workers ..	2,613	2.52	2.29	1,063	2.42	2.19
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	814	3.32	2.82	4,674	2.49	2.25
Warehouse Workers and Packers ..	1,879	2.38	2.12	4,665	2.22	2.03
Dock Workers ..	1,684	2.78	2.58	1,589	2.75	2.56
All Semi-skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over)* ..	34,102	2.61	2.35	54,422	2.42	2.21
Female Workers (18 years and over):						
Textile Workers ..	2,865	1.81	1.66	5,366	1.63	1.48
Clothing Workers ..	3,517	1.88	1.50	1,504	1.59	1.37
Cigar Makers, Unskilled Paper Goods and Paper Box Workers ..	1,179	2.03	1.81	2,110	2.05	1.92
All Female Workers (18 years and over)* ..	14,118	1.72	1.55	584	1.59	1.44
All Female Workers (18 years and over)* ..	26,706	1.78	1.57	17,719	1.65	1.48

WAGES AND SALARIES IN SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts and Labour carry out each year a comprehensive enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and the salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial employment in Switzerland. A summary of the results of the latest enquiry, relating to October, 1946, were published in the August issue of *La Vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy.

The figures set out in the summary cover nearly 400,000 manual and 140,000 non-manual workers employed in manufacturing, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, commercial and transport undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (i.e., such trades as those of gardener, baker, tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith or electrical installation fitter). The remuneration taken into account in the statistics comprises cash wages or salaries, cost-of-living allowances, and social and other allowances regularly received.

In the case of manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1946, were 2.47 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.04 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.45 francs for women, and 1.17 francs for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various categories of workers, show that earnings as a whole in October, 1946, were nearly 11 per cent. above those in October, 1945, and about 77 per cent. above the pre-war level (in June, 1939). The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1946, were 650 francs for men and 389 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1945, and June, 1939, being somewhat over 9 and about 53 or 54 per cent., respectively.

As regards changes in the purchasing power of wages and salaries, according to the Swiss official index figures of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1946, was about 1½ per cent. above the level of the previous October and 54 per cent. above that of June, 1939.

The Table in the next column 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, 1946, with comparative totals for October, 1945, and, so far as available, for June, 1939. An article on the

\* Including many occupations for which separate particulars are not shown in the Table.

results of the previous year's enquiry appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946 (page 282).

Industrial Group.	Number of Workers.	Average Hourly Earnings (in Swiss francs).			
		Men, Skilled.	Men, Semi-Skilled and Unskilled.	Women.	Young Workers.
Textile ..	50,571	2.36	2.00	1.45	1.15
Clothing ..	35,217	2.50	2.07	1.40	1.10
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	28,502	2.41	1.96	1.27	1.08
Chemical ..	18,687	2.55	2.17	1.37	1.08
Paper and Leather ..	14,494	2.54	2.14	1.38	1.17
Printing and Bookbinding ..	17,446	2.99	2.02	1.33	1.05
Woodworking ..	15,082	2.28	1.84	1.31	1.20
Metalworking and Engineering ..	108,671	2.39	2.03	1.40	1.22
Watch, Clock and Jewellery ..	34,057	2.88	2.32	1.78	1.40
Brick, Pottery, etc. ..	14,263	2.41	2.04	1.37	1.27
Handicrafts ..	37,796	2.35	1.96	1.38	0.99
Commerce ..	18,765	2.47	2.06	1.48	1.00
Transport (Private Undertakings) ..	4,785	2.44	1.97	-	-
Total, Oct., 1946 ..	398,336	2.47	2.04	1.45	1.17
" Oct., 1945 ..	352,923	2.26	1.85	1.29	1.01
" June, 1939 ..	-	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54

WAGES IN FINLAND.

Figures of average hourly earnings in the principal industries of Finland in the four quarters of 1946 were published in the issue for May and June, 1947, of the official journal of the Finnish Social Ministry. The averages were calculated from information supplied to the Social Ministry by employers' associations and relate primarily to large undertakings, smaller undertakings being represented in part only. The earnings taken into account are those of men and women fully capable of work and aged 18 years or over (with some younger workers in the textile industries), irrespective of the degree of skill, and include remuneration for ordinary time and overtime, piecework payments, output bonuses, etc., and the cash value of payments in kind. For the textile and millsawing industries, however, the averages relate to time earnings for normal working hours only.

For the second quarter of 1946 averages are quoted for all the industry groups covered by the returns, which related to the earnings of about 58,800 men and 35,000 women. The figures published for the other quarters of the year are incomplete.

Index figures based upon the results of the 1946 and earlier enquiries show that, at the second quarter of 1946, the average hourly earnings of industrial workers in Finland had increased by about 454 per cent. in the case of men and by about 563 per cent. in the case of women, compared with the averages for 1939. By the fourth quarter of the year the increases had risen to 512 and 617 per cent., respectively.\*

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings, in Finnish marks, of men and women employed in some of the principal industries in Finland in the second quarter of 1946, together with the numbers of workpeople to whom the averages relate. The corresponding average hourly earnings in the second quarter of 1945 are also given for purposes of comparison. An article summarising the results of the 1945 enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946 (page 283).

Industry.	Men.				Women.			
	Number of Workers, 2nd Qr., 1946.	Average Hourly Earnings.		Number of Workers, 2nd Qr., 1946.	Average Hourly Earnings.			
		2nd Qr., 1946.	2nd Qr., 1945.		2nd Qr., 1946.	2nd Qr., 1945.		
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	5,209	46.69	28.06	1,409	32.61	20.40		
Engineering ..	16,545	52.37	32.21	3,768	34.07	21.60		
Pottery ..	752	53.94	34.27	1,189	40.05	23.91		
Household and Bottle Glass Manufacture ..	912	45.08	29.28	814	27.09	17.80		
Rubber Manufacture ..	998	36.95	24.83	1,184	30.07	17.32		
Wool Textile ..	1,454	37.04	33.95†	4,713	30.70	29.37†		
Cotton ..	1,613	38.65	35.44†	5,323	29.14	27.24†		
Knitted Goods & Silk Goods Manufacture ..	553	38.96	35.97†	3,473	30.79	29.70†		
Wood Pulp and Cardboard Manufacture ..	1,409	40.47	24.95	957	29.10	17.20		
Paper Pulp Manufacture, Sulphite Cellulose Process ..	1,574	42.55	26.45	832	29.31	17.92		
Paper Manufacture ..	1,777	40.28	25.42	2,142	29.46	17.33		
Paper Pulp and Paper Manufacture, Ancillary Processes ..	10,742	43.07	28.00	423	29.56	16.73		
Millsawing ..	5,771	41.18	23.97	2,081	28.56	16.25		
Veneer Manufacture ..	1,489	39.71	24.34	2,675	29.53	15.85		
Joinery, Box Making, etc. ..	1,672	40.46	24.33	1,438	29.08	15.77		

\* The index figures of retail prices published by the Finnish Social Ministry show that, by the end of 1946, the cost of living in Finland was about four-and-a-half times higher than the average for the twelve months ended July, 1939. During the course of 1946 the index figures showed a net rise of nearly 16 per cent.

† These figures relate to the third quarter of 1945, figures for the second quarter not being available.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.\*

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and September, 1947, are shown in the Table below. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

(Thousands)						
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)	14,656	14,881	14,638	14,618	14,624	14,624
Men ..	5,094	6,768	5,885	5,739	5,719	5,739
Women ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	19,750	21,649	20,523	20,357	20,343	20,363
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	-	40	700	155	135	115
3. Insured Persons registered as unemployed ..	1,270	103	376	260	242	250†
4. Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and Police and in industry:						
Men ..	13,643	14,786	13,698	14,275	14,314	14,331
Women ..	4,837	6,720	5,749	5,667	5,652	5,667
Total ..	18,480	21,506	19,447	19,942	19,966	19,998

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was an increase of 20,000 in the total working population in September, 1947. The number of men remained unchanged but the number of women increased by 20,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,286,000 (men 257,000 and women 1,029,000). The total working population at the end of September, 1947, was greater than at mid-1939 by 613,000 (men 32,000 less and women 645,000 greater).

3. H.M. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENTS.

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and civilian employments increased by 32,000 (men 17,000 and women 15,000). At the end of September, the total was 1,508,000 less than at the end of June, 1945, (men 455,000 and women 1,053,000), but 1,518,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 688,000 and women 830,000).

4. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES.

The numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are as follows:—

(Thousands)						
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
Men ..	480	4,653	1,895	1,228	1,184	1,175
Women ..	-	437	137	64	58	56
Total ..	480	5,090	2,032	1,292	1,242	1,231

In the twenty-seven months from mid-1945 to the end of September, 1947, there has been a decrease of 3,859,000 (men 3,478,000 and women 381,000).

5. CIVIL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE.

The numbers in these Services included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are as follows:—

(Thousands)						
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
Men ..	80	112	84	88	88	88
Women ..	-	15	4	3	3	3
Total ..	80	127	88	91	91	91

Since mid-1945, there has been a reduction of 36,000 (men 24,000 and women 12,000).

6. INDUSTRY.

The numbers employed in industry included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are shown in the first Table in the next column.

\* The figures for mid-1947 and August, 1947, have been revised on the basis of the statistics of insured persons at July, 1947, derived from the exchange of unemployment books.

† Estimate for 30th September.

(Thousands)

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
Men ..	13,083	10,021	11,719	12,959	13,042	13,068
Women ..	4,837	6,268	5,608	5,600	5,591	5,608
Total : Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Other Work† ..	1,270	3,830	715	400*	370*	350
Total ..	16,650	12,459	16,612	18,159	18,263	18,326
Total ..	17,920	16,289	17,327	18,559	18,633	18,676

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 industry by over 1,600,000. Owing to the retirement of large numbers of men and women added during the war, the reduction continued up to the end of 1945, but since then the intake from demobilisation has greatly exceeded net losses from other causes. Between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1947, there was a net increase of 2,387,000 (men increased by 3,047,000, women decreased by 660,000). During September, 1947, there was an increase of 43,000. The number in industry at the end of September, 1947, was 756,000 greater than at mid-1939. There was a decrease of 15,000 men offset by an increase of 771,000 in the number of women. In the week ended 27th September, there were 26,630 operatives on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; on the other hand, 738,270 were working on an average 7 hours overtime.

7. MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

By September, 1947, the number employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces had been reduced to 350,000† compared with 5,121,000 at mid-1943.

8. HOME CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES AND MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT.

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,191,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1947, there was an increase of 5,867,000 so that at the latter date the number thus employed was 1,676,000 greater than the number at mid-1939.

9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

The figures for this sector are shown in the following Table:—

(Thousands)						
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
Home Market:—	4,555	2,580	4,562	5,176	5,157	5,085
Export:—						
Metals and Chemicals‡ ..	450	200	851	982	1,014	1,095
Other Manufactures   ..	540	210	459	543	574	624
Total, Export ..	990	410	1,310	1,525	1,588	1,719
Total, Home Market and Export ..	5,545	2,990	5,872	6,701	6,745	6,804

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 September, 1947, there was an increase of 3,814,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,259,000



10. NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

The figures for this group, which includes the basic industries and services (agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government), building and civil engineering, the distributive trades, and other services (commerce and finance, personal and professional services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning), are given in the following Table :—

Industry	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,191	5,502	5,674	5,689	5,687
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,184	1,344	1,359	1,367
Distributive Trades	2,387	1,958	2,170	2,319	2,327	2,333
Other Services	2,225	1,598	1,884	2,121	2,143	2,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,105</b>	<b>9,469</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>11,458</b>	<b>11,518</b>	<b>11,522</b>

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was an almost continuous net increase from mid-1939 to September, 1947. The numbers employed in September were 1,004,000 greater than at mid-1939. In building and civil engineering there was a decrease of 588,000 between mid-1939 and mid-1945. In the twenty-seven months to the end of September, 1947, there was an increase of 645,000, the total at that date being 57,000 more than at mid-1939. In the distributive trades, the reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 amounted to 929,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of September, 1947, there was an increase of 375,000, leaving the total in these trades 554,000 less than at mid-1939. In the "Other Services" Group there was a reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 of 627,000. Of this, 537,000 had been recovered by the end of September, 1947, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 90,000.

11. COMPARISON—SEPTEMBER, 1947, WITH MID-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of September, 1947, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the numbers so employed at mid-1939, were as follows :—

Manufacture for Home Market	104 per cent.
Manufacture for Export	174 "
Basic Industries	121 "
Building and Civil Engineering	104 "
Distributive Trades	81 "
Other Services	96 "

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1947 AND SEPTEMBER, 1947.

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1947 and September, 1947. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of the latter being counted as one unit. They are thus different in scope from those given above, which include estimates of the numbers of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

The figures given below for mid-1939, 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

12. SUMMARY.

The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1947, August, 1947, and September, 1947 :—

Industry	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Aug., 1947.	Sept., 1947.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270	3,830	400	370	350
Manufacture for Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,176	5,157	5,085
Manufacture for Export	990	410	1,525	1,588	1,719
<b>Total Manuf. Industries</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>7,115</b>	<b>7,154</b>
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,191	5,674	5,689	5,687
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,344	1,359	1,367
Distributive Trades	2,387	1,958	2,319	2,327	2,333
Other Services	2,225	1,598	2,121	2,143	2,135
<b>Total in Industry</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>18,559</b>	<b>18,633</b>	<b>18,676</b>
Civil Defence, N.F.S., Police	80	127	91	91	91
Armed Forces and Aux. Services	480	5,090	1,292	1,242	1,231
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>18,480</b>	<b>21,506</b>	<b>19,942</b>	<b>19,966</b>	<b>19,998</b>
Ex-H.M. Forces who had not yet taken up employment	—	40	155	135	115
Insured persons registered as Unemployed	1,270	103	260	242	250
<b>Total Working Population*</b>	<b>19,750</b>	<b>21,649</b>	<b>20,357</b>	<b>20,343</b>	<b>20,363</b>

The Table below shows the changes in the main categories—increases (+) or decreases (—).

Industry	Mid-1945 to September, 1947.		Changes during September, 1947.
	Number	Per cent. of mid-1945.	
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	+ 2,560	— 91	— 20
Manufacture for Home Market	— 1,975	+ 97	— 72
Manufacture for Export	— 580	+ 319	+ 131
<b>Total Manuf. Industries</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 39</b>
Basic Industries and Services	+ 508	+ 496	+ 10
Building and Civil Engineering	+ 588	+ 645	+ 8
Distributive Trades	— 929	+ 375	+ 19
Other Services	— 627	+ 537	+ 34
<b>Total in Industry</b>	<b>+ 1,631</b>	<b>+ 2,387</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
Civil Defence, N.F.S., Police	+ 47	— 36	— 28
Armed Forces and Aux. Services	+ 4,610	— 3,859	— 76
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>+ 3,026</b>	<b>— 1,508</b>	<b>— 7</b>
Ex-H.M. Forces who had not yet taken up employment	+ 40	+ 147	+ 187
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	— 1,167	+ 75	+ 8
<b>Total Working Population*</b>	<b>+ 1,899</b>	<b>— 1,286</b>	<b>+ 6</b>

\* Excluding indoor private domestic service.

part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1947 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1947, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), National and Local Government service, railways, shipping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

Industry	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Sept., 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Sept., 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Sept., 1947.
<b>GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) :—</b>												
<b>Metal Manufacture :</b>												
Pig Iron	15.5	15.0	15.8	16.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.4
Steel Melting, etc.	156.4	147.0	162.3	164.4	3.6	27.8	14.6	15.1	160.0	174.8	176.9	179.5
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc.	51.2	63.0	73.1	73.8	4.7	21.0	14.5	14.4	55.9	84.0	87.6	88.2
Tin Plates	22.7	9.7	12.3	12.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	25.1	12.4	15.0	14.7
Iron and Steel Tubes	29.1	25.9	27.7	27.6	2.6	8.8	6.1	6.2	31.7	34.7	33.8	33.8
Wire, Wire Netting, etc.	22.4	19.2	21.1	20.9	4.4	10.7	7.9	7.8	26.8	29.9	29.0	28.7
<b>Total Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>297.3</b>	<b>279.8</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>315.0</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>358.5</b>	<b>361.3</b>
<b>Engineering :</b>												
General Engineering	637.4	777.9	778.7	791.3	67.3	361.9	169.4	170.4	704.7	1,139.8	948.1	961.7
Electrical Engineering	105.9	106.1	105.3	106.0	28.0	69.7	49.0	49.1	133.9	175.8	154.3	155.1
Marine Engineering	51.1	70.1	64.6	63.5	1.1	10.4	3.5	3.5	52.2	80.5	68.1	67.0
Constructional Engineering	47.1	35.7	59.0	58.0	1.9	6.2	7.2	6.9	49.0	41.9	66.2	64.9
<b>Total Engineering</b>	<b>841.5</b>	<b>989.8</b>	<b>1,007.6</b>	<b>1,018.8</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>448.2</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>939.8</b>	<b>1,438.0</b>	<b>1,236.7</b>	<b>1,248.7</b>
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	428.1	597.2	557.3	476.3	45.2	279.0	82.6	81.4	473.3	876.2	560.6	557.7
Carriages, Carts, etc.	10.7	10.9	22.0	22.6	1.9	3.5	4.2	4.6	12.6	14.4	26.2	27.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons	51.6	41.1	57.3	58.0	1.4	5.7	3.0	3.0	53.0	46.8	60.3	61.0
<b>Total Vehicles</b>	<b>490.4</b>	<b>649.2</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>556.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>538.9</b>	<b>937.4</b>	<b>647.1</b>	<b>645.9</b>
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	141.8	230.4	206.1	204.8	2.9	21.9	8.6	8.5	144.7	252.3	214.7	213.3

\* See note \* in the first column on page 377.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.  
(Thousands)

Industry	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Sept., 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Sept., 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Sept., 1947.
<b>Other Metal Industries :</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding	84.9	39.4	58.6	58.2	9.8	12.9	11.4	11.2	94.7	52.3	70.0	69.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	38.9	32.0	52.2	52.8	2.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	41.7	37.5	57.9	58.4
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc.	116.4	112.2	143.0	145.9	79.5	167.7	133.2	135.5	195.9	279.9	276.2	281.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc.	34.0	38.1	41.8	42.2	14.3	38.7	25.6	25.8	48.3	76.8	67.4	68.0
Watches, Clocks, etc.	20.8	7.3	18.7	18.5	17.9	6.9	12.9	12.9	38.7	14.2	31.6	31.4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc.	21.9	20.6	26.0	26.2	11.6	16.6	18.4	18.2	33.5	37.2	44.4	44.4
Bolts, Nuts, etc.	16.8	16.1	17.9	17.5	13.0	18.8	16.0	15.6	29.8	34.9	33.9	33.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	17.4	9.2	12.6	12.7	11.1	8.8	9.1	8.9	28.5	18.0	21.7	21.6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	21.2	15.7	29.0	29.5	1.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	22.6	19.9	33.0	33.3
Other Metal Industries	185.2	170.0	22.2	22.6	101.1	145.6	132.2	131.8	286.3	315.6	357.4	358.1
<b>Total, Other Metals</b>	<b>537.5</b>	<b>460.6</b>	<b>625.0</b>	<b>629.8</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>425.7</b>	<b>368.5</b>	<b>369.3</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>886.3</b>	<b>993.5</b>	<b>999.1</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12.3	12.2	13.5	13.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	12.4	12.7	13.7	14.1
Chemicals	88.6	91.6	123.9	126.4	36.2	65.9	64.0	65.0	124.8	157.5	187.9	191.4
Explosives	29.2	78.3	21.6	21.6	7.9	90.4	13.0	12.5	37.1	168.7	34.6	34.1
Paint, Varnish, etc.	20.4	14.2	21.0	21.3	6.5	9.2	8.9	8.9	26.9	23.4	30.0	30.2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc.	60.0	44.1	54.5	55.7	31.7	27.1	27.6	27.6	83.2	75.8	81.6	83.3
<b>Total, Chemicals, etc.</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>438.1</b>	<b>347.8</b>	<b>351.1</b>
<b>Total, Group I Industries</b>	<b>2,539.0</b>	<b>2,850.2</b>	<b>2,942.8</b>	<b>2,963.9</b>	<b>503.8</b>	<b>1,453.6</b>	<b>855.5</b>	<b>857.5</b>	<b>3,042.8</b>	<b>4,303.8</b>	<b>3,798.3</b>	<b>3,821.4</b>
<b>GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES) :—</b>												
Coal Mining	757.5	707.8	728.3	726.2	3.7	9.8	9.4	9.4	761.2	717.6	737.7	735.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	203.2	138.2	211.9	212.4	11.6	28.4	20.1	20.1	214.8	166.6	232.0	232.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service	193.0	129.3	211.4	214.0	12.0	82.0	39.6	41.2	205.0	211.3	251.0	255.2
Other Road Passenger Transport	34.1	13.1	25.7	26.1	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.9	37.1	15.1	28.6	29.0
Goods Transport by Road	141.7	129.8	172.3	171.3	4.9	13.4	10.5	10.4	146.6	143.2	182.8	181.7
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	19.6	18.7	30.3	30.9	2.6	6.8	9.3	9.3	22.2	25.5	39.6	40.2
<b>Total, Group II Industries</b>	<b>1,539.3</b>	<b>1,137.6</b>	<b>1,729.9</b>	<b>1,720.3</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>1,609.8</b>	<b>1,198.7</b>	<b>1,629.7</b>	<b>1,625.2</b>
<b>GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES) :—</b>												
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :</b>												
Grain Milling	28.2	21.6	26.2	26.4	3.9	8.7	7.3	7.1	32.1	30.3	33.5	33.5
Bread, Biscuits, etc.	103.1	69.3	96.4	96.9	77.6	68.0	62.7	63.8	180.7	137.3	159.1	160.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	26.4	13.4	20.7	21.5	55.9	23.9	33.8	33.2	82.3	37.3		



UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 13th OCTOBER, 1947.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 15th September and 13th October, 1947, were as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Men 18 and under 65 years, Boys 14-17 years, Women 18 and under 60 years, Girls 14-17 years, Total. Rows for 15th Sept and 13th Oct.

In addition, there were on the registers at 13th October 15,832† uninsured persons, including 2,581 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 13th October are analysed below:—

Table with 6 columns: Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals), Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks, Unemployed for more than 8 weeks, Total, Temporarily Stopped, Total. Rows for Men, Boys, Women, Girls, and Total.

The total of 258,985 includes 34,399 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 8,374 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces. The changes between 15th September and 13th October, 1947, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Large table showing unemployment data by region (London and South-Eastern, Eastern, Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, East and West Ridings, Northern, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom) with columns for 15th Sept, 13th Oct, and Inc. or Dec. for various categories.

\* See footnote \* in the next column. † See footnote † in the next column.

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 13th October among insured males and females in each Region:—

Table with 7 columns: Region, Number of insured persons registered as unemployed at 13th October, 1947 (Males, Females, Total), Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons (Males, Females, Total).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in the United Kingdom at 13th October, 1947, was 280,328, including 207,513 men and boys and 72,815 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 13th October 16,258† uninsured persons, including 2,721 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Table showing regional analysis of unemployment in the United Kingdom, with columns for Region, Men 18 and under 65 years, Boys 14-17 years, Women 18 and under 60 years, Girls 14-17 years, Total. Includes sub-tables for Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) and Temporarily Stopped.

\* The figures exclude 17,269 insured men and 647 insured women on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

† This figure excludes 1,032 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region on 13th October, 1947, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th September, 1947.

Table showing numbers unemployed in principal towns across various regions (London and South-Eastern, Southern, North-Midland, East and West Ridings, Northern, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom) with columns for Men 18 and under 65 years, Women 18 and under 60 years, Juveniles under 18 years, Total, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals.

\* The figures are exclusive of persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. They include, however, some persons who were not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons were not suitable for the types of vacancies current.

Table showing numbers of insured persons on registers at 13th October, 1947, for various regions and principal towns, with columns for Men 18 and under 65 years, Women 18 and under 60 years, Juveniles under 18 years, Total, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1947.

The Table below shows the average numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in each month of 1947, together with the estimated numbers who were stood off in February and March but did not register.

Table showing numbers unemployed from 1939 to 1947, with columns for Great Britain (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total) and United Kingdom Total, broken down by month.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 13th October.

Table showing composition of statistics for unemployed persons, with columns for Men 18 years and over, Boys 18 years and over, Women 18 years and over, Girls 18 years and over, Total. Includes categories for Insured Unemployed and Uninsured Persons on Registers.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

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

‡ The figures for 1941 and later years are exclusive of men and women classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

§ The figures on line (a) relate to the number of insured persons registered as unemployed, while those on line (b) are the estimated numbers who were stood off from employment but did not register. Figures for line (b) are available for Great Britain only.

|| Including insured and uninsured persons.



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 13th October, 1947, 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 numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and females under 60 years of age. The principal classes of exempted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces; public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be exempted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent

service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded.

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

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* —												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	2,748	565	3,313	14	61	75	2,762	626	3,388	3,811	666	4,477
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	465	200	665	7	18	25	472	218	690	511	219	730
Total, Agriculture	3,213	765	3,978	21	79	100	3,234	844	4,078	4,322	885	5,207
Fishing	940	4	944	84	—	84	1,024	4	1,028	1,062	4	1,066
Mining —												
Coal Mining†	2,008	141	2,149	15	—	15	2,023	141	2,164	2,054	141	2,195
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	44	2	46	—	—	—	44	2	46	45	3	48
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	37	—	37	—	—	—	37	—	37	—	—	37
Stone Quarrying and Mining	385	9	394	10	—	10	395	—	395	—	—	395
Slate Quarrying and Mining	88	2	90	—	—	—	88	2	90	69	9	700
Other Mining and Quarrying	68	47	115	—	—	—	68	47	115	88	2	90
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	119	5	124	6	—	6	125	5	130	47	117	157
Total, Mining†	2,749	206	2,955	31	—	31	2,780	206	2,986	3,177	207	3,384
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products —												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	153	11	164	—	—	—	153	11	164	165	11	176
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete												
Products, Patent Fuel, Stone	495	90	585	2	4	6	497	94	591	524	94	618
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	107	23	130	2	—	2	109	23	132	167	23	190
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	755	124	879	4	4	8	759	128	887	856	128	984
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	663	129	792	17	—	17	680	129	809	743	130	873
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	302	74	376	5	—	5	307	74	381	319	76	395
Glass —												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	294	232	526	1	1	2	295	233	528	297	234	531
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	221	204	425	3	19	22	224	223	447	234	223	457
Total, Glass	515	436	951	4	20	24	519	456	975	531	457	988
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. —												
Chemicals	1,309	1,002	2,311	4	19	23	1,313	1,021	2,334	1,373	1,026	2,399
Explosives	3,396	2,447	5,843	4	23	27	3,400	2,470	5,870	3,414	2,472	5,886
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	340	112	452	—	2	2	340	114	454	347	114	461
Oil, Gluc., S. ap., Ink, Matches, etc.	720	343	1,063	30	9	39	750	352	1,102	768	358	1,126
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	5,765	3,904	9,669	38	53	91	5,803	3,957	9,760	5,902	3,970	9,872
Metal Manufacture —												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	108	31	139	—	—	—	108	31	139	114	32	146
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling												
Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,502	696	2,198	899	49	948	2,401	745	3,146	2,431	745	3,176
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,004	942	1,946	1	29	30	1,005	971	1,976	1,070	974	2,044
Tin Plates	240	159	399	110	2	112	350	161	511	350	161	511
Iron and Steel Tubes	394	136	530	12	—	12	406	136	542	408	138	546
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	237	184	421	124	—	124	361	185	546	364	185	549
Total, Metal Manufacture	3,485	2,148	5,633	1,746	81	1,827	4,631	2,229	6,860	4,737	2,235	6,972
Engineering, etc. —												
General Engineering: Engineers'												
Iron and Steel Founding	10,946	3,346	14,292	29	27	56	10,975	3,373	14,348	11,478	3,417	14,895
Electrical Engineering	1,173	546	1,719	3	2	5	1,176	548	1,724	1,237	554	1,791
Marine Engineering, etc.	1,150	294	1,444	48	3	51	1,198	297	1,495	1,402	297	1,699
Constructional Engineering	1,160	244	1,404	2	2	4	1,162	246	1,408	1,197	248	1,445
Total, Engineering, etc.	14,429	4,430	18,859	82	34	116	14,511	4,464	18,975	15,314	4,516	19,830
Construction and Repair of Vehicles —												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	8,597	1,525	10,122	24	6	30	8,621	1,531	10,152	9,583	1,583	11,166
Carriages, Carts, etc.	258	55	313	—	—	—	258	55	313	276	61	337
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	208	21	229	4	—	4	212	21	233	229	21	250
Total, Vehicles	9,063	1,601	10,664	28	6	34	9,091	1,607	10,698	10,088	1,665	11,753
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,495	748	7,243	293	36	329	6,788	784	7,572	7,748	784	8,532
Other Metal Industries —												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding	535	249	784	2	6	8	537	255	792	581	255	836
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	771	57	828	13	—	13	784	57	841	861	62	923
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc.	1,577	1,395	2,972	3	9	12	1,580	1,404	2,984	1,615	1,413	3,028
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	186	121	307	14	2	16	200	123	323	213	123	336
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	192	228	420	—	—	—	192	228	420	195	228	423
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	125	75	200	—	—	—	125	75	200	128	76	204
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	292	44	336	5	—	5	297	44	341	317	47	364
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	213	112	325	—	—	—	213	112	325	217	117	334
Metal Industries not separately specified												
Total, Other Metals	3,240	1,616	4,856	39	32	71	3,279	1,648	4,927	3,384	1,693	5,077
Total, All Industries	7,131	3,897	11,028	76	49	125	7,207	3,946	11,153	7,511	4,014	11,525

\* Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme but including workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.  
 † The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 13th October who, although their unemployment books bear the coal mining classification, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included in the "grand total" on the next page.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles —												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	567	518	1,085	3	7	10	570	525	1,095	573	527	1,100
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	299	264	563	5	4	9	304	268	572	305	268	573
Total, Cotton	866	782	1,648	8	11	19	874	793	1,667	878	795	1,673
Woolen and Worsted	468	273	741	5	7	12	473	280	753	479	290	769
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	82	79	161	1	2	3	83	81	164	90	83	173
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	130	89	219	1	3	4	131	91	222	134	91	225
Linen	56	80	136	—	—	—	56	80	136	936	549	1,485
Jute	174	108	282	—	—	—	174	108	282	175	108	283
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	117	257	374	1	3	4	118	260	378	149	313	462
Hosiery	97	202	299	128	55	183	225	257	482	226	264	490
Lace	20	12	32	3	1	4	23	13	36	23	13	36
Carpets	53	79	132	17	—	17	70	79	149	74	89	163
Other Textiles	308	296	604	1	12	13	309	308	617	333	380	713
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	406	129	535	116	3	119	522	132	654	693	161	854
Total, Textiles	2,777	2,386	5,163	281	96	377	3,058	2,482	5,540	4,190	3,136	7,326
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur —												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	322	98	420	8	1	9	330	99	429	350	103	453
Leather Goods	138	99	237	3	10	13	141	109	250	147	112	259
Total, Leather	460	197	657	11	11	22	471	208	679	497	215	712
Clothing —												
Tailoring	1,374	1,140	2,514	118	225	343	1,491	1,258	2,749	1,519	1,288	2,807
Dress Making and Millinery	125	399	524	4	10	14	129	409	53			



## PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

### VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistics are compiled at four-weekly intervals showing the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of the period. The figures for the two four-weekly periods ended 1st October and 29th October, 1947, are given in the Table below. Figures for earlier periods were given on page 321 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

	Four weeks ended 1st October, 1947.		Four weeks ended 29th October, 1947.		Total Number of Placings 26 Dec., 1946, to 29 Oct., 1947 (44 weeks).
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	
Men aged 18 and over	135,192	243,922	199,297	246,586	1,460,123
Boys under 18	17,141	57,454	15,644	57,229	197,255
Women aged 18 and over	58,888	198,770	93,184	200,093	559,143
Girls under 18	13,216	80,426	13,225	80,013	156,680
Total	224,437	580,572	321,350	583,921	2,373,201

The total number of placings during the four weeks ended 1st October showed only a slight increase compared with the total for the four weeks ended 3rd September. The total for the four weeks ended 29th October, however, exceeded the figure for the preceding period by 97,000 (males 63,000, females 34,000). The Control of Engagement Order, 1947, came into operation early in the first week of the period ended 29th October. Its main purpose was to require the engagement of men aged 18-50 and women aged 18-40 to be made (save in certain exceptional cases) through the medium of the Employment Exchanges, and an increase in the number of placings by Employment Exchanges was therefore to be expected.

## 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 for the Appointments 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 architecture 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, possession of a University degree, or membership of the appropriate 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 vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, biological 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 13th October, 1947, was 4,633\*; this figure included 3,589 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,044 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 387 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 16th September and 13th October (4 weeks) is shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 16th September	4,829
Vacancies notified during the period	462
Vacancies filled during the period	241†
Vacancies cancelled or withdrawn	471
Vacancies outstanding at 13th October	4,579

#### 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

\* This figure included 332 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 76 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments 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 13th October, 1947, was 32,122\*, consisting of 28,841 men and 3,281 women. Of these, 17,059 men and 564 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 16,962 men and 1,663 women who were in employment, while 11,879 men and 1,618 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 13th October. Of those in employment, 9,862 men and 232 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,197 men and 332 women.

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

Appointments Office.	In Employment.		Unemployed.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	London	4,516	500	4,968
Cambridge	710	51	486	34
Reading	515	47	285	53
Winchester	596	20	503	30
Bristol	1,027	76	620	89
Birmingham	1,770	170	1,052	118
Nottingham	735	57	325	86
Leeds	970	97	471	86
Liverpool	1,093	96	528	56
Manchester	1,627	113	698	89
Newcastle-on-Tyne	691	71	333	76
Edinburgh	1,096	159	662	143
Glasgow	1,103	162	642	111
Cardiff	513	44	306	71
Total*	16,962	1,663	11,879	1,618

During the period 16th September to 13th October there were new registrations by 4,480 men and 958 women, and during the same period the registrations of 5,440 men and 891 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 16th September and 13th October.

#### Analysis of Vacancies, 16th September—13th October.

	Men.†	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 15th September	4,687	1,155
Notified during the period	1,671	465
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period	1,086	398
Vacancies filled during the period‡	786	245
Vacancies unfilled at 13th October	4,486	977

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

### STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1947.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 20th October, 1947, was 828,666 compared with 811,450 at 18th August. The figure for 20th October included 765,992 men, 55,400 women, and 7,274 juveniles; of the total, 503,483 had at some time served in H.M. Forces, while 325,183 had had no such service.

In the Table which follows, the numbers of persons on the register at 20th October, 1947, are analysed according to the nature of their disablement. The classification used in connection with the register has been recommended by the Medical Research Council. For the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914-1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non-Ex-Service.§	Total.
Amputations	19,669	17,667	26,808	64,144
Arthritis and rheumatism	1,408	18,760	11,731	31,899
Congenital malformations	59	614	10,344	11,017
Diseases of digestive system	1,783	43,300	17,885	62,968
Diseases of heart, etc.	5,297	20,296	18,366	43,959
Diseases of the lungs	6,134	36,895	26,170	69,199
Ear defects	3,800	15,093	19,712	38,605
Eye defects	6,458	18,500	29,644	54,602
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	15,829	23,851	12,671	52,351
Injuries and diseases   of lower limb	23,375	55,309	48,939	127,623
Injuries and diseases   of upper limb	24,991	33,636	27,352	85,979
Injuries and diseases   of spine	1,072	9,924	11,777	22,773
Nervous and mental disorders	5,912	38,428	22,492	66,832
Tuberculosis	2,921	21,062	19,315	43,298
Other diseases and disabilities	4,398	27,042	21,977	53,417
Total	123,106	380,377	325,183	828,666

\* Excluding 665 persons registered for overseas employment only. 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 543 filled by ex-Service men and 57 filled by ex-Service women.

§ This column includes a small number of juveniles who had served in H.M. Forces.

|| Except tuberculosis.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 20th October, 1947, was 71,710, of whom 68,480 were males and 3,230 were females. The total included 39,054 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 32,656 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the next Table.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	34,142	224	34,366
Non-Ex-Service	24,558	2,389	26,947
Total	58,700	2,613	61,313
Requiring employment under special conditions:			
Ex-Service	4,653	35	4,688
Non-Ex-Service	5,127	582	5,709
Total	9,780	617	10,397
Grand Total	68,480	3,230	71,710

## COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

### EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in September, 1947, have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 4th October, 1947, was 716,400\*, compared with 718,700 during the four weeks ended 30th August, 1947, and 697,300 during the five weeks ended 28th September, 1946. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 654,800 in September, 1947, 612,300 in August, 1947, and 634,500 in September, 1946; 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 on the colliery books in the various Districts in September, 1947, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with August, 1947, and September, 1946.

District.	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 4th October, 1947.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)† compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 30th August, 1947.	5 weeks ended 28th September, 1946.
Northumberland	41,900	—	+ 1,700
Cumberland	5,700	— 100	+ 5,000
Durham	110,300	— 300	+ 900
South Yorkshire	98,000	— 300	+ 1,100
West Yorkshire	41,200	— 300	+ 1,100
North and South Derbyshire	44,600	— 100	+ 1,500
Notts. and Leicestershire	51,600	+ 300	+ 3,300
Lancashire and Cheshire	50,700	— 200	+ 1,300
North Wales	9,000	— 100	+ 200
North Staffordshire	21,000	— 300	+ 500
Cannock Chase	17,500	— 200	—
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop	5,800	—	— 200
Warwickshire	15,100	— 100	+ 300
South Wales and Mon.	109,300*	— 200	+ 1,300
Forest of Dean, Bristol, and Somerset	7,300	— 100	+ 100
Kent	6,400	—	+ 300
England and Wales	635,400*	— 1,700	+ 17,300
Fife and Clackmannan	20,700	— 100	+ 300
The Lothians	11,800	— 100	+ 400
Lanarkshire, etc.	35,500	— 400	+ 300
Ayrshire, etc.	13,000	—	+ 300
Scotland	81,000	— 600	+ 1,800
Great Britain	716,400*	— 2,300	+ 19,100

It is provisionally estimated that during September about 8,930 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 11,330; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,400. During August there was a net decrease of 1,200.

The average number of shifts‡ worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.74 in September, 1947, 4.59 in August, 1947, and 5.10 in September, 1946. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.05, 4.89 and 5.47, respectively. In comparing these figures it should be borne in mind that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry on 5th May, 1947.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given), and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for September, 1946, and August and September, 1947, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

\* It has recently been discovered that owing to a misunderstanding on the part of certain collieries in South Wales the figure for wage-earners on the colliery books for the 5 weeks ended 4th October may overstate the actual number by some 2,000.

† "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.

### Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism.

	September, 1946.	August, 1947.	September, 1947.
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	11.38	7.59	6.57
Involuntary	8.51	6.46	6.73
All workers:			
Voluntary	9.02	6.03	5.24
Involuntary	7.37	5.48	5.65

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.86 tons in September, 1947, compared with 2.81 tons in August, 1947, and 2.76 tons in September, 1946. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.07 tons in September, 1947.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service show that the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 31st August, 1947, was 101 or 0.2 per thousand of the estimated total labour force, compared with 121 or 0.2 per thousand at 31st July; the corresponding figure for 31st August, 1946, was 401 or 0.8 per thousand of the estimated total labour force. Of the total number of male workers registered at 31st August, 33 were fully employable, compared with 57 at the end of July, 1947, and 189 at the end of August, 1946. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at each of the dates concerned.

### EIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 1st November, 1947, was 55,882, compared with 37,462 at 27th September, 1947. This increase is officially stated to be largely due to the return to the registers, on the termination of the First and Second Employment Periods, 1947, of certain classes of persons residing in rural areas. At 26th October, 1946, the number on the live register was 52,624; this total is directly comparable with the figure for 1st November, 1947.

### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during July, 1947, was 54,904, compared with 46,259 during June, 1947, and 47,690 during July, 1946. Approximately 1,280,000 working days were lost in July, 1947, as a result of unemployment, compared with over 1,384,000 days in the previous month; the corresponding figure for July, 1946, was approximately 1,146,000.

### DENMARK.

At the end of September, 1947, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 7,222 or 1.2 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 582,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 0.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1946. In addition, 10,436 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of September, 1947, and 3,000 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.\*

### SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 865,000 showed that 1.8 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th June, 1947, the same as at the end of the previous month, compared with 2.1 per cent. at 30th June, 1946.

### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of August, 1947, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,136 persons, as compared with 964 at the end of July, 1947, and 1,725 at the end of August, 1946; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 5,856, 6,630 and 7,762, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August, 1947, who were wholly unemployed was 670 or 0.4 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 542 or 0.4 per thousand at the end of July; for August, 1946, the number wholly unemployed was 782.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in August, 1947, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,558,000. This was 1.0 per cent. higher than the figure for July, 1947, and 2.6 per cent. higher than for August, 1946. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in August, 1947, is estimated to have been 2.3 per cent. higher than in July, 1947, and 3.9 per cent. higher than in August, 1946.

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 August, 1947, was approximately 2,121,000, compared with 2,584,000 at the middle of July, 1947, and with 2,060,000 at the middle of August, 1946.



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

## RATES OF WAGES.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £148,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 415,000 workpeople. 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 reported in October were workers in agriculture in Scotland, in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain and the retail grocery and provision, etc., trades in England and Wales, in milk distribution in England and Wales, in the bacon curing industry, and warehouse workers in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry. Other groups of workpeople receiving increased rates of wages included general distributive workers employed by retail co-operative societies in the Metropolitan district, slate quarry workers in North Wales, manual workers employed in the non-trading services of certain local authorities in England and Wales which were previously in the lowest of three wage zones, and shift workers in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales.

For agricultural workers in Scotland the statutory minimum rates of wages were increased by 10s. to 11s. 6d. a week for men, by 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for women, and by varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. General distributive, clerical, etc., workers employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain and in the retail grocery and provision, etc., trades in England and Wales had increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week in London and 7s. or 9s. in the provinces for men, and of 9s., and 5s. or 8s., respectively, for women. In milk distribution in England and Wales the minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 4s. a week for both men and women.

In the bacon curing industry there were increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum rates for men and of 1d. for women. Warehouse workers in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry had increases ranging, for different occupations, from 3s. 7d. to 5s. 3d. a week.

Of the total increase of £148,000, about £62,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £58,500 resulted from Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Regulation Acts and the Wages Councils Acts; about £27,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Scotland	27 Oct.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves, shepherds, stockmen, horse-men, tractor-men, etc.	Increases of 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. a week, according to district and occupation, in minimum weekly rates for men 20 years and over, and of 3s. 9d. to 10s. for younger workers.†
			Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock-women, horsewomen, tractor-women, poultrywomen and dairymaids.	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum weekly rates for women 21 years and over, and of 4s. to 7s. 6d. for younger workers.‡
			Other whole-time workers employed by the week or longer period— Males	Minimum weekly rate fixed at 90s. a week for men 20 years and over, resulting in an increase of 10s. a week for men, with increases of 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 90s. a week, youths and boys 31s. 6d. at 14 years, rising to 76s. 6d. at 19 and under 20.‡
			Females	Minimum weekly rate fixed at 67s. 6d. a week for women 21 years and over, resulting in an increase of 7s. 6d. for women, with increases of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 67s. 6d. a week, girls 31s. 6d. at 14 years, rising to 60s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.‡
Slate Quarrying	North Wales	6 Oct.	Quarryworkers and apprentices.	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in the letting standard, day rate, and minimum wage for pieceworkers, and of proportional amounts, according to length of service, for apprentices. Rates after change, for a 5-day week: letting standard—quarrymen 17s. 3d. a day, labourers 16s. 4d.; day rate—quarrymen 15s. 1d., labourers 14s. 2d.; minimum wage for pieceworkers—quarrymen 14s. 4d., labourers 13s. 5d.; for a 5½-day week: letting standard—15s. 8d., 14s. 10d.; day rate—13s. 8d., 12s. 10d.; minimum wage for pieceworkers—13s., 12s. 2d.; plus in each case a bonus of 4s. 9d. a day for a week of 5 days or 4s. 4d. for a week of 5½ days.

\* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting Government employees, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 66,500 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts. See also pages 368 and 397 of this GAZETTE.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1947.

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 ten completed months of 1947, 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	785,000	347,500
Mining and Quarrying	37,500	26,200
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	80,500	21,500
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	258,000	45,500
Textile	39,000	11,000
Clothing	195,500	48,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	173,000	56,800
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	32,000	17,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	48,000	12,800
Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc.	19,000	8,300
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	152,000	29,000
Transport	458,000	163,500
Public Administration Services	327,000	78,300
Other	585,500	152,700
Total	3,240,000	1,018,700

In the corresponding months of 1946, there were net increases of about £2,600,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 7,300,000 workpeople.

## HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in October resulted in an average reduction of about 2½ hours a week for about 310,000 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople affected were those employed in electricity supply undertakings, in which the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 48 to 44 for shift workers and from 47 to 44 for dayworkers; the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain and the retail grocery and provision, etc., trades in England and Wales, in which the hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates of wages are payable were reduced from 48 to 46; glass container manufacture, in which the normal working week for workers other than shift workers was reduced from 48 or 47 hours to 45 hours; the iron and steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, with a reduction from 48 to 44 hours; wood box, packing case and wooden container making, from 47 to 44 hours; and gelatine and glue manufacture, from 48 to 44 hours.

During the ten completed months of 1947, 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 3½ hours a week for about five million workpeople.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 1d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys, of ½d. or 1½d., according to service, for women on men's work, of 1½d. for other women 21 years and over, and of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for girls, following reduction in normal working week from 48 to 44 hours. Rates after change include: men—day labourers 2s. 0½d. an hour, shift workers, 3-shift system, 2s. 2d., 2-shift system 2s. 1½d., women on men's work, for 1st month 1s. 5½d., thereafter 1s. 7½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women on men's work 21 years and over 1s. 5d.; youths and boys 10d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 10d. at 20 and under 21; girls 10d. to 1s. 3½d. Rates for London area (within a 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) fixed at 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and at ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.*
Brick Making	Southern Counties	Pay day in week commencing 13 Oct.	Workers employed on night shift (except kiln-burners, boiler-fremen, and other workers continuously and regularly employed as shift workers) in the brick and tilemaking industry (other than the Fletton, stock, sand-lime or concrete brick industries).	Increase of 6s. a week (10s. to 16s.) in the additional allowance for night shifts.
Railway Workshops.	Northern Ireland (Belfast and Londonderry).	First pay period following 1 Sept.†	Semi-skilled and unskilled railway shopmen employed by main-line railway companies.	Increase of 10s. a week. Minimum rates after change: Group V—machinists (grade I), grinders, motor lorry drivers, general storekeepers and vicemen (grade I) 96s. a week; Group IV—machinists (grade II), boilermakers' helpers, sm ths' strikers, crane drivers, oil gasmakers, greasemakers, carriage lifters, furnacemen (foundry), stationary enginemen and covermakers 92s.; Group III—other assistants and helpers, machinists (grade III), boilermakers' stores assistants and issuers, pumicers, wagon painters, wagon lifters, vicemen (grade II), cover painters, fettlers (brass and iron), and warehousemen 89s.; Group II—scrap sorters, book attendants, wheelers (coal, coke and ashes), warehouse assistants 86s.; Group I—labourers (lowest class), lavatory attendants, gatemen, watchmen and sweepers-up 84s. 6d.†
Tube Manufacture.	Newport and Landore.	5 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1-16d. a shift (4s. 8-84d. to 4s. 10d.) for men and by 0-58d. (2s. 4-42d. to 2s. 5d.) for youths and boys.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 6 Oct.	Workpeople, other than transport workers.	Existing basic rate of 1s. 10d. an hour for adult male workers maintained, and a compensatory amount of 7s. 4d. (4 hours at 1s. 10d. an hour) added for a full working week of 44 hours, with proportional amounts for females and juveniles, on reduction of normal weekly hours from 48 to 44-8
Cotton Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week commencing 13 Oct.	Warehouse workers in the manufacturing section.	Increases in basic minimum wages of 3s. 7d. a week for general warehousemen and loom sweepers, of 3s. 6d. for tape labourers and wetmen, of 2s. 6d. for clothlookers, and of 1s. 6d. or 1s., according to age, for youths and boys, resulting in total increases, after cost-of-living addition of 45 per cent., of 5s. 3d., 5s. 1d., and 3s. 7d., respectively, for adults, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum wages after change (inclusive of current cost-of-living and flat-rate additions): clothlookers 95s., tape labourers and wetmen 86s. 4d., general warehousemen and loom sweepers 84s. 2d., youths and boys 31s. 10d. at 14 years, rising to 72s. 11d. at 21.‡
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Northern Ireland	1 Oct.	Timeworkers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers other than learners, and for female workers 21 years and over, and of 3s. 6d. for male learners and for female workers under 21 years. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—men employed in operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and power Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 102s., other male workers except learners 90s., women 21 years and over 61s. 3d.‡
			Pieceworkers	Further increase of 5 per cent. on pre-war general minimum piece rates making the total increase 30 per cent.; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basic time rates for male workers (1s. 10d. to 2s.) and of 1d. for female workers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.).‡
Baking	Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch and District.	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 July.**	Men and women 21 years and over.	New minimum wage rates fixed for a 48-hour week as follows: males—foreman confectioner and foreman baker 110s. a week, first hand 105s., single hand 104s., second hand and doughmaker 101s., table hand (confectionery and bread) 99s.; females—forewoman 78s. a week, chargehand 75s., single hand 73s., confectioner 71s.**
Bacon Curing	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week ending in week commencing 13 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (other than transport, clerical and administrative workers and workers engaged solely as enginemen, stokers and maintenance staff).	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 21 and over and of ½d. to 1d. for girls. Minimum rates after change include: charge hands (i.e., men in charge of 4 or more male workers) 2s. 4d. an hour or 107s. 4d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I workers 2s. 2½d. an hour or 102s. 6½d. a week, Grade II 2s. 1½d. a week or 97s. 9d. a week, Grade III 2s. 0½d. an hour or 92s. 11½d. a week; women 21 years and over 1s. 3½d. an hour or 59s. 5d. a week.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Adult timeworkers††	Adoption of a lieu bonus, to be paid to adult male and female workers who are not employed under an approved payment by results scheme, or who have not been offered such a scheme, as follows: adult males 2d. an hour, adult females 1½d. an hour, or, in either case, such less sum as will secure for the worker a total hourly remuneration of not less than the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. or 1½d. an hour, respectively.††
Educational and Allied Woodworking.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Adult timeworkers††	do. do.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Adult timeworkers††	do. do.

\* These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 281 of the August, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

† This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) dated 14th October, 1947, and made retrospective to the date shown. The workers concerned are those employed by the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), L.M.S. Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee) and the Belfast and County Down Railway. See page 396 of this GAZETTE.

‡ This increase was the result of an agreement to stabilize the flat-rate addition until February, 1948, at an amount corresponding to a cost-of-living index figure of 104 per cent. above the figure at July, 1914.

§ The existing piecework rates together with the basis of assessment remain unchanged. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

|| These increases were the result of an award by the chairman of the Joint Conciliation Committee for the industry.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 358 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

\*\* These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal on 31st October, 1947, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. The rates are minimum rates and the award is without prejudice to the continued payment of higher rates where these are already in operation. The parties covered by the award are the Master Bakers and Confectioners' Section of the Bournemouth Chamber of Trade and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. See also page 396 of this GAZETTE.

†† The lieu bonus is not payable to male or female workers whose total hourly remuneration exceeds the appropriate current minimum time rates plus 2d. or 1½d., respectively, nor is it to be reckoned as wages for calculating overtime, payment under an approved payment by results scheme, or payment for holidays.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pianoforte Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	1 Oct.	Adult timeworkers* ..	Adoption of a lieu bonus, to be paid to adult male and female workers who are not employed under an improved payment by results scheme, or who have not been offered such a scheme, as follows: adult males 2d. an hour, adult females 1½d. an hour, or, in either case, such less sum as will secure for the worker a total hourly remuneration of not less than the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. or 1½ an hour, respectively.*
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Making.	England and Wales	First full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1½d., 1½d., or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 1d. or 1½d., according to occupation, for women 21 years and over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for male workers under 21, and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for female workers under 21, following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours. Minimum rates after change include: men—sawyers and machinists, 2s. 5d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nail machinists 2s. 3½d., labourers 2s. 0½d.; women—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nail machinists 1s. 6½d., labourers 1s. 5d.†
Millsawing	Scotland ..	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices.	Increases of 2d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices, following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours. Minimum rate after change for men 2s. 6½d. an hour.‡
Packing Case Making.	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	Beginning of first full pay period following 17 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers, boxmakers and millworkers employed in packing case shops.	Increase of 2d. an hour for journeyman (2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6½d.), following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours.†
Waterworks Undertakings.	England (various districts).	Commencement of first full pay week in Oct.	Manual workers employed on shift work in waterworks undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	National plus rates adopted of 1½d. an hour, additional to the scheduled occupational rates, for shift workers employed regularly or periodically on a 3-cycle rotating shift system, and of ½d. for workers employed on a normal 2-shift system, superseding district plus rates previously in operation.§
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	United Kingdom..	Commencement of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed on day and shift work in electricity supply undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Existing day rates for "A" Zone increased by multiplying the rates per hour by 47 and dividing by 44 (adjusted to the nearest ½d.), to compensate for reduction in weekly working hours from 47 to 44; "B" Zone hourly rates to be ½d. lower than corresponding "A" Zone rates; London (No. 10) District rates to be 4d. higher than "A" Zone rates; shift allowances of 3d. and 1½d. an hour increased to 4d. and 2d., respectively. Day rates after change include: fitters, London District 36d. an hour, "A" Zone 32d., "B" Zone 31.25d.; labourers, 29.75d., 25.75d., 25d.¶
Local Authority Services.	England and Wales (various districts).	Pay day falling in week commencing 6 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Standard rates of workers employed by authorities previously in the lowest of three wage zones raised to the level of zone B rates, involving increases of 3s. a week in most cases. Standard consolidated rates after change for general labourers: Zone "A"—94s. a week or 2s. an hour; Zone "B"—91s. a week or 1s. 11½d. an hour.¶
Manufacture and Repair of Saddlery and Harness by Retailers.	Great Britain ..	Pay day of first full week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases in basic time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1d. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, following reduction in normal working week from 48 to 45 hours. Rates after change include: men—collar makers 2s. 5½d., skilled workers 21 and over employed on saddlery and harness, 2s. 4½d., other adult leather workers 2s. 3½d., women 20 years and over 1s. 5½d.†
Leather Manufacture.	Belfast ..	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Oct.	Hide and skin workers ..	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week (82s. to 90s. 6d.) in minimum rate.**
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing.	Great Britain ..	27 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 18 years or over, and of ½d. to 2d., according to age and occupation, for juveniles; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers and of 1½d. for female workers; following reduction in normal working week from 48 to 45 hours. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 2s. 4d. an hour, with not less than 3 years' experience in bass dressing and fibre dressing 2s. 3d., other men 21 years or over 2s. 0½d.; women 18 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, bass dressing and fibre dressing 1s. 4½d., other women 18 years or over, 1s. 3½d.; piecework basis time rates: male workers 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 6½d., according to occupation; female workers 1s. 6d.††
Milk Distribution.	England and Wales	26 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for male and female workers 21 years or over, of 3s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for those under 18.††
Wholesale Distribution.	Scotland ..	11 Aug.‡‡	General distributive, clerical, etc., workers employed by Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Increases of 4s. a week in war bonus for male and female workers 21 years and over, of 3s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for those under 18. Total war bonus after change: men, youths and boys—32s. 6d. a week at 21 years and over, 24s. at 18 and under 21, 17s. at under 18; women and girls—31s. 6d., 23s. 6d., and 17s., respectively.

\* The lieu bonus is not payable to male or female workers whose total hourly remuneration exceeds the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. or 1½d., respectively, nor is it to be reckoned as wages for calculating overtime, payment under an approved payment by results scheme, or payment for holidays.

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

‡ This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 395 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, and will apply in respect of every hour actually worked on shift, but will not be taken into account in calculating overtime payment. It was also agreed that where better conditions obtain present employees will remain on the better conditions but new entrants will be subjected to the new agreement.

¶ These increases were the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry which also provided for the incorporation of the London (No. 10) District in the National Wages Agreement of 17th January, 1947. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

†† These rates took effect as the result of decisions of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), and apply to those authorities affiliated to the constituent District Joint Industrial Councils. The change does not apply to the Provincial Councils covering London, North Metropolitan area, Middlesex, Northumberland, Durham, North Riding of Yorkshire, or to Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire where wages are governed by another series of agreements. See also pages 146 and 168 of the May, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

\*\* This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 396 of this GAZETTE.

††† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 396 of this GAZETTE.

‡‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 396 of this GAZETTE.

§§ This increase was the result of an agreement between the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and the trade unions concerned, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Retail Drapery, Outfitting, and Footwear Distribution.	Great Britain ..	6 Oct.	Branch shop managers, branch shop manageresses, male and female sales staff, cashiers and clerks and male and female workers in other occupations, excluding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers.	Increases of 10s. (London), 9s. (Provincial A) or 7s. (Provincial B) a week in minimum rates for men, 21 years and over; of 9s., 8s., or 5s. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers with less than 3 employees, London 109s., Provincial A 104s. 6d., Provincial B 100s. 6d., with more than 3 employees, 118s., 113s. 6d., 109s. 6d.; branch shop manageresses with less than 3 employees 93s., 88s. 6d., 83s. 6d., with more than 3 employees 102s., 97s. 6d., 92s. 6d.; shop assistants, cashiers and clerks—London—males 35s. at 15, rising to 98s. at 24 years and over, females 30s. to 72s., Provincial A—males 30s. to 93s. 6d., females 25s. to 67s. 6d., Provincial B—males 26s. to 89s. 6d., females 21s. to 62s. 6d.; other workers—London—males 34s. to 90s., females 29s. to 67s., Provincial A—males 29s. to 85s. 6d., females 24s. to 62s. 6d., Provincial B—males 25s. to 81s. 6d., females 20s. to 57s. 6d.*
Retail Food, etc., Distribution.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 20 Oct.	Branch shop managers, branch shop manageresses, male and female sales staff, cashiers and clerks and male and female workers in other occupations, excluding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers.	Increases of 10s. (London), 9s. (Provincial A) or 7s. (Provincial B) a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over; of 9s., 8s., or 5s. for women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers—London 103s. a week, in shops with weekly trade of under £50, rising to 160s. where the weekly trade is between £740 and £750, Provincial A 99s. to 156s., Provincial B 94s. to 151s.; branch shop manageresses—London 88s. to 145s., Provincial A 84s. to 141s., Provincial B 78s. to 135s.; shop assistants, van salesmen, cashiers, clerks and central warehouse staff—London—males 35s. at 15 years, rising to 96s. at 24, females 30s. to 70s., Provincial A—males 30s. 6d. to 92s., females 25s. 6d. to 66s., Provincial B—males 27s. to 87s., females 22s. to 60s.; other employees—London—males 34s. to 90s., females 29s. to 84s., Provincial A—males 29s. 6d. to 85s. 6d., females 24s. 6d. to 59s. 6d., Provincial B—males 26s. to 81s., females 21s. to 54s.†
Retail Co-operative Societies.	Metropolitan District.	Pay day in week commencing 7 July.‡	Managers and manageresses, distributive and ancillary workers, excluding transport, general office, milk workers and bakery roundsmen.	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in basic rates for male workers 23 years and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 21 and under 23, of 3s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, of 2s. 6d. for those 15 and under 18, of 3s. 6d. for female workers, 18 and over, and of 2s. 6d. for those 15 and under 18. Weekly rates after change, inclusive of current national war bonus, include: shop assistants in all departments (except hairdressers and café workers), males 37s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 110s. at 23, females 37s. 6d. at 15, rising to 82s. 6d. at 23, male warehousemen, packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants and cellarmen 37s. 6d. to 104s. (warehousemen 23 years and over 107s.); female packers, cleaners, lift attendants and warehouse workers 37s. 6d. to 78s.‡
			Milk workers and bakery roundsmen.	Increase of 6s. 6d. a week in basic rates for male workers 21 years and over. Weekly rates after change, inclusive of current national war bonus, include: adult male milk workers—roundsmen, 109s., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 115s., foremen 120s., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and all other male workers 106s. (inside workers 4s. extra); adult females (other than roundswomen) 80s. 6d.; bakery roundsmen 109s. Transport workers engaged wholly or mainly in handling milk receive 3d. an hour extra when employed between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.†
			Clerical workers ..	Increases of 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for male workers and of 2s. 6d. to 4s. for female workers. Weekly rates after change, inclusive of current national war bonus, include: males 37s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 120s. at 26; females 37s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 95s. at 25, skilled calculating machine operators and shorthand typists to be paid 5s. a week above the scale rate for age.‡
			Transport workers ..	Increases of 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle. Weekly rates after change, inclusive of current national war bonus, for adult men include: drivers of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles of carrying capacity up to and including 15 cwt. 107s., 15 cwt. and under 2 tons 110s., 2 tons and under 3 tons 113s., 3 tons and under 4 tons 118s., 4 tons and under 5 tons 119s., 5 tons and under 7 tons 121s., over 7 tons 126s.; two-horse carters 110s., one-horse carters and all other workers 107s.†

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 44 hours (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days).
Glass Container Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first pay period following 7 Oct.	Workpeople other than shiftworkers.	Normal working week reduced from 48 (or 47) to 45 hours.¶
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Making.	England and Wales	First full pay week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.**

\* These rates are contained in an agreement made by the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Joint Industrial Council. The agreement provides that Provincial A rates are to apply to all places in England and Wales with 10,000 or more inhabitants (excluding the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District) and to certain other towns listed in an appendix to the agreement, and that Provincial B rates are to apply to all other places in Eng and Wales. In Scotland, Provincial A rates apply to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Rutherglen and Clydebank, and Provincial B rates to all other places. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† These rates are contained in an agreement made by the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council. The agreement provides that Provincial A rates are to apply to all places with more than 10,000 inhabitants (excluding the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District), and to certain other towns listed in an appendix to the agreement, and that Provincial B rates are to apply to all other places. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

‡ These increases were the result of an agreement between the Metropolitan District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union and the trade unions concerned, and they apply to all retail co-operative societies in the London area affiliated to the Board, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ The increase in the case of milk workers is largely offset by reductions in guaranteed overtime payments and/or commission payments, and in the case of bakery roundsmen the increase is wholly offset by reductions in commission.

¶ This reduction was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 281 of the August, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

|| This reduction was the result of an award of the Industrial Court. The award also provided that the hourly rates of pay for day workers should be increased so as to ensure no loss of earnings. See page 395 of this GAZETTE.

\*\* This reduction was the result of a decision of an independent chairman of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Millsawing	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.*
Packing Case Making.	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen).	First full pay period following 17 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.*
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap.	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 6 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44 (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days).†
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	United Kingdom	Commencement of first full pay period following 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed on day and shift work, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44 for shift workers, and from 47 to 44 for dayworkers.‡
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Distribution.	Great Britain	6 Oct.	Branch shop managers, branch shop manageresses, male and female sales staff, cashiers and clerks and male and female workers in other occupations, excluding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.§
Retail Food, etc., Distribution.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 20 Oct.	Branch shop managers, branch shop manageresses, male and female sales staff, cashiers and clerks and male and female workers in other occupations, excluding craftsmen, productive staff and transport workers.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.§
Manufacture and Repair of Saddlery and Harness by Retailers.	Great Britain	Pay day of first full week in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours.§
Leather Manufacture.	Belfast	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Oct.	Hide and skin workers	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 45 hours.§
Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing.	Great Britain	27 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.

\* This reduction was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 395 of this GAZETTE.

† The weekly rates for transport workers remain unchanged. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

‡ To be worked over 5½ days, unless otherwise determined by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

|| This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

## PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

An estimate is made at the end of each month of the percentage increase in the weekly rates of wages of workpeople in the principal industries and services, including agriculture. These estimates relate to full-time rates of wages in industries, occupations and localities in which changes in the general levels of wage rates are regulated by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. They are based on the recognised rates of wages contained in such agreements, orders, etc., and do not take account of changes in the rates of wages actually paid by employers to their workpeople, as to which comprehensive information is not available. They do not include the effects on the general level of wages of the changes which have occurred since 1939 in the proportion of workpeople employed in different industries, in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed, or in the proportions of workers employed on time-work and piece-work respectively. Moreover, they relate only to the recognised rates for a full week and do not reflect changes in the hours actually worked at different dates, or changes in piece-work earnings due to such factors as the introduction of new machinery, extra exertion on the part of the workers, etc. The percentage increases since

September, 1939, have varied considerably in different industries and in combining these percentages into the general averages shown in the following Table account has been taken of the approximate total pre-war wages bill in the various industries.

Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.	Date.	Estimated Percentage Increase in Weekly Wage Rates since September, 1939.
1946 January	57	1947 January	65
February	57-58	February	65-66
March	58	March	65-66
April	59-60	April	66
May	60-61	May	66-67
June	61	June	66-67
July	63-64	July	67-68
August	63-64	August	69
September	64	September	69
October	64	October	70
November	65		
December	65		

## TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 168. In addition, 7 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 175 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at 73,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 213,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in October, the coal mining industry accounted for 100, involving nearly 46,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 130,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of disputes involving stoppages of work in October:—

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining	4	96	100	45,800	130,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	31	33	10,300	44,000
Transport	...	15	15	8,800	19,000
Other Industries and Services	1	26	27	8,000	20,000
Total, October, 1947	7	168	175	72,900	213,000
Total, September, 1947	10	106	116	85,100	354,000
Total, October, 1946	22	219	241	71,100	290,000

In the 168 stoppages which began during October, 47,000 workers were directly involved, and 25,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 7 stoppages which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during October, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 1,000.

**Duration.**—Of 158 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during October, 73, directly involving 11,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 33, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted two days; 22, directly involving 11,600 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 9,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 11,800 workers, lasted over six days.

**Causes.**—Of the 168 disputes leading to stoppages of work

which began in October, 21, directly involving 8,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 64, directly involving 13,900 workers, on other wage questions; 10, directly involving 900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 27, directly involving 10,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 40, directly involving 4,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 900 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 7,400 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1947 AND 1946.

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 ten months of 1947 and in the corresponding months of 1946:—

Industry Group.	January to October, 1947.			January to October, 1946.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing	3	2,600	13,000	3	8,800	69,000
Coal Mining	903	289,200†	877,000	1,160	197,900†	392,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	12	700	3,000	8	600	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	22	4,900	8,000	28	2,200	19,000
Engineering	63	19,100	107,000	158	98,600	533,000
Shipbuilding	102	63,400	306,000	93	16,100	185,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal	83	14,300	39,000	156	37,000	299,000
Textile	18	3,600	11,000	33	6,500	42,000
Clothing	17	2,700	11,000	33	14,900	103,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	19	3,400	15,000	17	7,900	51,000
Workshop, Furniture, etc.	16	1,500	7,000	15	900	6,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	5	1,200	9,000	7	3,400	4,000
Building	30	4,500	22,000	60	5,800	15,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	3	400	1,000	10	4,800	18,000
Transport	88	123,300	581,000	91	50,700	134,000
Public Administration Services	10	3,400	51,000	6	1,300	8,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc.	21	20,900	73,000	18	10,300	67,000
All other Industries	33	9,800	42,000	30	7,100	28,000
Total	1,448	565,900†	2,176,000	1,926	474,800†	1,974,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Oncoast and other colliery workers—Scotland.	6,000	23,500	20 Oct.§	31 Oct.§	Protest against alleged delay in negotiations for increased wages for oncoast workers.	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Colliery workers—Abertillery (one colliery).	760	..	24 Oct.	29 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with a deduction of bonus.	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials pending investigation of grievances.
Colliery workers—Monmouthshire	4,560	..	27 Oct.	29 Oct.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in electrical engineering—Hebburn-on-Tyne (one firm).	4,920	..	8 Oct.	15 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations on a claim for an incentive bonus for timeworkers.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials, to permit of resumption of negotiations.
TRANSPORT:— Corporation omnibus drivers and conductors—Coventry.	1,000	..	1 Oct.	9 Oct.	Refusal to accept proposed revisions in working conditions and wages in connection with a plan for the staggering of hours at industrial establishments.	Work resumed on old terms, pending further negotiation.
Cold storage workers—London.	450	..	14 Oct.	20 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with a system of payment-by-results.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Port transport workers—River Thames from Tower Bridge to Brentford.	2,540	..	20 Oct.	20 Oct.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	
RUBBER INDUSTRY:— Workers engaged on rubber production—Barkings, Essex (one firm).	750	..	1 Oct.	11 Oct.	Refusal of management to make membership of a trade union a condition of employment.	Work resumed on the understanding that the question would be the subject of further discussion.

\* 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 recent information.

† Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1947 was approximately 190,000 and in the corresponding period in 1946 was approximately 120,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 440,000 and 365,000 respectively.

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

§ Only about 4,500 workers were involved at first and after 24th October there was a resumption of work at most of the collieries affected.



## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 14th OCTOBER, 1947  
(PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS = 100).

## All Items 101: Food 101.

The index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, as compared with 17th June, 1947, in the cost of purchasing the things which were recorded as having been bought, and in the amounts in which they were bought, in 1937-38. The relative changes in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights" representing the proportions in which they entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of changes in prices between that date and mid-June, 1947.\*

The following Table shows the indices at 14th October for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in calculating the "all items" index:—

GROUP.	INDEX FIGURES FOR 14th OCTOBER, 1947.		WEIGHTS.
	Index	Weight	
I. Food .. .. .	100.6	348	
II. Rent and rates .. .. .	100.1	88	
III. Clothing .. .. .	101.6	97	
IV. Fuel and light .. .. .	106.1	65	
V. Household durable goods .. .. .	103.1	71	
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	105.4	35	
VII. Services .. .. .	102.1	79	
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. .. .	100.0	217	
All items .. .. .	101.3†	1,000	

The figures given above are shown in the form in which they are used in the procedure adopted for calculating the index for all the groups combined, i.e., to the nearest first place of decimals. The decimals are shown only in order that, if desired, calculations may be made of the effect of combining particular groups and excluding others.† The information available as to price changes, however, is such that no precise significance can be attributed to the decimals, and for any other purpose, therefore, the figures should be used to the nearest whole number.

On the above basis, the "all items" index at 14th October was 101, the same figure as at 16th September, the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, being taken as 100.

In the food group, there was a rise in the index figure as compared with the previous month, mainly due to a seasonal rise in the retail prices of tomatoes and some kinds of other fresh vegetables. There were also increases in the retail prices of apples, of some kinds of fish, and, in some areas in Scotland, in the price of milk. The average price of carrots was a little lower than a month earlier. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 16th September and 14th October. For food as a whole, there was a rise of about 1 per cent. in the average level of prices during the month, and, to the nearest whole number, the index for 14th October was 101, compared with 100 at 16th September.

In the clothing group, there were increases in the prices of woollen material and knitting wool and of some made-up garments. As a result, the index figure for clothing prices as a whole rose slightly during the month, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 102 at 14th October, compared with 101 at 16th September.

As regards the fuel and light group, as a result of higher rail charges, there were increases between 16th September and 14th October in the prices for coal. The increases varied as between different areas and averaged about 3 per cent. There were also some increases in the prices of coke and in the charges for gas and for electricity in some areas. For this group, taken as a whole, prices were rather more than 2 per cent. higher than at 16th September, and the index at 14th October, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 106, compared with 104 a month earlier.

Among articles included in the group of household durable goods, the main changes during the month were increases in the average prices of electric and gas fires and some other appliances. There were also further increases in the average prices of sheets and towels. For the group as a whole, there was a slight rise in the average level of prices as compared with 16th September, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 14th October was 103, compared with 102 at 16th September.

In the group covering miscellaneous goods, there were further small increases between 16th September and 14th October in the average retail prices of household soap, but for the group as a whole the index figure at 14th October was 105, the same figure as at 16th September.

In the services group, there were substantial increases in railway fares which came into operation on 1st October. For the group as a whole, the index at 14th October, to the nearest whole number, was 102, compared with 100 at 16th September.

In the remaining expenditure groups, viz., rent and rates, and drink and tobacco, there were no appreciable movements between

\* A brief description of the scope and method of calculating the new index is given on page 255 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947.  
† Taken as equivalent to 101 (see paragraph following the Table).  
‡ 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.

16th September and 14th October, and the index figure for each of these groups at 14th October was 100.

The price comparisons utilised in the compilation of these index figures relate to the same quantities of goods at each date, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, price comparisons are made in respect of goods of approximately similar quality at each date.

## SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

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

Date.	Food Index.	All items Index.
17th June .. .. .	100	100
15th July .. .. .	101	101
12th August .. .. .	99	100
16th September .. .. .	100	101
14th October .. .. .	101	101

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

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 (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
<b>EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:</b>					
Belgium (1936-1938 = 100)					
Food	Aug.	320	+ 17	217	211
Bulgaria (1939 = 100)					
All Items	Aug.	631.0	— 14.0	531.0†	531†
Food	"	818.6	— 28.7	718.6†	719†
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939 = 100)					
All Items	Aug.	282.8	— 3.7	182.8†	183†
Food	"	285.9	— 10.2	185.9†	186†
Finland (Aug., 1938-1939 = 100)					
All Items	Sept.	617†	+ 10	517†	517†
Food	"	741†	+ 4	641†	641†
Hungary (Budapest) (1-23 Sept., 1946 = 100)					
All Items	Aug.	111.9	— 1.2	11.9†	12†
Food	"	121.7	+ 0.3	21.7†	22†
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-Mar., 1939 = 100)					
All Items	Sept. (1st)	312	Nil	211†	209†
Food	"	356	Nil	255†	252†
Netherlands (Medium and Small Towns) (1938-1939 = 100)					
All Items	July	200	— 3	100†	100†
Food	"	217	+ 2	117†	117†
Norway (1938 = 100)					
All Items	Aug. (15th)	157.3	— 1.2	56.5	56
Food	"	155.8	+ 1.5	54.9	54
Portugal (Lisbon) (July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100)					
All Items*	Aug.	200.4	— 2.9	101.7	103
Food	"	207.8	— 3.4	109.4	111
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES:</b>					
Canada (1935-39 = 100)					
All Items	Sept.	139.4	+ 2.8	38.6†	38†
Food	"	165.3	+ 4.7	65.9†	66†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942 = 100)					
All Items	July	139	— 2	§	§
Food	"	127	— 2		
India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100)					
All Items	Aug.	284	+ 10	179	170
Food	"	355	+ 19	243	217
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939 = 100)					
All Items	Aug.	198.65	+ 2.03	98.65	99
Food	"	179.55	+ 1.01	79.55	80
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939 = 100)					
All Items	Aug.	133	Nil	33	33
Food	"	137	— 3	37	37

\* 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, house-rent and certain other household articles only).

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Finland, average of August, 1938, to July, 1939; Hungary, average of 1st-23rd September, 1946; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Netherlands, average of 1938 and 1939; Canada, beginning of September, 1939.

‡ Figures supplied by Labour Attaché, British Legation in Helsinki.

§ Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939 = 100), the "all-items" figure for July, 1947, was 255, a decrease of 4 points compared with the previous month and an increase of 154 points or 152 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

|| Not stated.

## 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 October was 157, compared with 153 in September, 1947, and 141 in October, 1946. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 8 fatal accidents were reported in October, 1947, compared with 12 in September, 1947, and 12 in October, 1946. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below.

MINES AND QUARRIES.*	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Electrical Stations .. 2
Underground .. .. .	Other Industries .. .. .
Surface .. .. .	
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Quarries .. .. .	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
	ACT, 1937.
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 46	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	and Ships .. .. .
	Building Operations .. 25
	Works of Engineering
	Construction .. .. .
	Warehouses .. .. .
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 95
	RAILWAY SERVICE.
	Brakesmen, Goods Guards
	Engine Drivers, Motor-
	men .. .. .
	Firemen .. .. .
	Guards (Passenger) .. .. .
	Labourers .. .. .
	Mechanics .. .. .
	Permanent Way Men .. 5
	Porters .. .. .
	Shunters .. .. .
	Other Grades .. .. .
	Contractors' Servants .. 1
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 16
	SEAMEN.
	Trading Vessels .. .. .
	Fishing Vessels .. .. .
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 8
	TOTAL (including Seamen) 165

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>	
Operatives engaged in:	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Smelting of Metals .. 1	(SKIN CANCER).
Plumbing and Soldering .. 1	Pitch .. .. .
Shipbreaking .. .. .	Tar .. .. .
Printing .. .. .	Paraffin .. .. .
Other Contact with	Oil .. .. .
Molten Lead .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. .
White and Red Lead	
Works .. .. .	
Pottery .. .. .	
Vitreous Enamelling .. .. .	
Electric Accumulator	
Works .. .. .	
Paint and Colour Works	
Shipbuilding .. .. .	
Other Industries .. .. .	
Painting of Buildings .. 1	
TOTAL .. .. .	
	<b>OTHER POISONING.</b>
Aniline .. .. .	
TOTAL .. .. .	
	<b>II. Deaths.</b>
	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
	(SKIN CANCER).
	Oil .. .. .
	TOTAL .. .. .
	TOTAL Deaths .. 2

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st November, 1947, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 27th September, 1947, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd November, 1946.  
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

## 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 last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 356). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 22nd September, 1947.

The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 2,225, and in all 15,919 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes 13,902 males and 2,017 females, and of the total 3,835 were disabled persons. Over 3,400 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

## Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 22nd September, 1947.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied .. .. .	1,217	324	1,541
Disabled .. .. .	612	73	685
Total .. .. .	1,829	397	2,226
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	7,817	204	8,021
Disabled .. .. .	2,159	20	2,179
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	2,008	1,396	3,404
Disabled .. .. .	557	240	797
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	569	90	659
Disabled .. .. .	501	20	521
Residential (Disabled) Centres ..	291	47	338
Total .. .. .	13,902	2,017	15,919
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied .. .. .	2,821	161	2,982
Disabled .. .. .	410	19	459
Total .. .. .	3,261	180	3,441

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 22nd September, 1947, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 53,68, of whom 49,441 were males and 3,627 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 October, 1947, and are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Up to the end of October, 137,158 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme. Awards had been made in 87,409 cases; in addition over 3,700 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case.

The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during October, 1947, and (b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme up to 31st October, 1947.

	October, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to end of October, 1947.
Number of applications for assistance made	5,951	137,158
Number of awards made by—		
Ministry of Labour and National Service	1,037	27,410
Ministry of Education .. .. .	3,576	48,672
Other award-making Departments ..	621	11,327
Total awards	5,234	87,409
Number of applications rejected .. .. .	887	21,475
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	602	11,708
Cases under consideration at end of period	—	16,566*

## BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

## MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The figures given below show the progress made under the Business Training Scheme up to 11th October, and are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

The number of persons who, at 11th October, 1947, had already completed a General Business Course was 5,765. Of this number, 4,055 had proceeded to Specialised Business Courses, while a further 226 were under submission to such Courses. At 11th

\* This figure includes over 3,700 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.



October, 758 persons had been allocated to, or were attending, a General Business Course.

Statistics relating to the progress of the Business Training Scheme (a) during the four weeks ended 11th October, 1947, and (b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme to 11th October are given in the following Table :-

	Four weeks ended 11th October, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to 11th October, 1947.
Number who have completed a General Business Course .. .. .	34	5,765
Number placed in Specialised Business Courses .. .. .	122	4,055
Number placed in business training vacancies .. .. .	2	189
Number placed in employment* .. .. .	75	1,290

## RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

### STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1947.

During September, 1947, the number of men and women reported as released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 43,190. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of September, 1947, was 4,753,240.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during September, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 30th September, 1947, 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 Services.

Service.	September, 1947.			Total.
	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	
Men.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	6,420	130	1,030	7,580
Army .. .. .	22,960	1,030	1,850	25,840
Royal Air Force .. .. .	3,760	450	1,540	5,750
Total .. .. .	33,140	1,610	4,420	39,170
Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	260	—	60	320
Army .. .. .	2,030	—	300	2,330
Royal Air Force .. .. .	1,170	10	190	1,370
Total .. .. .	3,460	10	550	4,020
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	6,680	130	1,090	7,900
Army .. .. .	24,990	1,030	2,150	28,170
Royal Air Force .. .. .	4,930	460	1,730	7,120
Total .. .. .	36,600	1,620	4,970	43,190
18th June, 1945, to 30th September, 1947.				
Men.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	638,740	21,190	49,350	709,280†
Army .. .. .	2,297,400	205,530	195,850	2,698,780
Royal Air Force .. .. .	791,410	56,340	56,860	904,610
Total .. .. .	3,727,550	283,060	302,060	4,312,670
Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	71,370	310	5,770	77,450
Army .. .. .	186,450	2,880	20,840	210,170
Royal Air Force .. .. .	135,890	980	16,080	152,950
Total .. .. .	393,710	4,170	42,690	440,570
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	710,110	21,500	55,120	786,730†
Army .. .. .	2,483,850	208,410	216,690	2,908,950
Royal Air Force .. .. .	927,300	57,320	72,940	1,057,560
Total .. .. .	4,121,260	287,230‡	344,750	4,753,240

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

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	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 .. .. .	693,000	709,280†	+16,280	77,600	77,450	-150
Army .. .. .	2,694,200	2,698,780	+4,580	214,900	210,170	-4,730
Royal Air Force .. .. .	902,850	904,610	+1,760	153,290	152,950	-340
Total .. .. .	4,290,050	4,312,670	+22,620	445,790	440,570	-5,220

\* This category includes persons who returned to their former employment after completing a General Business Course.

† These figures include an estimate of 1,800 men whose release had been effected at 30th September, 1947, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.

‡ Individual specialist releases numbered 17,917 men and 577 women.

## REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT.

### ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee appointed under the Act to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1947 was 328; the total number of cases decided up to 30th September, 1947, was 6,270.

Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the September quarter of 1947, and (b) in the whole period up to 30th September, 1947. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE.)

	September Quarter, 1947.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant .. .. .	49	1,238
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. .. .	47	540
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. .. .	72	1,359
Total of orders made .. .. .	168	3,137
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned .. .. .	160	3,133
Total of cases decided .. .. .	328	6,270

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th September, 1947, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 789 appeals. In 456 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 333 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 30th September, 1947, was 33, of which 21 were determined in favour of the applicant. Seven cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in six of which the determination of the Reinstatement Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

## SHIPBUILDING : 3rd QUARTER, 1947.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th September, 1947, the number of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September was 483, with a gross tonnage of 2,112,669 tons, compared with 461 vessels of 2,062,949 tons gross at the end of June, 1947, and 464 vessels of 1,874,878 tons gross at the end of September, 1946. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of September, 1947, was the highest recorded since March, 1922. It was pointed out, however, that the continued increase in the tonnage under construction was necessarily influenced by the delays which present circumstances were imposing upon the completion of ships and the consequent prolongation of the time required for their building. The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale, which had increased progressively since the end of March, 1946, rose to 628,000 tons at the end of September, 1947, representing 29.7 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country. The total tonnage under construction in the world (apart from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Germany and Japan, for which countries no figures were available) amounted at the end of September to 3,968,893 tons gross, of which 53.2 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Ireland.

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Ireland during the third quarter of 1947 were 29 steamers of 110,415 tons, 48 motorships of 161,777 tons, and 20 sail and barges of 3,570 tons, making a total of 97 vessels of 275,762 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 41 steamers of 147,705 tons, 45 motorships of 152,349 tons, and 12 sail and barges of 2,155 tons, making a total of 98 vessels of 302,209 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude vessels that were being built at merchant shipbuilding yards to the order of the Admiralty solely for naval purposes, but include certain vessels of merchant type (e.g., tugs, oil tankers, etc.) but intended for naval service.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937—SAFE SYSTEM OF WORKING.

The workman was employed by contractors engaged on repair work at a factory which had been damaged by enemy action. These repairs required the use of corrugated iron sheets which were difficult to obtain. It was noticed, however, that some sheets had been used to make a black-out beneath a skylight more effective, and it was decided to obtain and make use of these sheets. They were supported by some timber which appeared unsafe to bear any weight and gave way when the workman tried to remove the sheets. He received severe injuries and brought an action for damages against his employers and also the occupiers of the factory.

Mr. Justice Denning held that the contractors were liable at common law in that they had not provided a safe system of working, but that the occupiers were not so liable in that their invitation to the workman only extended to those parts of the premises he would normally be expected to use.

He further held that the occupiers were liable for a breach of Section 26 of the Factories Act, 1937, which requires safe means of access to be provided to every place at which any person has at any time to work. Section 107 of the Act applies certain parts only of the Act to building operations, excluding Section 26. Since the work in question, however, was carried on in a factory, the whole of the Act applied.

He further held that the contractors, being responsible for the accident, should give the occupiers a complete indemnity in respect of the damages awarded.—*Whitby v. Burt, Boulton & Hayward Ltd. and Another.* King's Bench Division, 9th July, 1947.

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

### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During October, 1947, the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2110 and 2112 to 2116. Four of these are summarised below.

**Award No. 2112 (7th October).—Parties:** The National Joint Council for the Glass Container Industry—Workpeople's Side and Employers' Side. **Claim:** For reduction of the normal working week without loss of earnings but with consequential adjustment of overtime conditions; for increased weekend allowances; and for two weeks' annual holiday with pay. **Award:** The Court awarded that the working week should be reduced to 45 hours for day workers (not engaged on shift work), with an increase in the hourly rate of pay to ensure no loss of earnings; that the hourly rate of pay for shift workers should be increased to maintain existing differentials; and that overtime allowances should be paid to all workers for all hours worked over 45 in any week. The Court found against the remainder of the claim and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2114 (22nd October).—Parties:** The National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Pilot Officers' Panel)—Employees' Side and Employers' Side. **Claim:** The Court were asked to determine the salary and pensions structure for pilots. **Award:** The Court awarded that the salary structure should provide for five ranks or grades of officers, whose scales of annual salary (exclusive of nominal pension contributions) and annual increments should be :-

Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
£ 600	£25	£ 700
£ 750	£25	£ 900
£1,000	£45	£1,180
£1,200	£50	£1,480
£1,500	£50	£1,650

The Court further awarded that the employing Corporations should establish a Joint Pension and Insurance Scheme to provide, *inter alia*, a pension of £350 a year at 40 years of age, rising to £650 at 50 years of age, for pilots entering their service up to 30 years of age. The award also dealt with daily overseas allowance, daily travelling allowance, and North Atlantic pay.

**Award No. 2115 (24th October).—Parties:** The Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments—Trade Union Side and Official Side. **Claim:** That non-skilled grades employed in Royal Naval Colleges and Training Establishments should be conditioned to a 44-hour week, with industrial overtime payments for hours in excess thereof. **Award:** The Court awarded that those non-skilled grades who work "all the year round" should be conditioned to a 5½-day week of 44 hours, and the remainder to a 6-day week of 48 hours; and that hours worked in excess of the normal week in each case should be paid for at industrial overtime rates.

**Award No. 2116 (31st October).—Parties:** The Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the London County Council. **Claim:** That "dirty money" should be paid to workers in accordance with the past practice of the Council, as provided for in the Rule made on 12th July, 1934, and that such retrospective pay as was due to certain workers should be granted. **Award:** At the suggestion of the Court, further discussions took place between the parties after the hearing of the case had begun, and agreement was reached on all the matters except one, *viz.*, the payment of "dirty money" in respect of work on centrifugal pumps at the Council's sewage outfall works and sewage pumping stations. After hearing the evidence and submissions of the parties on the

matter, the Court awarded that "dirty money" should be paid when, on the opening up of the pumps, it was necessary to remove solid matter therefrom, and that such payment should be in accordance with the provisions of the Rule made on 12th July, 1934.

## SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During October, 1947, two awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both the awards related to individual undertakings.

In addition, a Single Arbitrator was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with a difference between the Macclesfield Silk Trade Employers' Association and the Macclesfield Hand Loom Weavers' Association. After an adjournment of the hearing the parties were able to reach agreement on the matter in dispute.

## COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between the Savoy Hotel Ltd. and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment, and to report. The members of the Court are Sir John Forster, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. Espley, O.B.E., M.P.S., and Mr. C. N. Gallie.

## ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACT, 1938.

### INDUSTRIAL COURT ORDER.

During October, 1947, an Order, summarised below, was issued by the Industrial Court under Part II of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938.

**Order No. 2111 (1st October).—Parties:** The Transport and General Workers' Union and Messrs. A. & R. Brownlie. **Application:** The Union represented to the Minister of Labour and National Service that the remuneration of certain motor lorry drivers employed by the firm was unfair, and made application for the question to be referred for settlement under Part II of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938. The matter in dispute, not having been otherwise disposed of, was referred by the Minister to the Industrial Court for settlement in accordance with Section 4(4) of the Act. **Order:** After hearing the parties, the Court found that the remuneration of one driver was unfair as regards his weekly rate of wages, hours of labour, payment for overtime and holidays, and the Court fixed statutory remuneration as follows :-

- 94s. for a week of 44 hours excluding meal times, subject to the provisions of the current Road Haulage Wages Order as to vehicles loaded or unloaded in higher graded places;
- overtime at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first eight hours after 44 have been worked; time-and-a-half for all time worked thereafter;
- double time rate for all time worked on Sundays;
- customary holidays, annual holidays and holiday remuneration in accordance with the provisions of the current Road Haulage Wages Order.

The Court directed that the statutory remuneration should be deemed to be in force as between the employer and the worker concerned as from 18th July, 1947.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During October, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eighteen awards,\* Nos. 1000-1017. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1004 (8th October).—Parties:** Members of the Scottish Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Wood Cutting Machinists in their employment. **Claim:** For a reduction of the working week from 47 to 44 hours without reduction in the weekly earnings. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

**Award No. 1007 (17th October).—Parties:** Members of the Scottish Employers' National Federation of Packing Case Makers, and members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Boxmakers, Sawyers and Mill Workers in their employment. **Claim:** For a reduction of the working week from 47 to 40 hours without loss of wages as paid for 47 hours. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the normal working hours of the workers covered by the claim should be reduced from 47 to 44 a week without loss of pay.

**Award No. 1011 (27th October).—Parties:** Firms in membership of the Skinners' Association of Scotland, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 397.



Trades, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim*: That the reduced working week of 45 hours should be completed in five days, viz., Monday to Friday. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

*Award No. 1012 (31st October).—Parties*: Members of the Entertainments Protection Association Ltd., and members of the Musicians' Union employed at certain London suburban theatres. *Claim*: For the observance by the employers concerned of certain specified rates of wages and conditions of employment. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim as stated, but awarded that the weekly rates of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be not less than those set out below.

	£	s.	d.
Leader and First Trumpet	6	12	6
Repetiteur	6	5	6
Doubling Instruments and Drummer	7	12	6
Rank and File	6	2	6

*Award No. 1017 (31st October).—Parties*: Members of the Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch and District Master Bakers and Confectioners' Section of the Chamber of Trade, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers in their employment. *Claim*: For the establishment of a district agreement covering certain specified rates of wages and conditions of employment. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim as stated, but awarded that the employers concerned should, as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 24th July, 1947, pay the adult male and female workers concerned at not less than the following rates for a week of 48 hours:—

Males (21 years of age and over):		
Foreman Confectioner	.. .. .	110s.
Foreman Baker	.. .. .	110s.
First Hand	.. .. .	105s.
Single Hand	.. .. .	104s.
Second Hand	.. .. .	101s.
Doughmaker	.. .. .	101s.
Table Hand (Confectionery and Bread)	.. .. .	99s.
Females (21 years of age and over):		
Forewoman	.. .. .	78s.
Charge Hand	.. .. .	75s.
Single Hand	.. .. .	73s.
Confectioner	.. .. .	71s.

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

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued twelve awards, Nos. 649 to 6.0. Three of these awards are summarised below.

*Award No. 649 (25th September).—Parties*: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board. *Claim*: Application on behalf of Inspectors for a rate of £6 10s. a week on appointment, rising to £8 a week after three years' service as such, together with certain improvements in working conditions. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 656 (13th October).—Parties*: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Registered Hide Markets Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: That the rates of wages and working hours be brought into line with those set out in the Schedule of the Joint Industrial Council for the Hide and Skin Market Trade in England and Wales. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rate of wages should be increased by 8s. 6d. a week. They found that the remaining part of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

*Award No. 657 (14th October).—Parties*: The Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company (Northern Counties Committee), and the Belfast and County Down Railway, on the one hand; and semi-skilled and unskilled shopmen employed by the companies, on the other. *Claim*: For (1) reduction in weekly working hours from 47 to 44; (2) payment of certain specified rates of wages as applicable to similar grades in Great Britain; (3) twelve days' holiday with pay and payment for August Bank Holiday in addition to the six days already granted; and (4) a guaranteed full day's work if the men report for duty, and a guaranteed week if they report on each of the working days in the week. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the second part of the claim as set out above, but awarded an increase of 10s. a week on the existing rates of wages, with effect from 1st September, 1947. As regards the third and fourth parts of the claim, the Tribunal referred these matters back to the parties for consideration. The claim for reduced working hours was by consent withdrawn.

#### WAGES COUNCIL ACT, 1945.

##### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During October, 1947, notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Council:—

*Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).*—Proposal R.B.S. (28), dated 24th October, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates 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.

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During October, 1947, 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 Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (No. 2) Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2132 (BK)33), dated 6th October, and effective from 27th October, 1947.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

*The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2131 (M.D.52), dated 6th October, and effective from 26th October, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates and overtime rates.—See page 388.

*The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2142 (H.B.30), dated 7th October, and effective from 27th October, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 388.

*The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2143 (H.B.31), dated 7th October, and effective from 27th October, 1947.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

*The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2216 (O.38), dated 17th October, and effective from 3rd November, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for workers (other than homeworkers).

*The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2272 (Y.40), dated 24th October, and effective from 12th November, 1947.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

*The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2273 (Y.41), dated 24th October, and effective from 12th November, 1947.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

*The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2285 (H.M.36), dated 28th October, and effective from 14th November, 1947.—This Order provides that workers employed on certain operations in the felt hat (wool) branch of the trade should qualify for the highest wage rates; it also includes special provisions in respect of (a) workers whose employment was interrupted by war service and (b) trainees under the Government Vocational Training Scheme.

*The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2310 (M.64), dated 31st October, and effective from 21st November, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates and overtime rates.

*The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2311 (M.65), dated 31st October, and effective from 21st November, 1947.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than outworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

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

##### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During October, 1947, notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

*General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.23), dated 10th October, 1947; relating to the reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 47 to 44.

*Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.F. (N.26), dated 31st October, 1947; 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 trade, and to the reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 48 to 45.

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 October, 1947, no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 397.

#### AGRICULTURAL WAGES REGULATION ACTS.

##### ORDERS RELATING TO WAGES AND HOURS.

Orders (Order No. 12 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11, and Order No. 13 of District No. 10) were made by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Acts, 1937 to 1947, and the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. The Orders, which came into force on 27th October, 1947, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, and revise the values assigned in some districts to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. Summaries of the principal provisions of the Orders are given on pages 368 and 386 of this GAZETTE.

##### STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service (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 Rules and Orders*. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

*The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2131), dated 6th October, 1947; *The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (No. 2) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2132), dated 6th October, 1947; *The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2142); price 2d. net (3d. post free), dated 7th October, 1947; *The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2143); price 3d. net (4d. post free), dated 7th October, 1947; *The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2216); price 2d. net (3d. post free), dated 17th October, 1947; *The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2272); price 2d. net (3d. post free), dated 24th October, 1947; *The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2273); price 2d. net (3d. post free), dated 24th October, 1947; *The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2285) dated 28th October, 1947; *The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2310); price 3d. net (4d. post free), dated 31st October, 1947; and *The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2311); price 2d. net (3d. post free), dated 31st October, 1947.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 396.

*The Pottery (Health) Special Regulations, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2161) dated 7th October, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 372.

*The Wages Council (Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades, Great Britain) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2132); price 2d. net (3d. post free), and *The Wages Council (Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades, Scotland) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2313/S.85); price 2d. net (3d. post free).

\* See footnote \* in next column.

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free), both dated 29th October, 1947, and made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 369.

*The Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) (Amendment) Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2341), dated 3rd November, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 370.

*The Registration for Employment Order, 1947* (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2409; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 11th November, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 370.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\*

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

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.—*Report on an Enquiry under Section 2(1)(a) of the Catering Wages Act into Employment Agencies serving the Catering Industry*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 369.

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TRUCK ACTS.—*Memorandum on the Truck Acts*. May, 1947. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 371.

WAGES COUNCILS.—*Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Food Trades*. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 369.

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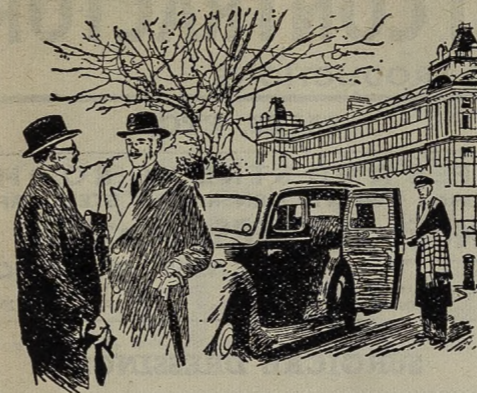
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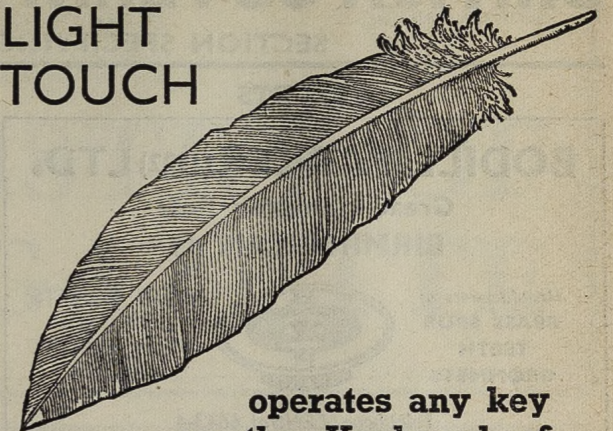
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