



# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>Summary of Principal Statistics</b> .. .. .	141	<b>Employment and Unemployment, etc. :</b>	
<b>Special Articles :</b>		Employment in Great Britain in March :	
Man-Power Trends in Great Britain, 1946-1951 .. .. .	142	General Summary .. .. .	156
Recent Collective Agreements : Coal Mining ; Papermaking and Board-making ; Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services .. .. .	143	Numbers Employed : Industrial Analysis .. .. .	157
Wages Councils Act, 1945 : Proposed Wages Councils for the Retail Distributive Trades and Hairdressing .. .. .	146	Unemployment among Insured Persons at 14th April, 1947 :	
Furniture Manufacturing Industry : Abolition of Wages Council .. .. .	146	Summary for Great Britain .. .. .	159
Decasualisation of Dock Labour : Inquiry regarding Draft Permanent Scheme .. .. .	147	Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom : Regional Analysis .. .. .	159
The Coal Shortage : Government Plans .. .. .	147	Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns .. .. .	160
Employment of Foreign Labour : Recruitment of Displaced Persons from British Zones of Germany and Austria .. .. .	148	Numbers Unemployed : 1939 to 1947 .. .. .	160
Polish Resettlement Act, 1947 .. .. .	148	Numbers Unemployed : Composition of Statistics .. .. .	160
Strikes and Lockouts in 1946 .. .. .	149	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis .. .. .	161
Heavy Clothing Industry : Report of Working Party .. .. .	150	Work of Appointments Department .. .. .	163
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Revision of Building Regulations—Public Inquiry .. .. .	151	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act .. .. .	163
Scheduling of Industrial Diseases : Appointment of Committee .. .. .	151	Coal Mining Industry : Employment in March .. .. .	163
Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1945-1946 .. .. .	151	Employment Overseas .. .. .	164
National Service Acts : Registration .. .. .	151	<b>Statutory Rules and Orders</b> .. .. .	164
Food Control : Prices ; Rationing .. .. .	152	<b>Wages, Disputes, Cost of Living :</b>	
International Labour Organisation : Report of 28th (Maritime) Session of Conference ; 99th and 100th Sessions of the Governing Body .. .. .	152	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in April .. .. .	165
Regulation of Labour Relations in Canada : Amendments of Wartime Regulations .. .. .	153	Trade Disputes in April .. .. .	170
Trade Unions in Canada .. .. .	153	Changes in Retail Prices and Cost of Living .. .. .	171
Regulation of Wages in France : Temporary Allowances for Lower Paid Workers .. .. .	154	Retail Prices Overseas .. .. .	172
Production and Man-Power in French Coal Mines .. .. .	154	<b>Other Statistics :</b>	
Man-Power Requirements in Norway .. .. .	155	Further Education and Training Scheme .. .. .	172
		Business Training Scheme .. .. .	172
		Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act .. .. .	172
		Fatal Industrial Accidents .. .. .	173
		Industrial Diseases .. .. .	173
		Releases and Discharges from the Forces .. .. .	173
		Shipbuilding : 1st Quarter, 1947 .. .. .	173
		<b>Notices, Orders, Arbitration Awards, etc. :</b>	
		Legal Cases affecting Labour .. .. .	174
		Unemployment Insurance : Umpire's Decisions .. .. .	174
		Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders : Awards .. .. .	176
		Industrial Courts Act and Conciliation Act : Awards .. .. .	176
		Wages Councils Act : Notices and Orders .. .. .	177
		Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland) : Notices and Orders .. .. .	177
		Official Publications Received .. .. .	177
		Factory Acts : Factory Forms .. .. .	177

LONDON :

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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1773 LONDON ROAD, LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. LV—No. 5.]

MAY, 1947.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

### EMPLOYMENT.

The following is a summary of the employment statistics for Great Britain for March, 1947, and for mid-1939, mid-1945 and January, 1947:—

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Numbers employed in Industry:—				
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces ..	1,270,000	3,830,000	447,000	440,000
Manufacture for Home Market:—				
Metal and Chemical Industries ..	1,586,000	1,014,000	2,549,000	2,496,000
Other Manufactures ..	2,969,000	1,566,000	2,557,000	2,570,000
Manufacture for Export ..	990,000	410,000	1,477,000	1,468,000
Basic Industries and Services ..	4,683,000	5,191,000	5,556,000	5,583,000
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310,000	722,000	1,270,000	1,210,000
Distributive Trades ..	2,887,000	1,958,000	2,296,000	2,297,000
Other Services ..	2,225,000	1,598,000	1,974,000	1,979,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,920,000</b>	<b>16,289,000</b>	<b>18,126,000</b>	<b>18,043,000</b>
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police ..	80,000	127,000	89,000	91,000
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480,000	5,090,000	1,428,000	1,401,000
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40,000	220,000	105,000
Insured persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270,000	103,000	401,000	560,000
<b>Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) ..</b>	<b>19,750,000</b>	<b>21,649,000</b>	<b>20,264,000</b>	<b>20,200,000</b>

The total number employed in industry in March, 1947, included 12,498,000 males and 5,545,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed a decrease of 585,000 and the number of females an increase of 708,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 156 to 158.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th April, 1947, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for March and for mid-1939.

	Mid-1939.	10th March, 1947.	14th April, 1947.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) at April compared with March.
Men (18 and under 65) ..	992,000	571,601	309,280	— 262,321
Boys (14 to 17) ..	20,000	18,041	9,063	— 8,978
Women (18 and under 60) ..	239,000	163,192	101,757	— 61,435
Girls (14 to 17) ..	19,000	12,014	6,889	— 5,125

The numbers unemployed at 14th April, 1947, represented 3 per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 3 and 2 respectively.

Of the total of 426,989 persons unemployed, 377,535 were wholly unemployed and 49,454 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 64,875 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 90,884 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 221,776 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for April, 1947, are analysed in greater detail on pages 159 to 162, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

### 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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £75,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 563,000 workpeople, and a decrease of about £250 in the wages of 11,000 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 were those employed in the iron and steel industry, in industrial and staff canteens, as manual workers in the non-trading services of many local authorities in England and Wales, in tobacco manufacture and in retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales.

It is estimated that the weekly wage rates at the end of April, 1947, were about 66 per cent. higher than at September, 1939, as compared with 65 to 66 per cent. at the end of March, 1947.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in April was about 220,000, the average reduction being about 3½ hours a week. The principal reductions affected workpeople employed in municipal tramway, trolley-bus and omnibus undertakings, a large section of the heavy chemical industry, retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, the corn trade, the drugs and fine chemicals industry, rope, twine and net manufacture, and the narrow woven fabrics industry.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in April are given on pages 165 to 169.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 207. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 225 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was 61,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was about 235,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during April are given on page 170.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May the official cost-of-living index figure was 103 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing no change as compared with 1st April. For food alone the index figure was 62 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 68 per cent. at 1st April. The fall in the food index was due to a reduction in the average prices of butter, sugar and eggs.

During April there was a substantial rise in the retail prices of tobacco and cigarettes, as a result of the additional duties provided for in the Budget, and there were increases in inclusive rents in many areas due to higher rates. These increases were counterbalanced by reductions of 1d. per lb. in the price of sugar, 2d. per lb. in the price of butter and one farthing each in the prices of eggs.

The rise in the index since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. for all items and about 17 per cent. for food.

Further details are given on page 171.



## MAN-POWER TRENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1946-1951.

A study of the population trends for the next five years suggests changes of considerable importance to industry in the amount and character of the man-power that is likely to be available.

Two main factors must be taken into account, namely:—  
(1) Changes in the total population of working age, and particularly in its age and sex distribution; and

(2) Probable changes in the proportions within each age and sex group likely to be included in the working population.

In making the total population forecasts it has been assumed that emigration and immigration will more or less cancel each other out. The figures given below include the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services but the working population figures exclude indoor private domestic servants. In view of the raising of the school-leaving age this year, children under 15 have been excluded throughout.

### ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION OF WORKING AGE.

The following Table gives an age analysis of the estimated population of working age (men 15-64, women 15-59). The changes between 1946 and 1951 will not be evenly spread over the five-year period. For some of the younger age groups the first two years are particularly important and accordingly figures are given for end-1946, end-1948 and end-1951.

### Estimated Population of Working Age (Men 15-64; Women 15-59).

Age Group.	(Thousands)		
	End-1946.	End-1948.	End-1951.
	Men.		
15-20 .. .. .	2,013	1,960	1,920
21-24 .. .. .	1,435	1,375	1,320
25-29 .. .. .	1,786	1,705	1,760
30-34 .. .. .	1,850	1,685	1,765
35-39 .. .. .	1,902	1,895	1,820
40-44 .. .. .	1,813	1,835	1,860
45-49 .. .. .	1,568	1,680	1,755
50-54 .. .. .	1,335	1,350	1,495
55-59 .. .. .	1,213	1,230	1,240
60-64 .. .. .	1,042	1,050	1,095
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,962</b>	<b>15,965</b>	<b>16,030</b>
	Women.		
15-20 .. .. .	1,996	1,930	1,870
21-24 .. .. .	1,438	1,370	1,315
25-29 .. .. .	1,792	1,725	1,760
30-34 .. .. .	1,865	1,680	1,770
35-39 .. .. .	1,953	1,940	1,840
40-44 .. .. .	1,875	1,905	1,920
45-49 .. .. .	1,730	1,775	1,835
50-54 .. .. .	1,593	1,620	1,675
55-59 .. .. .	1,455	1,475	1,520
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,697</b>	<b>15,620</b>	<b>15,505</b>
	Total.		
15-20 .. .. .	4,009	3,890	3,790
21-24 .. .. .	2,873	2,745	2,635
25-29 .. .. .	3,578	3,430	3,520
30-34 .. .. .	3,715	3,365	3,535
35-39 .. .. .	3,855	3,835	3,660
40-44 .. .. .	3,688	3,740	3,780
45-49 .. .. .	3,298	3,455	3,590
50-54 .. .. .	2,928	2,970	3,170
55-59 .. .. .	2,673	2,705	2,760
60-64 (men only) .. .. .	1,042	1,050	1,095
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,659</b>	<b>31,585</b>	<b>31,535</b>

The most important point about this Table is the remarkable difference in the trend of the figures for those under 40 years of age on the one hand and those aged 40 and over on the other, both for men and for women. This point is made clear by the following summary for these two broad age groups:—

Age Group.	(Thousands)		
	End-1946.	End-1948.	End-1951.
	Men.		
15-39 .. .. .	8,986	8,820	8,585
40-64 .. .. .	6,976	7,145	7,445
	Women.		
15-39 .. .. .	9,044	8,845	8,555
40-59 .. .. .	6,653	6,775	6,950
	Total.		
15-39 .. .. .	18,030	17,665	17,140
40-64/59 .. .. .	13,629	13,920	14,395

These figures show that between 1946 and 1951 there will be a drop of over 400,000 in the number of men aged 15-39, offset by a rise of nearly 470,000 in the number aged 40-64. Among women there will be a drop of nearly 490,000 in the number aged 15-39, partly offset by a rise of just under 300,000 in the number aged 40-59. Over 76 per cent. of the women in the working population are under 40 years of age, and a decline of nearly half-a-million in the total number of women aged 15-39 must necessarily involve a substantial reduction in the number of women likely to be available for employment in industry.

### WORKING POPULATION AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION.

Important changes have occurred in the last 15 years in the proportions of the total population in industry and the services (excluding indoor private domestic service). Those so employed,

or available for such employment, are referred to below as the "working population." The Ministry of Labour estimates for the working population start from 1939 and they are based on statistics derived from the working of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, supplemented by material derived from the Population Census of 1931 and from registrations during the war under the National Service Acts and the Registration for Employment Orders. The Ministry of Labour figure of 92 per cent. as the percentage of males aged 15-64 in the working population compares with 95 per cent. derived from the Population Census of 1931, but it is possible that the Census figures may tend to overstate the numbers of "occupied" persons. The percentage for men increased substantially during the war. In the case of women there was a rise from 30.5 per cent. in 1931 to 31.5 per cent. in 1939. This net change was probably due in the main to the absorption into industry of large numbers of private domestic servants. The percentage for women also rose substantially in the early years of the war, but there was a decline between 1943 and 1945. At the end of 1946 the percentage of women aged 15-59 in the working population is estimated at 36.3 per cent., compared with about 37 per cent. at mid-1946 and 42 per cent. at mid-1945.

In making forecasts for the five years 1946-1951, a special problem has been encountered in the case of men. This arises from the apparently rapid decline in the number of men in the working population after the end of the war. At mid-1945 the estimated number of men aged 15-64 in the working population represented about 91.5 per cent. of the total male population of those ages, compared with 92 per cent. at mid-1939. The net drop was no doubt due to war casualties, and the retirement from industry of some of the men mobilised from the non-industrial section during the war, partly offset by the remainder of the men specially mobilised from the non-industrial section for the war effort. Between mid-1945 and mid-1946 there was an estimated drop of 243,000 and in the second half of 1946 a further estimated drop of 157,000 in the number of men in the working population, making a total decline in 18 months of 400,000. By the end of 1946, the percentage of men aged 15-64 in the working population, as measured by the statistics at present available, had fallen to 89.5 per cent.—a very low figure. It seems likely that this is due to abnormal post-war conditions. In making estimates for the future it has been assumed that by the end of 1951, with the passing of the present abnormal conditions, the number of men aged 15-64 in the working population will have risen to just over 90.5 per cent. of the total population of the same ages. It is hoped that further light on this problem will be gained from the more comprehensive statistics of the working population obtained from the operation of the new National Insurance Scheme.

In the case of women, as already stated, the estimated working population aged 15-59 at the end of 1946 was about 36.3 per cent. of the total female population of the same ages. It has been assumed that this percentage will have fallen by the end of 1951 to about 34.3 per cent. This fall is largely due to the assumption that there will be a decline in the percentages for the younger women owing to an increase in the numbers with family responsibilities.

### ESTIMATED NUMBERS IN WORKING POPULATION.

The result of these assumptions is shown in the Table on the next page which gives for end-1946, end-1948 and end-1951, for each sex and age group, the assumed percentage in the working population and the numbers thus estimated as likely to be available for employment.

The most significant features in the Table are:—

- The decline of 225,000 in the number of men aged 15-39 in the working population;
- The increase of 485,000 in the number of men aged 40-64; and
- The decrease of 230,000 in the number of women aged 15-24, and of 125,000 in the number aged 25-39.

There is an estimated increase between end-1946 and the end of 1951 of about 260,000 in the number of men aged 15-64 in the working population and a drop of 355,000 in the number of women aged 15-59. At the end of 1946 the school-leaving age had not been raised and the working population included about 195,000 boys and 175,000 girls 14 years of age. If these are taken into account the net increase in the male working population between the end of 1946 and the end of 1951 is reduced to about 65,000, while the total fall in the female working population is increased to about 530,000.

It should be noted that these estimates relate to Great Britain as a whole, and it should not be assumed that the same tendency will be revealed in any particular Region or locality.

The decline in the number of women available for employment will make itself felt as a decline in the numbers seeking employment for the first time. This will be insufficient to offset normal wastage.

While the total working population aged 15-64/59 shows (men and women together) a drop of just under 100,000 between the end of 1946 and the end of 1951, the proportion of women in the total falls from 28.4 per cent. at the end of 1946 to 26.8 per cent. at the end of 1951. The extent to which the balance between the two sexes in industry will be disturbed is not fully disclosed by these figures since those for the end of 1946 include large numbers of men in the Armed Forces who will have become available for industry by the end of 1951. It seems clear, therefore, that there will have to be considerable substitution of men for women in a number of industries.

### Estimated Percentages and Numbers in the Working Population. (Thousands)

Age Group and Sex.	End-1946.		End-1948.		End-1951.	
	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
15-20 Men .. .. .	83	1,670	83	1,625	83	1,595
Women .. .. .	73	1,460	73	1,410	73	1,365
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>3,130</b>		<b>3,035</b>		<b>2,960</b>
21-24 Men .. .. .	95	1,365	96.5	1,325	97	1,280
Women .. .. .	64	920	60.5	830	60	785
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>2,285</b>		<b>2,155</b>		<b>2,065</b>
25-29 Men .. .. .	93	1,660	95.5	1,820	95.5	1,685
Women .. .. .	43.5	780	43	825	43	755
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>2,440</b>		<b>2,645</b>		<b>2,440</b>
30-34 Men .. .. .	92.5	1,710	94	1,585	94	1,655
Women .. .. .	33.5	620	32.5	540	32	570
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>2,330</b>		<b>2,125</b>		<b>2,225</b>
35-39 Men .. .. .	92	1,750	94	1,780	94	1,715
Women .. .. .	28	545	27.5	530	27	495
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>2,295</b>		<b>2,310</b>		<b>2,210</b>
40-44 Men .. .. .	92	1,670	92.5	1,700	93	1,730
Women .. .. .	26	490	25	480	25	480
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>2,160</b>		<b>2,180</b>		<b>2,210</b>
45-49 Men .. .. .	90.5	1,420	92.5	1,555	93	1,630
Women .. .. .	23	395	22	390	22	405
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>1,815</b>		<b>1,945</b>		<b>2,035</b>
50-54 Men .. .. .	90	1,200	90	1,215	90	1,350
Women .. .. .	18	290	17	275	17	285
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>1,490</b>		<b>1,490</b>		<b>1,635</b>
55-59 Men .. .. .	86	1,045	86	1,060	86	1,070
Women .. .. .	12	175	12	180	12	180
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>1,220</b>		<b>1,240</b>		<b>1,250</b>
60-64 Men .. .. .	76	790	76	795	76	830
Women .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>790</b>		<b>795</b>		<b>830</b>
<b>Total, Men .. .. .</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>14,280</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>14,540</b>
<b>Total, Women .. .. .</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>5,320</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>		<b>19,955</b>		<b>19,920</b>		<b>19,860</b>

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

### COAL MINING: FIVE-DAY WEEK.

The following are the terms of an agreement made on 18th April, 1947, between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers, providing for the introduction of a five-day week in the coalmining industry on and from 5th May, 1947:—

1. The five-day week shall be introduced into the coalmining industry on and from fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the Schedule hereto.

2. The Board and the Union will use their best endeavours to prepare for the introduction of the five-day week and will forthwith promote every possible and reasonable means of ensuring that the maximum output of coal is produced. In particular the Board and the Union will give full and immediate effect to paragraphs 8 to 17 of the said Schedule.

3. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any other Agreement now existing between the Board and the Union this Agreement shall prevail.

4. Not less than six months' notice shall be given by the Board or the Union to terminate this Agreement and such notice shall not be given so as to expire before fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine provided that nothing in this Clause shall preclude the amendment of the terms and conditions of this Agreement by any agreement which may be made in substitution for the National Wage Agreement of April, 1944, before the termination of this Agreement.

### SCHEDULE.

#### Normal Working Week.

1. The normal working week for underground workers shall be one of 5 consecutive shifts of 7½ hours plus one winding time.

2. The normal working week for surface workers employed in or about collieries shall be one of 42½ hours (exclusive of meal-times) to be worked in 5 consecutive shifts of 8½ hours provided that

- if, under an existing district agreement, any categories of surface workers are working a normal week of less than 42½ hours they shall continue to work such lesser number of hours spread over 5 consecutive shifts;
- where the effect of this clause is to lengthen the daily hours of a workman engaged in handling coal he shall not be required to remain beyond his present daily hours if he has finished his work.

3. The Union through its area or local representatives will enter into arrangements with the Board to provide for the regular working of additional shifts by certain categories of workmen

where the working of such additional shifts is necessary to ensure the safety of the pit.

4. The Board and the Union through their divisional, area, or local representatives shall determine by agreement the 5 normal shifts to be worked by each shift or grade of workman as may be necessary for the most effective working of the pit. Such shifts shall fall within the period extending from the beginning of the Sunday night shift to the beginning of the Saturday morning shift, except that in the case of faceworkers (other than coal fillers) engaged on preparatory work which forms part of the cycle of operations in double shift seams or pits this period may be extended to include the Saturday morning shift.

#### Eligibility for Bonus.

5. A workman who works five full qualifying shifts in any week shall be paid a bonus calculated as provided in Clause 18. A workman's qualifying shifts are his 5 normal shifts or alternatively one or more full overtime shifts worked at the request of the management between his first and fifth normal shift together with such number of his normal shifts as makes a total of five. Save as provided in Clauses 6 and 7 a workman who fails in any week to satisfy the conditions mentioned in this Clause shall not be paid a bonus.

6. Shifts not worked in any week, due to

- the occurrence of one or more of the six days comprising the recognised statutory holidays for which payment is made, or
- reasons which entitle the workman to payment of guaranteed wage, or
- attendance, by invitation of the Secretary, at a meeting of the Colliery, Area or Divisional Consultative Committee, convened during working hours, or the carrying out of duties authorised by such committees in respect of which compensation for loss of earnings is paid shall, for the purpose of Clause 5, be deemed to have been worked.

7. Shifts not worked in any week due to

- accident sustained by a workman in the course of his work in a previous shift (and reported to the appropriate official) or to industrial disease (in respect of which he is duly certified) or
- absence on Trade Union business certified by the Lodge Secretary and notified to the appropriate colliery official if practicable before the commencement of the shift shall not be deemed to have been worked, but provided a workman is otherwise qualified in the week in question he shall be entitled to receive a proportionate bonus calculated in accordance with Clause 18.

#### Co-operation in the Interests of Production.

8. It is the joint determination of the Board and the Union to establish throughout the industry a relation of mutual confidence and respect between workers and managerial personnel at all levels and a spirit of mutual co-operation based on the recognition of their joint responsibility for a national service. To this end the Board will do everything possible to ensure that all managerial personnel act with reason and understanding in carrying out their duties and the Union will do everything possible to promote and maintain a spirit of self discipline throughout the ranks of its members involving a readiness to carry out all reasonable orders given by the management. In the event of it being contended that either the management or the workmen have acted unreasonably the issue must be resolved in accordance with the agreed procedure.

9. The Board and the Union giving due consideration to the social implications of all changes involved will co-operate fully in promoting—

- recruitment to the industry;
- upgrading and transfer of workmen in the interests of the most effective utilisation of the coalmining labour force within each pit, district and nationally;
- the modernisation and reorganisation of the industry;
- the proper care, use and maintenance of plant and machinery.

10. The Union through its area and local representatives will co-operate with the management in persuading workmen to work any shifts or parts of shifts outside their normal working week, where this is necessary in order to ensure proper maintenance and the development of productive capacity.

11. The number of men required to perform given work within each shift or the work to be performed by a given number of men as the case may be shall be assessed by agreement between the management and the men concerned or their appropriate representatives as the case may be on the basis of a fair day's work by the men concerned working throughout the full time below ground less agreed travelling and meal times. In case of difference between the men concerned and the management it shall be settled by reference to the pit conciliation machinery. The Union will not countenance any restriction of effort by workmen resulting in failure to perform the work so assessed.

12. Underground workmen shall make every effort to complete the cycle of operations within the shift time and the Union will co-operate in securing the agreement of the workmen if the Management so desire, to work reasonable overtime where, due to unforeseen circumstances, it is necessary in order to complete the cycle.

13. In the event of a workman's normal work not being available, he shall perform any alternative work which he is competent to undertake and is required by the management to perform. If a workman being of the opinion that he ought not reasonably to have been expected to perform any such alter-



native work objects to the instructions given to him by the Management, he shall, nevertheless, carry them out to the best of his ability and thereafter submit his objection in accordance with the provisions of the Pit Conciliation Scheme.

14. So far as is compatible with safe working workmen shall do their utmost to increase output by cleaning up spillage on both sides of the conveyor and by recovering loose coal and coal from the waste.

15. The Management may, in co-operation with the appropriate representatives of the workmen and with the approval of H.M. Inspectors, determine (on a rota basis or otherwise) separate winding times for different sections or districts of a pit so that the workmen will descend by sections in a specified order and ascend in the same order and their obligation to present themselves within the separate winding times so determined for them respectively, shall be the same as it now is as regards existing winding times.

16. Having descended the pit workmen shall proceed without delay to their inspection station and to their place of work or where man riding facilities are available to their man riding station.

17. The Union shall, unless they are of the opinion that such alteration is unreasonable, co-operate in securing the acceptance by the workmen of any alteration in existing shift times desired by the Management in the interests of the most effective working of the pit and determined in the exercise of the Management's statutory right under the Coal Mines Act, 1911.

#### Terms as to Payment.

18. The amount of the bonus payment referred to in Clauses 5 and 7 shall be—

(a) for a daywage man qualifying under Clause 5 his average day wage rate for the week in question including the war addition and the skilled shilling\* (if payable) but excluding other allowances,

(b) for a daywage man qualifying under Clause 7 the same proportion of the bonus which he would have received under (a) as the number of qualifying shifts worked or deemed to have been worked by him in that week bears to 5,

(c) for a pieceworker (whether qualifying under Clause 5 or Clause 7) 16 per cent. of his aggregate earnings (excluding overtime) in respect of his qualifying shifts in that week with a minimum of £1 (or the appropriate proportion of £1 where he qualifies for bonus in respect of less than five shifts).

19. (1) The national weekly minimum wage shall be payable to all workers who in any week work 5 qualifying shifts or any larger number of shifts which they are under agreement to work. For the purpose of this Clause shifts not worked in any week due to the causes mentioned in Clause 6 (a), (b) and (c) shall be deemed to have been worked and the holiday payments, guaranteed wage or compensation for loss of earnings shall be taken into account when determining the amount of the payment by way of make-up to the minimum due in respect of that week.

(2) In any week in which (a) a workman qualifies for a proportionate bonus under Clause 7; or

(b) a workman who is under agreement to work more than 5 shifts qualifies for a full bonus under Clause 5 but fails to work the full number of shifts which he is under agreement to work—the daily minimum applicable to the shifts which he actually works shall be his weekly minimum wage divided by 5 or, if he be under agreement to work more than 5 shifts, by the number of shifts which he is under agreement to work.

(3) In any week in which a workman fails to qualify for any bonus the daily minimum applicable to the shifts which he actually works shall be his weekly minimum wage divided by 6 or, if he be under agreement to work 7 shifts, by 7: provided that a workman who when this agreement comes into force is entitled to a daily minimum higher than would be produced by this formula shall continue to be entitled to such higher minimum so long as he remains at that pit or works at any other pit at which similarly calculated minima are in force.

20. Subject to the authorisation of the National Reference Tribunal, sub-para. (1) and (2) of the Fifth Award† shall be amended as follows:

(1) Payment for weekend work and overtime shall be at the rate of double and one-and-one-half times the normal rates respectively.

(2) Weekend work shall comprise all work done during a period beginning with the commencement of the Saturday afternoon shift and ending with the commencement of the Sunday night shift.

21. Where any period worked is less than a full shift, payment at plain time or at the appropriate overtime rate, as the case may be, shall be made for that period and not for a full shift.

22. The shilling per shift worked payable to certain categories of workmen in accordance with the provisions of the National Wage Agreement of April, 1944, shall continue to be paid in addition to the minimum.

\* The "war addition" is a flat-rate advance of 2s. 8d. a shift for adults and 1s. 4d. for others related to the cost-of-living index number. The "skilled shilling" refers to an increase of 1s. a shift granted to skilled craftsmen and certain other day-wage workers under the terms of the National Wage Agreement of April, 1944 (see clause 22).

† This refers to an Award of the National Tribunal set up under the Conciliation Scheme for the industry, which was issued in January, 1944, in settlement of a claim for increased rates of remuneration for overtime and week-end work. A summary of the Award was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944 (page 23).

#### WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE PAPERMAKING AND BOARDMAKING INDUSTRY.

The 10th National Agreement on Wages and Working Conditions in the Papermaking and Boardmaking Industry was signed on 27th March, 1947, by the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers, the National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paper Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. A memorandum to the agreement states that, in negotiating its terms, all parties have had regard to the following fundamental factors:—

(1) The need to establish sound working conditions upon which to base the post-war development of the industry.

(2) That foreign competition is to be faced both in home and foreign markets and that the bulk of the raw materials of the industry is imported.

(3) The position of the country as portrayed in the Economic Survey for 1947 which clearly indicates that the present time is not opportune for an alteration in working hours and extended holidays, but the settlement shall not preclude either party taking proper steps to seek amendment of the Agreement in this respect when the situation warrants it.

(4) The recognition of the problem facing a continuous process industry and that the production of the industry is directly dependent upon the running hours of the machines requiring the co-operation of the workpeople to ensure the prompt starting up of machines so that the whole of the mill running hours can be utilised to produce paper and board.

The provisions of the agreement as regards working hours are as follows:—

#### 1. Working Hours.

##### (a) Day Workers.

The normal working hours for day workers shall be 48 hours per week.

##### (b) Shift Workers.

###### (i) Double-Day Shift.

The normal working hours for shift workers working a double-day shift between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. shall be an average of 46 hours per week over the cycle of two weeks.

###### (ii) Three Shifts.

The normal working hours for shift workers on three shifts shall be an average of 44 hours per week over the cycle of three weeks.

(c) Subject to overtime payment provided for in Clause 9 and to not less than 24 hours' notice, the management may require the workpeople to work such extra hours on production as they deem to be necessary but the obligation placed on the workpeople to work such extra hours shall be limited to 72 hours per worker in each six calendar months. If circumstances call for extra hours per worker in excess of this limit, they shall be arranged in consultation between the management and the workpeople through the trade union representatives in the mill.

(d) This clause is without prejudice to the continuation of twelve-hour shift working consequent upon circumstances arising out of the war.

The agreement provides for increases in rates of wages of 1d. an hour for men on day work and 1½d. an hour on shift work, and for women, girls, boys and youths of ½d. and 1d. an hour on day work and shift work respectively. It also specifies new minimum hourly rates, those for men being fixed for four grades of workers classified in accordance with a schedule to the agreement. As regards probation, employment of juniors on men's work and temporary employment on work of a different grade, the following are the provisions:—

#### 4. Probationary Period.

After a probation of six months an adult male in a Class 1 occupation shall be considered skilled. Where probationary service has not been continuous any period of not less than one month in a Class 1 occupation shall count in arriving at the six months. During the period of probation one-half of the difference between his previous rate and the full rate of the job to which he is promoted shall be paid.

#### 5. Employment of Juniors on Men's Work.

(a) When a junior is employed other than temporarily on a class of work recognised as adult work in the mill in which he is employed, he shall receive the minimum rate for the class in which he is employed subject to probationary periods, in the case of:

Class 1A occupations	..	6 months.
Class 2 occupations	..	3 months.

(b) During the probationary period he shall receive an additional wage equal to half the difference between the minimum rate for the class to which he has been transferred and his age rate.

#### 7. Temporary Employment on Work of a Different Grade.

(a) An adult worker temporarily employed to do work in a higher grade than his accustomed grade shall be paid while so employed the rate for the higher grade work subject to probationary period as provided for in Clause 4 above. A worker temporarily employed on a job in a lower grade than his accustomed grade shall be entitled to the rate for his accustomed grade while so employed.

(b) Where a mill is temporarily closed or on short-time an employee who, with his consent, is put on work of a lower grade than his accustomed grade, shall receive the pay of the job to which he has been temporarily assigned.

The clauses relating to piecework, overtime and holidays with pay are as follows:—

#### 8. Piecework.

(a) A pieceworker is a worker who, apart from overtime payments provided for in Clause 9, is paid principally by piece rates fixed for the work upon which he or she is engaged.

(b) Piecework prices shall be so fixed as to enable an employee of ordinary ability, working with reasonable diligence, to earn not less than 25 per cent above the minimum rate for a time worker of the same grade or age.\*

(c) The wages of finishers, counters and sorters on piecework shall be paid to the workers individually in accordance with their individual earnings, and shall not be pooled.

(d) In the case of a pieceworker to whom a plain time rate has not been accorded in the firm's books, any payments to such worker due to be calculated on a plain time rate shall be calculated on the appropriate time rate of a time worker of the same grade or age in the mill.

(e) A pieceworker who is abnormally prevented from proceeding with his or her work, and is required to stand by shall be paid for such time at plain time rates.

#### 9. Overtime.

Where 12-hour shift working, arising from the war, has to be continued, mid-week overtime shall continue to be payable at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for so long as the workers concerned continue to work such shifts.

In all other cases overtime shall be regulated as follows:—

(a) Except as is otherwise provided herein time required to be worked by a worker, outside the normal working hours for which that worker has been detailed, shall be regarded as overtime.

(b) For computing overtime each day shall stand by itself but the full number of working hours of the day of the worker concerned shall be worked before overtime begins, except where the time lost results from absence with leave, or through sickness or for any other reason recognised as valid by the management.

(c) Overtime shall be paid for at time-and-a-half† except overtime between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday, which, unless otherwise provided for in this agreement, shall be paid for at double-time.

(d) Workers who put in overtime to do the normal work preparatory to starting up the mill shall be paid the appropriate overtime rate.

(e) Extra hours worked by shift workers due to the absence of their fellow workers shall be paid for at the full appropriate overtime rate,‡ except where the fellow worker is late, or absent without leave for any cause, in which event such hours shall be paid for at plain time rate subject to a limit of one shift in respect of any one period of absence.

(f) Pieceworkers working overtime shall, in addition to their piecework earnings, be paid the same extra as is payable to time workers of the same grade for such work.

#### 10. Holidays with Pay.

##### (a) Annual Holiday.

Six consecutive days' holidays with pay shall be granted each year to each worker who has worked with the same firm throughout the twelve months immediately preceding the holiday period.

This sub-clause shall in no way prevent the Management of a mill from making arrangements with the agreement of their workpeople for the annual holiday to be staggered where it is considered essential by the management that production should continue without break.

Workpeople who, at the time of the annual holiday period, do not qualify under the preceding paragraph for six consecutive days' holiday with pay shall receive one day's holiday with pay for each two months' work put in with the same firm during the immediately preceding twelve months.

Subject to having been in the employ of the same firm for the immediately preceding twelve consecutive months, workpeople who, having given or been given proper notice, leave before the annual holiday period for any reason other than misconduct, or neglect of duty, shall be entitled to one day's holiday with pay for each two months' work put in with the same firm since the immediately preceding annual holiday period. This provision is, however, without prejudice to the employers' right to require the full period of notice to terminate employment to be actually worked if the employer so desires, in which case the worker shall be entitled to receive the appropriate holiday pay in lieu of holiday.

##### (b) Public Holidays.

Except in the case of unauthorised absence immediately preceding a public holiday, or a failure to return to work promptly at the specified time after the holiday, there shall be allowed 6 additional days' holiday with pay.§ These days shall be chosen by the management after consultation with the workpeople through the trade union representatives in the mill, and shall, as

\* The new minimum rates for time workers include war bonuses. Formerly piece work prices were fixed to yield not less than 20 per cent above the minimum time rates exclusive of war bonuses.

† Previously time-and-a-quarter, except at week-ends.

‡ Previously ordinary time rates were payable, subject to a limit of twelve consecutive normal working days in respect of any one period of absence.

§ Previously four days.

¶ Previously four days.

‡ Previously four days.

§ Previously four days.

¶ Previously four days.

‡ Previously four days.

§ Previously four days.

¶ Previously four days.

‡ Previously four days.

§ Previously four days.

¶ Previously four days.

‡ Previously four days.

§ Previously four days.

far as possible, coincide with what have been recognised in the mill in the past as public holidays. Should exceptional circumstances require workpeople to be called in to work on such days they shall be paid for such work at the rate of time-and-a-half (Christmas Day in England, or New Year's Day in Scotland, double-time) and in addition they shall receive either an alternative holiday with pay or the holiday pay in lieu of the holiday.\*

#### (c) Authorised Absence.

Absence through sickness, with leave, or for any other reason recognised as valid by the management, shall not disqualify a worker from receiving a holiday with pay which would have been due had there been no break in the period of work.

#### (d) Calculation of Holiday Pay.

The holiday pay for the annual holiday of six consecutive days shall be calculated on the plain time rate of wage of the worker concerned multiplied by the normal weekly working hours, i.e., 48 hours for day workers and 44 hours for shift workers. Holiday pay which falls to be calculated on a daily basis shall be calculated on the same rate of wage, multiplied by 8½ hours for day workers and 8 hours for all shift workers, and by the number of days' holiday with pay which are to be allowed.

There is provision for a guaranteed wage in the following terms:—

#### 12. Guaranteed Wage.

All workpeople who have been continuously in the employ of a member of the Federation for not less than 12 months are guaranteed, while in the employ of that mill, a wage each week equivalent to three-quarters of their plain time rate for the normal weekly working hours of the worker concerned, provided they are capable of, available for, and willing to perform satisfactorily their usual work or alternative work, at any reasonable time for doing such work in the mill.

The guaranteed wage for any week which includes a recognised holiday or during which production is held up by reason of a strike, shortage of fuel or raw materials, or a failure of outside power supply, shall be reduced in the same ratio as the holiday, or hold up\* of production, bears to the normal weekly working hours.

Overtime and work done on holidays shall be taken into account as if it had been paid at plain time rate only, when ascertaining whether the obligation in regard to the guaranteed wage has been met.

This clause shall not operate in the case of a worker who is consistently absent without leave, nor shall the guaranteed wage be payable to a worker in any week during which he has been suspended without pay for disciplinary reasons.

The general provisions of the agreement are as follows:—

#### General.

13. The adult age for men shall be 21 years and the adult age for women 18 years.

14. Any worker who, not having been warned of a breakdown, reports for duty at the appropriate starting time but is unable to begin his or her usual work owing to a breakdown at the mill shall be given, if possible, the opportunity of doing alternative work. If such alternative work is not available the worker shall be entitled to a payment of three hours at plain time rate.

15. No alteration shall be made in the wages or conditions of employment of any class of worker other than as provided in this agreement except after the consideration of an application submitted to the District Board of the Federation and the Union.

Mills working under exceptional conditions may make application under this clause.

16. The terms of this agreement may be modified by agreement between the management and the trade union representatives in the case of workers who, through age or other cause, are unable to discharge the full duties expected of a physically fit worker.

17. Any complaint by a worker as to his or her wages or rate of wages shall be reported in writing to the management of the mill within 14 days of the pay day to which the complaint refers, and any adjustment found to be necessary shall be retrospective to the said pay day.

18. Unless the contract of employment is terminated by mutual agreement, not less than 7 days' notice from any making up day, to terminate the contract, shall be given by employer or worker, but this provision shall not apply to casual labour nor to workers dismissed for misconduct or neglect of duty. Nothing in this agreement shall restrict the right of either party to terminate the employment by giving notice as provided for above.

19. Any dispute as to the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred to a committee of six, appointed for the purpose, and composed of three members from each side. Failing settlement by such committee the dispute, at the request of either side, shall be referred to an agreed Arbitrator or, failing agreement on an Arbitrator, to the Industrial Court through the Minister of Labour. The award of the Arbitrator or of the Court shall be binding on both parties.

20. Nothing in this agreement shall affect adversely the position of any worker who is already enjoying, in the matter of holidays, wages or working conditions, more favourable terms than are herein laid down, nor prevent the management taking proper steps after consultation with their workpeople, through the union representatives in the mill, to modify any of their

\* Previously plain time rates were paid for all hours worked during normal working hours and the appropriate normal overtime rates thereafter, and in addition holiday pay in lieu of the holiday.



existing working conditions, provided that a revised condition shall be not less favourable than as set out in this agreement.

The agreement became operative from the beginning of the first full pay period following 28th March, 1947, and is to remain in force until 27th March, 1948, and thereafter, subject to six months' notice being given by either party.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES' NON-TRADING SERVICES: NATIONAL WAGE RATES.

The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) have for some time had under consideration certain difficulties which have arisen from the fixation of basic rates of wages by the Provincial Councils, and have reached the conclusion that in the interests of both the local authorities and their employees the method by which basic rates are regulated should be revised so as to permit the National Council to exercise an appropriate measure of control. After prolonged consideration of the procedure for accomplishing this object it was eventually agreed that the National Council should undertake the responsibility of negotiating basic rates of wages.

The National Council in November last appointed a joint negotiating committee with instructions to consider proposals for carrying into effect this principle. The recommendations made by this committee were considered by the National Council, and on 27th March decisions were reached as follows:—

- (i) to fix consolidated standard rates of wages which shall include all additions made in the basic rates by way of war wage or bonus since the 3rd September, 1939;
- (ii) to establish for England and Wales (excluding the London area for the time being) two wage zones, the higher zone to be known as Zone "A" and the lower zone as Zone "B";
- (iii) to fix the consolidated standard wage rates for the general labourer in the two zones as follows:—  
Zone "A" .. 94s. per week (2s. per hour)  
Zone "B" .. 91s. per week (1s. 11½d. per hour);
- (iv) to provide that each Provincial Council shall allocate the local authorities within its area to the appropriate zone;
- (v) to apply to the general labourer the zone rates set out in (iii) hereof on the pay day falling in the week commencing on the 7th April, 1947, and adjust the existing "all-in" rates (basic plus war wage) of all other grades from the same date, subject to the proviso that the consolidated standard rates of wages of employees of local authorities which are at present within the lowest of three wage zones shall be 88s. per week on the pay day falling in the week commencing on the 7th April, 1947, and shall be increased to 91s. per week on the pay day falling in the week commencing on the 6th October, 1947;
- (vi) to provide that where existing rates contained in the Schedules of any Provincial Councils are higher than those prescribed by (iii) hereof there shall be no reduction of the existing rates so far as they affect employees in the service of local authorities on the 31st March, 1947;
- (vii) to provide that the foregoing recommendations shall not apply to the London, Middlesex, North Metropolitan and Northern areas;\*
- (viii) the consolidated standard rates of female employees shall be 75 per cent. of the male rates.

The effect on wages of the foregoing decisions is summarised below:

- (a) the present Provincial Council Schedule "all-in" rates of general labourers (basic plus war wage) of "A" Zone or Zone I local authorities will be increased to 94s. per week in the case of adult males and 70s. 6d. per week in the case of adult females;
- (b) the present Provincial Council Schedule "all-in" rates of general labourers of "B" Zone or Zone II local authorities will be increased to 91s. per week in the case of adult males and 68s. 3d. per week in the case of adult females;
- (c) the present Provincial Council Schedule "all-in" rates of general labourers of "C" Zone or Zone III local authorities will be increased to 88s. per week in the case of adult males and 66s. per week in the case of adult females on the pay day falling in the week commencing on the 7th April, 1947, and to 91s. and 68s. 3d. respectively on the pay day falling in the week commencing on the 6th October, 1947;
- (d) the difference between the present Schedule "all-in" rates of general labourers and the new consolidated standard rates of general labourers will be added to the Schedule rates of all other grades;
- (e) the hourly rates will be ascertained by dividing the weekly rates by 47 in the case of day workers and 48 in the case of shift workers;
- (f) the rates of wages of juniors (male and female) will be ascertained by applying the same proportion to the new rates as applied to the Provincial Council Schedule rates.

The National Council are proceeding with the fixation of national working conditions, and the wage rates to be operated in the areas excluded under (vii), and in the meantime the Provincial Councils are recommended not to vary existing working conditions.

\* The recommendations will also not apply to Scotland, Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, where wages and conditions are regulated by other joint bodies.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

### PROPOSED WAGES COUNCILS FOR THE RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES AND HAIRDRESSING.

In November, 1945, the Minister of Labour and National Service set up four Commissions to consider applications for the establishment of Wages Councils submitted to him by the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council, the National Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades, the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hairdressing (including Beauty Specialists) Craft, and the National Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades, respectively. Later, in April, 1946, the Minister appointed a fifth Commission to consider the question of the establishment of Wages Councils for the retail bookselling, newsagency, stationery, tobacco and confectionery trades. Each of the five Commissions comprised two representatives of employers and two representatives of workers, together with three independent members, and the Chairman in each case was Mr. G. G. Honeyman. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1945, page 221, May, 1946, page 124, and June, 1946, page 147).

The Reports\* of the five Commissions have now been published and contain recommendations for the establishment of eight Wages Councils for the following sections of the retail distributive trades and hairdressing, respectively: (1) the retail food trades (England and Wales); (2) the retail food trades (Scotland); (3) the retail furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain); (4) the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Great Britain); (5) the retail bookselling and stationery trades (England and Wales); (6) the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (England and Wales); (7) the retail bookselling, stationery, newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Scotland); and (8) hairdressing (Great Britain).

The Minister has accordingly given notice of his intention to make Orders under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, giving effect to the Commissions' recommendations. These will be the first Wages Councils to be established since the passing of the Wages Councils Act.

Copies of the draft Orders may be obtained on application (which should specify the particular Orders required) to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W.1. The Minister will consider any objection made with respect to any draft Order provided that it is received at the above address on or before 19th June, 1947, and that it is in writing and states the specific grounds of objection, and the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

In their Reports, the Commissions call attention to the desirability of establishing a central co-ordinating committee in relation to the proposed Wages Councils for hairdressing and the retail distributive trades. Provision is made in the Wages Councils Act for the appointment of such a committee where co-ordination of the work of two or more Councils seems desirable, and the Minister proposes to consult the Wages Councils on this recommendation when they are set up.

Figures published in the Reports indicate that the total number of establishments which would be within the field of operation of the proposed eight Wages Councils is about 500,000, and the number of workers covered about a million.

## FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

### ABOLITION OF WAGES COUNCIL.

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (page 43), stated that the Minister of Labour and National Service had decided to take the necessary steps to abolish the Furniture Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain). The Minister has now given effect to this decision in the Furniture Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1947.† This Order was made on 16th April under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and it took effect on 16th May.

\* Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an application for the establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Food Trades. Price 9d. net (10d. post free).

Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an application for the establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades. Price 6d. net (7d. post free).

Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an application for the establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades. Price 4d. net (5d. post free).

Report of a Commission of Inquiry on the question whether a Wages Council should be established with respect to workers and their employers in the Retail Bookselling, Newsagency, Stationery, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades. Price 6d. net (7d. post free).

Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an application for the establishment of a Wages Council for the Hairdressing Trade. Price 3d. net (4d. post free). H.M. Stationery Office.

† S.R. & O. 1947, No. 676. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## DECASUALISATION OF DOCK LABOUR.

### INQUIRY REGARDING DRAFT PERMANENT SCHEME.

On 4th March, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that he had prepared a draft Order under the provisions of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946, for the purpose of bringing into operation a permanent Scheme for the decasualisation of dock labour in the principal ports. A summary of the draft Scheme was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 79).

The period allowed for the submission of objections to the draft Scheme has now expired, and the Minister has appointed Mr. John Cameron, D.S.C., K.C., to hold an Inquiry into the objections which have been raised.

The draft Scheme contains a provision for a guaranteed payment to be made to those dock workers to whom the Scheme applies who are available for work during periods in which employment, or full employment, is not available for them. The settlement of the guaranteed payment in all its aspects was left to be determined by agreement under the normal industrial negotiating machinery for the industry; but, in the event of failure to agree, the Minister was to decide what steps were to be taken to resolve the issues.

The Minister has been notified by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry that they have been unable to reach agreement on the question of the amount and basis of calculation of the guaranteed payment. Objections to the Clause containing the provision in question will be considered in the course of the statutory Inquiry mentioned above. In the meantime, however, the Minister feels that he should receive impartial advice as to the basis of calculation of the guaranteed payment, and he has accordingly appointed the following persons to inquire into this matter and to make recommendations: Sir Hector J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D., Mr. V. Rees Aronson, M.A., B.C.L., Mr. E. W. Bussey, C.B.E., Mr. W. Tudor Davies, B.A., B.L., and Mr. A. H. Mathias.

## THE COAL SHORTAGE.

### GOVERNMENT PLANS.

The Government have recently been preparing plans to prevent a recurrence of the dislocation caused earlier this year by the shortage of fuel (see the article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947, page 82). The measures taken (or proposed) by the Government for this purpose include (1) restrictions on the consumption of gas and electricity during the summer; (2) development of plans for increasing the numbers employed in the coal mining industry, in order to increase the production of coal; (3) amendment of the Summer Time Acts, so as to take full advantage of daylight during the summer; (4) introduction of "staggered" hours in industry, in order to spread the load on the electrical generating plants; and (5) restriction of mid-week sporting events, in order to minimise interference with industrial production. Some information relating to these aspects of the Government's plans are given in the following paragraphs.

**Restrictions on Consumption of Gas and Electricity.**—The Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons on 27th March in regard to the Government's proposals for restricting consumption of gas and electricity during the summer. He said that domestic and non-industrial consumers must aim at saving 2,500,000 tons of coal during that period. The Government had considered a number of alternative rationing schemes, but all were found to be complicated, difficult to enforce and inequitable. Instead, they proposed to apply restrictions on the use of gas and electricity for heating rooms in residential premises during the summer.

Details of the Government's plans were announced by the Minister of Fuel and Power in the House of Commons on 24th April, and effect was given to them by the Control of Fuel (Restriction of Heating) Order, 1947. This Order prohibits, otherwise than under licence and subject to certain exceptions, (a) the use of electricity and gas for heating residential premises between 5th May and 30th September, 1947, and (b) the use of fuel generally for heating all other classes of premises between 5th May and 31st October, 1947. The chief exceptions are (1) that gas and electricity may be used for heating residential premises when a certificate is given by a registered medical practitioner that it is necessary to do so in the interests of health; (2) that industrial premises may be heated where this is essential for the carrying on of industrial processes; and (3) that non-residential premises may be heated for night work in May, September and October. Further, the Order does not apply to hospitals and similar institutions. The restrictions, previously in force, on the heating of various classes of premises and on the use of electricity in residential premises between certain hours were revoked as from 5th May.

It was announced in the House of Commons on 6th May that by a general licence issued under the Order the use of gas and electricity for heating in residential premises from May to September would be permitted (i) where this was necessary for the health of infants and old people; (ii) for the drying of wearing apparel and household linen; and (iii) for drying premises affected by floods.

**Recruitment to Coal Mining.**—In view of the urgent need for increasing the numbers employed in the coal mining industry, the Government have taken steps designed to bring about such an increase. During the debate on the economic situation in the House of Commons on 11th March, the Minister of Labour and National Service said that in order to achieve a labour force of 730,000 at the end of 1947, as laid down in the White Paper "Economic Survey for 1947", at least 100,000 additional persons would be needed for the industry during the year. He referred to the Government's plans for improving the attractiveness of the industry, including such short-term expedients as the diversion of new housing to mining areas, and special facilities for food for miners.

In order to stimulate recruitment for the coal mining industry a publicity campaign was launched a short time ago. A revised edition of the leaflet entitled "A Well-Paid Man's Job" has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in collaboration with the Ministry of Fuel and Power for distribution to those interested. In addition a film trailer and cinema slides have been prepared.

During the debate on the fuel situation, mentioned above, it was stated that the Regulations for the training of new entrants to the mining industry, which had come into operation on 1st January, 1947, had been temporarily relaxed, in order that new recruits should become effective workers as early as possible.

**Alterations in Summer Time.**—On 26th February the Home Secretary made a statement in the House of Commons on the Government's decision to extend summer time and introduce double summer time during 1947. In the course of his statement the Home Secretary said that the recent stoppages of work made it necessary that every opportunity should be afforded for increased output during the coming months and for the maximum production from the fuel supply available. The extension of the periods of summer time would in itself result in some saving in fuel, but the most important consideration was that it would facilitate arrangements for staggering the hours of industry, and for more work to be done in outdoor industries such as building, shipbuilding and repairing, dock work and railway repairing work. The Home Secretary added that the Government had taken full account of the difficulties which their decision would impose on agriculture.

Legislation to give effect to this decision received the Royal Assent on 11th March as the Summer Time Act, 1947. This Act provides that, during 1947, summer time shall run from 16th March until 2nd November, and that double summer time shall be effective from 13th April until 10th August. The Act further provides that in subsequent years the period of summer time (and double summer time) shall be fixed by Order in Council.

**Staggering of Hours.**—On 4th March, 1947, it was decided to set up a committee representing the two sides of industry and the Government Departments concerned, to examine the measures necessary to reduce peak industrial loads on the electricity supply system, and to advise and assist Regional Boards for Industry in this matter. A Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council was subsequently constituted. On 12th May the Sub-Committee submitted their Report, which has been published.\*

In their Report, in the light of the position revealed by their inquiries, the Sub-Committee divide the problem of the gap between available generating capacity and peak demands into that facing industry during the summer and winter months respectively.

During the summer months, when part of the generating plant is withdrawn from service, the measures already taken to transfer some of the load to off-peak hours must be maintained to avoid the risk of shedding. In this connection the Sub-Committee suggest that there is room for greater "equality of sacrifice" as between firms and industries.

For the winter months the problem is extremely serious, and the Sub-Committee recommend that industry should, as its contribution to reducing the gap between generating capacity and demand, reduce its load between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. in such a way that the maximum industrial load at any time during these hours does not exceed two-thirds of the maximum peak industrial load during the corresponding period in 1946-47. Even so, the risk of shedding will not be entirely eliminated.

Regional Boards for Industry are asked to consider the arrangements which will be required during the coming winter to achieve the necessary shifting of load. These may involve transfer of a certain proportion of workers to night shifts, the staggering of the day shift, or the operation of a rota scheme. Industries should tackle forthwith, through the appropriate negotiating machinery, any outstanding questions affecting the terms and conditions under which revised working hours will operate. In this connection it is recognised that the Factories Acts would prevent some of the rota, staggering or shift schemes which may be proposed, and Regional Boards for Industry or industrial organisations, which have any suggestions to make for their modification to enable these schemes to be operated, are asked to communicate with the Ministry of Labour.

The Sub-Committee also recommend that, in the area supplied by each electricity undertaking, industrial establishments should be organised into groups, so that any shedding of load which

\* Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).



may still be necessary during the winter months may be applied systematically by means of a rota, which would indicate to individual establishments the days on which they were in danger of having their supply cut.

**Restrictions on Mid-Week Sporting Events.**—In order to avoid as far as possible interference with production, the Government decided to take steps to restrict the number of sporting events taking place on Mondays to Fridays. In a statement on the subject in the House of Commons on 13th March, the Home Secretary said that he had had discussions with representatives of the various sporting interests and had pointed out to them that it was of vital importance that arrangements should be made whereby all sporting events likely to attract large attendances should take place only on Saturday afternoons or Saturday evenings. He stated that football representatives were prepared to arrange that, for the remainder of the 1946-47 season, no organised matches would be played except on Saturdays, and that representatives of horse racing had agreed to alter the dates of certain important events to Saturdays. The Home Secretary added that no action would be required in the case of lawn tennis, and subsequently (on 17th March) he expressed a similar view in regard to first-class cricket.

With regard to dog racing, the Home Secretary pointed out in his statement on 13th March that, under the existing law, greyhound racing with betting facilities was restricted to two days a week, which did not in all localities include Saturday and he stated that the law would have to be amended to enable all greyhound tracks to race on Saturdays. The necessary legislation was contained in the Dog Racecourse Betting (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on 27th March. This Act imposes a temporary limitation of dog racecourse betting to Saturday afternoons (after 1 p.m.) and Bank Holidays; the Home Secretary may, however, make an Order relaxing the operation of the Act in any area if he is satisfied that this is unlikely to lead to any substantial interference with industrial production.

## EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN LABOUR. RECRUITMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM BRITISH ZONES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Economic Survey for 1947, which was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (pages 38 and 39), stated that the Government intended to resort to the extended use of foreign labour to relieve the manpower shortage in the undermanned industries. Accordingly, the Minister of Labour and National Service, in association with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has set up an organisation in the British Zones of Germany and Austria for the classification and selection of displaced persons against opportunities of employment in this country.\* The organisation comprises selected Ministry of Labour officers working in close association with the respective Control Commission and with U.N.R.R.A. The first workers to be recruited under this Scheme arrived in Great Britain towards the end of April.

The scheme is basically one for increasing the labour force in the essential undermanned industries. As with the introduction of foreign labour generally into this country, it is the Government's intention that displaced persons shall only be made available for work for which suitable British workers are not available, and that they shall be employed at the same rates and on the same general conditions as British workers. The placing of displaced persons in employment will also be closely correlated with that of members of the Polish Resettlement Corps already in this country. The scheme has been the subject of consultation with the Trades Union Congress and the British Employers' Confederation, and consultations have taken place or are in progress with individual industries concerned.

Volunteering will be open to all persons in the British Zones of Occupation who fall within the Displaced Persons category. The scheme is primarily an industrial one to meet labour shortages and selection is made on the basis of suitability for work in the undermanned industries. Unlike the existing scheme for the recruitment of Balt women for employment as domestics in hospitals and sanatoria, the new scheme covers both men and women, although some of the latter will continue to go into essential domestic employment.

Copies of a leaflet containing information about conditions of employment in this country and other details are being circulated in 'Displaced Persons Camps in Germany and Austria.' As stated above, displaced persons will be paid the same wages and employed under the same conditions as British workers, and they will also be treated in the same way in regard to the rationing of food and clothes and social insurance; their general legal position will be the same as that of British workers. The leaflet gives some indication of the ranges of wages payable in this country, and it includes information as to the working of the food and clothing rationing schemes. The arrangements for accommodating the workers are also briefly described.

The leaflet says that preference in movement to this country will be given to men and women who are prepared to take unskilled manual work, and to men and women who are skilled or experienced in certain skilled technical or manual occupations or who are suitable for training in such occupations. Workers with dependants may volunteer and will be registered accordingly. On account of accommodation difficulties it will be necessary, at any rate at the outset, to give preference in movement to

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 81).

Great Britain to: (1) men and women without dependants; and (2) men and women who are prepared to leave their dependants behind until arrangements can be made for the dependants to join them in Great Britain. All steps will be taken to bring families to Great Britain as soon as possible.

After the circulation of the leaflet in particular camps, a visit is paid by a Ministry of Labour officer who gives further details of the scheme and of conditions of life and work in Great Britain. The displaced persons who then decide to volunteer are interviewed, and those selected are referred for medical examination on the basis of a standard laid down by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the British Health Departments. Those who are found to be physically fit are then called forward from their camps to Regional Collecting Centres in each of the three Regions of Germany, whence they are carried by rail to a Transit Camp near Hamburg. They are then moved by sea to Hull or Tilbury.

The Ministry of Labour organisation in Germany comprises a Headquarters at Lemgo and Regional Employment Offices staffed by experienced officers from the Employment Exchange Service. Ministry of Labour officers are also posted at the Transit Camp and they escort the displaced persons on the boat.

On arrival in Great Britain, the displaced persons are met by Ministry of Labour Welfare Officers who escort them to Reception Camps not far from the port, where they stay about 24 hours. They are then moved in organised parties to Holding Camps which have been established in various parts of the country.

The main action with regard to the displaced persons is taken in the Holding Camps. Here they are issued with ration books, clothing coupons, and where necessary with certain items of clothing, in addition to the 5s. they will have received before arrival in England. The Holding Camps also constitute Labour Pools from which the placing of individuals in suitable employment in the various undermanned industries takes place. They thus constitute a vital factor in the scheme, the basic intention of which is to bring over generally suitable workers to this country and place them from pools here rather than to attempt to place them at long range from the Continent. At the Holding Camps, industrial suitability is sorted out in detail and placing with particular employers through the Regional and Local Office machinery of the Department is carried out. It is open to employers requiring fairly considerable numbers of workers to visit particular camps by arrangement with their local Employment Exchange, and to make a selection of individuals submitted to them.

On being accepted for particular employment, individual displaced persons are moved to the normal industrial hostels and other accommodation (including private lodgings where those are available) within daily travelling distance of their place of work. Efforts are made to place husbands and wives in the same area as much as possible. Further, while the displaced persons include many with a good knowledge of English, efforts are made to place them in small groups with an English speaking displaced person in each group. This helps to remove the language difficulty in the way of both employment and accommodation.

The National Service Hostels Corporation, which have been and are running numbers of hostels for British workers, are responsible for running the Reception Camps (other than those for which the London County Council are prepared to assume responsibility) and the Holding Camps. The Corporation, in collaboration with the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, pay careful attention to all the aspects of welfare of displaced persons. While the displaced persons are awaiting placing, free board and lodging are provided.

It has been decided that in future displaced persons recruited under this Scheme shall be known as "European Volunteer Workers."

## POLISH RESETTLEMENT ACT, 1947.

The Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on 27th March, contains provisions enabling various Government Departments, including the Ministry of Labour and National Service, to make arrangements for meeting specified needs of certain Poles at present in this country, whether as members of the Polish armed forces or otherwise. The Act provides that the Minister of Labour and National Service may, with the approval of the Treasury, make arrangements for facilitating the emigration of certain classes of Poles and for giving financial assistance for the same purpose. The classes in question include Poles who, for reasons connected with the war, have been permitted to enter or remain in the United Kingdom since 1st September, 1939, and the wives of such persons, former members of Polish Forces under British command and the wives of such persons and certain other dependants.

The Act empowers the Minister of Pensions, in relation to disablement or death in consequence of service under British command, to pay pensions to members of certain Polish forces and their dependants. Other sections of the Act authorise the payment of allowances in case of need and the provision of accommodation in camps, hostels, etc., by the Assistance Board, the provision of health services by the Minister of Health, the temporary registration of medical practitioners and pharmacists, and the provision of educational services by the Minister of Education. The Act also contains provisions relating to the position of Poles in the British forces and to discipline and internal administration in certain Polish forces.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN 1946.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1947, some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in the United Kingdom in 1946. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1946, was 2,205, as compared with 2,293 in the previous year. Fourteen of the stoppages which had begun towards the end of 1945 continued into 1946, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1946 was 2,219. The aggregate number of workers involved in all the stoppages in progress in 1946 was about 530,000†, of whom about 120,000 were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was also about 530,000†.

The aggregate number of working days lost on account of stoppages in 1946, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 2,150,000. In 1945 the corresponding total was rather more than 2,800,000.

In the following Table the stoppages beginning in 1946 are classified according to their duration in working days, including working days lost in 1947 in cases where the stoppage was continued into that year:—

Duration of Stoppage in Working Days.	Stoppages beginning in 1946.		
	Number of Stoppages.	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
Not more than 1 day ..	1,016	136,000	125,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days ..	473	118,000	167,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days ..	226	61,000	143,000
Over 3 and not more than 4 days ..	108	53,000	156,000
Over 4 and not more than 5 days ..	72	22,000	72,000
Over 5 and not more than 6 days ..	77	23,000	111,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days ..	125	68,000	469,000
Over 12 and not more than 18 days ..	43	20,000	249,000
Over 18 and not more than 24 days ..	21	12,000	220,000
Over 24 and not more than 36 days ..	31	12,000	299,000
Over 36 days ..	13	6,000	171,000
Total ..	2,205	526,000	2,182,000

Most of the stoppages of work during 1946 involved relatively small numbers of workers, and the great majority were of short duration.

The following Table analyses, by industrial groups, the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1946, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through all stoppages in progress in that year, and gives corresponding figures for 1945:—

Industry Group.	1946.			1945.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1946.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1946.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1946 through all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1945.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1945.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1945 through all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing ..	5	9,200	70,000	3	2,600	12,000
Coal Mining ..	1,329	216,600†	422,000	1,306	243,000†	641,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	10	700	2,000	13	900	3,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	30	3,200	21,000	27	4,400	26,000
Engineering ..	175	103,700	566,000	235	76,100	317,000
Shipbuilding ..	103	16,900	194,000	186	28,400	143,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal ..	171	41,300	323,000	170	19,400	68,000
Textile ..	36	6,600	43,000	41	4,000	10,000
Clothing ..	37	15,900	111,000	29	9,000	68,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	22	10,500	66,000	9	1,800	9,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	17	1,300	6,000	17	1,600	4,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	8	3,500	4,000	7	500	1,000
Building, etc. ..	77	7,000	24,000	36	3,200	5,900
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	10	4,800	18,000	5	1,600	4,000
Transport ..	105	59,800	162,000	156	127,900	1,491,000
Public Administration ..	8	3,400	12,000	8	1,500	5,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. ..	25	10,900	68,000	9	600	3,000
All Other Industries ..	37	14,200	46,000	36	5,700	25,000
Total ..	2,205	529,500†	2,158,000	2,293	532,200†	2,835,000

\* 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.

† Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 410,000 in 1946, compared with approximately 360,000 in 1945. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 130,000 in 1946 and 120,000 in 1945.

The total numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in the two years include approximately 120,000 in 1946 and 85,000 in 1945 who were involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals include also about 4,000 workers in 1946 and about 800 in 1945 who were involved in stoppages which did not begin in the year in question, having commenced towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1946.

The metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries accounted for about one-half of the aggregate number of working days lost in all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in 1946. There were several large stoppages in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry. During the last two weeks of January and the first part of February there was a stoppage in this industry at Coventry involving some 3,000 workpeople, on a question of recognition of a joint negotiating committee, which resulted in a loss of over 50,000 working days. Towards the end of February another stoppage began at Coventry, which ultimately involved nearly 5,000 workers, on a question respecting piecework prices, over 80,000 working days being lost. A third stoppage in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry occurred at Dagenham during the first and second weeks of March, approximately 11,000 workers being involved and over 80,000 working days lost. This dispute began on a question of the wages of a small number of men, but subsequently the workers involved made other demands, including full trade union recognition.

In the shipbuilding industry a stoppage by some 1,400 workpeople at Birkenhead during the greater part of June and July, on a demand for the reinstatement of three men who had been discharged for ceasing work before the recognised time, resulted in the loss of nearly 45,000 working days. Another stoppage of considerable duration occurred in the Bristol Channel area during August and September, on a demand for an increase in wages; this dispute involved over 2,000 workers and resulted in the loss of about 47,000 working days.

Tinplate millmen in South Wales and Monmouthshire ceased work during the last week of May and the first week of June owing to dissatisfaction with a wages award. Nearly 40,000 working days were lost through this dispute.

Some 70,000 days were lost in a protracted stoppage, from the beginning of September to the third week in October, by 2,400 wire rope workers at establishments on the North-East Coast and in Yorkshire, on questions of increased wages and the non-recognition, by employers, of certain trade unions in national negotiations.

Although the coal mining industry accounted for three-fifths of all the stoppages of work in 1946 and for about two-fifths of the workers involved therein, the majority of the stoppages were of short duration. During the last week of May dissatisfaction with a wages agreement resulted in stoppages of work by overmen, deputies and shotfirers at certain collieries in South Yorkshire, which rendered idle about 20,000 colliery workers and resulted in an estimated loss of 50,000 working days.

In the transport industry the only outstanding stoppage during 1946 was in South and West Wales, where about 6,000 omnibus drivers, conductors and maintenance workers ceased work during the third and fourth weeks of October in support of the refusal, by a section of the employees, to accept the terms of a proposed new agreement on working conditions; 45,000 working days were lost in this stoppage.

There were several stoppages of appreciable size in the laundry industry during the year, the largest being that which occurred, during the latter half of February, in laundries at Birkenhead, Liverpool, Stoke-on-Trent and Manchester. In this dispute 43,000 working days were lost when over 3,000 employees ceased work on a demand for increased wages and reduced working hours.

A stoppage in the trawl fishing industry occurred during June, about 60,000 working days being lost when 6,000 fishermen refused to sail in protest against a reduction in fish prices due to heavy landings from foreign vessels.

Joint Stock Bank officials in Northern Ireland stopped work from about the middle of July to the middle of August owing to dissatisfaction with scales of salaries and conditions of employment. Over 43,000 working days were lost in this dispute, which involved nearly 1,500 employees.

## CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

An analysis of the principal causes of disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in 1946, showing the numbers and proportions of disputes and of workers directly involved therein, is given in the first Table in the next column. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause; e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions. For the purpose of the statistics such disputes have been classified according to what appeared to be the principal cause of the stoppage.

The Table shows that wage questions as a whole accounted for more than two-fifths of the total number of stoppages, and of the total number of workers directly involved. Stoppages connected with working arrangements (other than wages and hours of labour), and with the employment of particular classes or persons, together accounted for nearly one-half of the total number of stoppages and nearly two-fifths of the workers directly involved.



## Analysis of Disputes by Causes.

Principal Causes.	Stoppages beginning in 1946.		Workers directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1946.	
	Number.	Per cent. of total.	Number.	Per cent. of total.
For wage increases .. .. .	254	11.5	82,000	20.3
Other wage disputes .. .. .	707	32.0	88,000	21.7
All wage disputes .. .. .	961	43.5	170,000	42.0
Hours of labour .. .. .	63	2.9	15,000	3.7
Employment of particular classes of persons .. .. .	287	13.0	74,000	18.3
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .. .	778	35.3	78,000	19.2
Trade unionism .. .. .	81	3.7	47,000	11.6
Sympathetic action .. .. .	16	0.7	8,000	2.0
Other causes .. .. .	19	0.9	13,000	3.2
Total .. .. .	2,205	100.0	405,000	100.0

## DISPUTES IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

In the following Table comparative figures are given for each of the past fifteen years, showing the number of stoppages beginning in each year, the number of workers involved in these stoppages, and the aggregate number of working days lost within each year through all stoppages in progress:—

Year.	Number of Stoppages beginning in year.	Number of Workers involved in Stoppages beginning in year*.			Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress during year.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1932 ..	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933 ..	357	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,070,000
1934 ..	471	109,000	25,000	134,000	960,000
1935 ..	553	230,000	41,000	271,000	1,960,000
1936 ..	818	241,000	75,000	316,000	1,830,000
1937 ..	1,129	388,000	209,000	597,000	3,410,000
1938 ..	875	211,000	63,000	274,000	1,330,000
1939 ..	940	246,000	91,000	337,000	1,360,000
1940 ..	922	225,000	74,000	299,000	940,000
1941 ..	1,251	297,000	63,000	360,000	1,080,000
1942 ..	1,303	350,000	107,000	457,000	1,530,000
1943 ..	1,785	453,000	104,000	557,000	1,810,000
1944 ..	2,194	716,000	105,000	821,000	3,710,000
1945 ..	2,293	447,000	84,000	531,000	2,840,000
1946 ..	2,205	405,000	121,000	526,000	2,160,000

It will be seen that the total number of workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1946 was practically the same as the corresponding total for 1945, but that the aggregate number of working days lost during 1946 was only about three-quarters of the 1945 total. The number of disputes beginning in 1946 was less than in 1945.

The total number of days lost between VJ Day and the end of 1946 was about 3½ million. This compares with 39½ million days lost in the corresponding period after the last war.

## HEAVY CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

## REPORT OF WORKING PARTY.

The Report† of the Working Party for the heavy clothing industry has recently been published. The Working Party consisted of representatives of employers and workers and of independent members, and was appointed in April, 1946, by the President of the Board of Trade with the duty of examining and enquiring into the various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvements of organisation, production and distribution methods in the industry, and of reporting as to the steps which should be taken in the national interest to strengthen the industry and render it more stable and more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets.

In the introduction, the Working Party point out that the Report is concerned with that part of the clothing industry which manufactures men's, youths' and boys' suits, coats and other outerwear, women's, maids' and girls' coats, costumes and skirts (but not dresses), rainwear for both sexes (excluding rubber-proofed and oilskin garments), men's shirts and pyjamas, and industrial (but not domestic) overalls. This section employs about three-fifths of all workers in the clothing industry.

Amongst matters relating to the heavy clothing industry as a whole, the Working Party refer to the fact that there are fifteen separate employers' organisations in the industry, and suggest that the existence of a large number of associations, particularly when both their functions and membership overlap, is not an advantage in dealing with the Government and other bodies or with labour and wages questions. In a later section of the Report, recommendations are made for the establishment of a central organisation of the industry for common purposes, to be called the Council of the Heavy Clothing Industry. On this organisation, which should be as free as possible from Government control, there should be equal representation of employers and workers, with an independent Chairman and independent members. The Council would provide a recognised means of communication and consultation between the Government and

\* Workpeople involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total; see note † on previous page.  
† Working Party Reports. Heavy Clothing. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. post free).

the industry and carry out certain other tasks, including the establishment of an Official Inspection Centre, a Design and Exhibition Centre and a central Information Bureau; training and education; the dissemination of statistics useful to the industry; and the investigation of the problem of seasonal fluctuations in employment and of questions relating to industrial psychology. The Council would not, however, deal with wages and conditions of employment or exercise any functions of control or regulation.

The Report discusses the requirements of the industry in labour and materials. It is estimated that the total consumption of clothing in the early 1950's may be of the order of 10 to 20 per cent. above the pre-war level and that the demand for materials will be increased in roughly the same proportion. The labour force required would not, it is suggested, necessarily exceed the pre-war figure, if the problem of seasonal variation could be solved and there were a moderate increase in the productivity of the industry. Shortage of materials is at present the principal cause of the slowing down of production, and the Working Party therefore recommend, as a matter of emergency, that the claims of the home clothing manufacturer to the output of cloth should be weighed very carefully against the claims of the export trade in piece goods. The shortage of workers, however, also presents serious difficulties; by mid-1946 the labour force of the industry had recovered to little more than three-quarters of the 1939 level. The Working Party believe that the various measures recommended in the Report will attract workers to the industry but they recognise that the effect of these measures will be gradual.

Until the gap between the industry's normal requirements of labour and materials and the supplies now available can be filled, the Working Party consider that it will be necessary to continue to ration the products of the industry. They therefore recommend that the consumer ration should be progressively increased in step with the expanding volume of clothing production but that rationing should not be abandoned until it is evident that it has become redundant. The Utility Scheme and the price control of non-utility clothing should also be retained while shortages continue.

The Working Party discuss the problem presented in the heavy clothing industry in normal times by the seasonal character of the demand and the resulting instability of production and employment. The problem, they state, is not acute under present conditions, but efforts should be made now to prevent its reappearance. It is recommended that, pending a full investigation of the whole question (which should be regarded as an important and urgent task), manufacturers and distributors through their trade organisations should agree to adopt a common policy in respect of the acceptance of orders and the corresponding delivery of goods, and by so doing should put pressure on purchasers to spread their orders and dates for delivery in such a manner as to enable manufacturers to maintain a more even flow of output and employment. Certain other measures are also suggested, e.g., the placing of Government contracts during slack periods; propaganda to secure the co-operation of wholesalers, retailers and customers; the planning of production on an annual basis; the temporary abolition or restriction of overtime; and the introduction of the guaranteed week or other arrangements to give greater security of employment over a long period.

Reference is made in the Report to deficiencies in the official and other statistics relating to the industry. The Working Party recommend that a serious attempt should be made to increase the uniformity of classification in the various Government statistics, and point out that, for many purposes, the classifications used in Government statistical publications are not sufficiently detailed. Strenuous efforts should be made in the future to co-ordinate the demands for information made by the various Government Departments. It is recommended that the proposed Council of the Heavy Clothing Industry should have a statistical department, but that it should not itself be given power to collect statistics on a compulsory basis although it might be permitted to do so as an agent of the Government.

Other matters relating to the industry as a whole on which the Report contains recommendations include conditions for the entry of new firms, standards of production, the export trade, distribution, information service, design, and the registration of firms engaged in the industry.

Further sections of the Report are concerned with questions affecting the individual factory and the workers. The Working Party emphasise the need for the provision and maintenance of proper incentives for labour, management and capital to co-operate in achieving maximum productivity. They point out that, given financial incentives, very high productivity may be attained even under exceedingly bad factory and production conditions, and that, conversely, if incentive is absent, amenities and all else can be present without effect.

The Working Party find that relations between employers and workers in the industry are good on the whole. The lack of balance in factory staff arising from the return of cutters from the Forces while other sections are substantially below strength should be remedied by joint discussions between managers and workers, and skilled workers should not, as a result of any measures taken, be hindered from making their maximum contribution to productivity. The Report condemns the "set" system still in operation in some factories. Under this system a skilled operator, paid at piecework rates, works with a

number of helpers who are remunerated on a time basis from the total payable to the skilled operator. Any increase in productivity brought about by this system is, in the opinion of the Working Party, bought at too high a price.

A number of recommendations are made concerning buildings, machines and equipment, factory lay-out, production methods and other factors in efficiency.

As regards staffing, the Working Party point out that the heavy clothing industry requires to give full employment to a labour force considerably in excess of the present figure. In order that it may be successful in the competition for recruits which is to be expected in the future, the industry should be in a position to offer a wage scale which compares favourably with those of other industries, continuity of stable employment, attractive conditions of work, and reasonable prospects of a career.

The Working Party note that the remuneration of workers during training in the industry is regulated by an agreement now 30 years old. In the case of machinists, this agreement in effect provides for a four-year apprenticeship during which the worker receives less than the full adult rate and is given a thorough training in all operations of garment making. These provisions appear to be no longer well adapted to the present highly sectionalised condition of the industry. The Working Party consider nevertheless that the practice of limiting the training of workers to a few simple operations should be discouraged. They recommend that the employers' and workers' organisations, by means of the existing voluntary machinery, should proceed at once to consider the matter of training with a view to bringing the present agreed arrangements into line with modern conditions and requirements. They are further of opinion that the Council of the Heavy Clothing Industry should have a properly qualified department to study the whole problem of trade education with a view to formulating a policy and assisting local education authorities in working it out.

The Working Party consider that the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, are not being adequately enforced in the heavy clothing industry and that the present standard of health provisions and welfare amenities in many factories is much below the legal minimum standard. They recommend that steps should be taken to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act in each and every clothing factory at the earliest possible date, and to reinforce the Factory Inspectorate, if need be, to enable it to tackle the problem thoroughly and expeditiously. H.M. Factory Inspectors should issue to each occupier a certificate showing the work required to be done to bring the factory into conformity with the Act. This certificate should accompany any necessary application for authority to obtain or use materials or labour, and the appropriate authorities should be advised to give high priority to applications so accompanied. There should be a sound system of co-ordination between the Factory Inspectorate and all other authorities concerned. The Working Party suggest that the time limit for the improvement of unsatisfactory premises should be the end of 1948. After that date, they propose that occupiers who have failed, without adequate reason, to carry out or put in hand the work specified in the Inspectors' certificates should be required to vacate the premises forthwith, and that, if necessary, the Government should introduce legislation to confer the requisite powers on the appropriate authority to secure vacation.

As regards the application of the Factories Act to new entrants, the Working Party recommend that any person proposing to start business as a clothing manufacturer should be required to give notice of his intention in advance to the District Factory Inspector and the Local Authority and should be prohibited from using the proposed factory for the purpose, for one month, unless the Inspector certifies that he has inspected and approved the premises. If, within the month, the Inspector certifies that the premises are unsuitable, it should be an offence to use them as a clothing factory.

Appendices to the Report contain statistics relating to the heavy clothing industry, diagrams of factory lay-outs, and the report of a delegation of the Working Party which visited the United States to study the industry there.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE.

## REVISION OF BUILDING REGULATIONS: PUBLIC INQUIRY.

In July, 1946, the Minister of Labour and National Service published, in pursuance of the Second Schedule of the Factories Act, 1937 (which deals with the procedure for making special regulations), draft Regulations entitled the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 217). Various objections were made to the draft and, in pursuance of the Schedule, the Minister has now directed an Inquiry to be held and has appointed Mr. G. G. Honeyman, Barrister-at-Law, to be the Commissioner to hold the Inquiry and to report to him on it.

The Inquiry will be opened in public on Monday, 2nd June, 1947, at 10.30 a.m. at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, and any objector or any other person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is affected by the draft Regulations may appear at the Inquiry either in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent.

It will be helpful to the Commissioner in regulating the proceedings at the Inquiry if he can receive prior notification of the persons or representatives likely to appear. All communications for the Commissioner should be addressed to Mr. C. H. Sisson, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, who will act as Secretary for the Inquiry.

## SCHEDULING OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The Minister of National Insurance has appointed a Committee to review, in the light of modern industrial conditions, the policy adopted in scheduling diseases as industrial diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and to advise as to the principles which should govern the selection of diseases for insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946,\* having regard to the extended system of insurance to be set up by the National Insurance Act, 1946,\* and any other relevant considerations.

The Chairman of the Committee is His Honour Judge Edgar T. Dale, and the other members are: Sir Robert R. Bannatyne, C.B.; Mr. C. R. Dale, B.A.; Mr. R. Hewitt, J.P.; Mr. J. A. L. Vaughan Jones, M.B., Ch.B.; Professor R. E. Lane, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Mr. E. R. A. Merewether, K.H.P., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.Ed., D.I.H.; Mr. H. M. Piper, C.B.E.; Mr. F. Stillwell, J.P.; and Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Persons and bodies interested are invited to submit evidence in writing for the Committee's consideration. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. F. K. Forrester, M.B.E., Ministry of National Insurance, 6, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1945-46.

The audited accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1946, together with the Report thereon of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, have recently been published.† The General Account and the Agricultural Account are shown separately; the latter shows the amounts attributable to the insurance of persons employed in agriculture, while the former includes all other receipts and payments of the Fund.

General Account.—The receipts during 1945-46 amounted to £88,140,505; contributions from employers, employed persons and the Exchequer totalled £79,901,301, compared with £69,904,940 in the previous year, while the net income from investments increased from £6,258,147 to £8,234,441.

The total expenditure during 1945-46 was £16,765,341, as compared with £6,491,506 in the previous year. Expenditure on benefit rose from £3,521,386 in 1944-45 to £12,645,506 in 1945-46 owing to an increase in the average number of insured persons registered as unemployed and to the operation for a full year of the higher benefit rates introduced on 2nd November, 1944, by the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944. The cost of administration chargeable to the General Account was £3,855,124, as compared with £2,704,260 in the previous year.

Owing to the continued wide disparity between the contribution income and the amount expended on benefit and to the interest earned on the Fund's large invested balance, there was a further increase of £71,375,164 in this balance, which amounted to £385,047,135 at 31st March, 1946.

Agricultural Account.—The receipts for the year 1945-46 amounted to £1,693,878, of which £1,457,760 represented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Exchequer; the figure for contributions during the previous year was £1,438,926. Expenditure on benefit rose from £78,951 in 1944-45 to £154,858 in 1945-46. The balance on this account rose from £9,177,434 at 1st April, 1945, to £10,531,184 at 31st March, 1946.

Investments.—The total balance in the Fund (General and Agricultural Accounts combined) at 31st March, 1946, was £395,578,319, and deposits by employers in respect of deferred and other stamping arrangements, etc., amounted to £29,336. Investments held by the National Debt Commissioners totalled £396,271,381.

## NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS, 1939-1942.

## FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 7th June. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July, 1929, and 30th September, 1929, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Those who have already registered

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page 214).

† H.C. 67 of 1946-47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).



under the Boys and Girls Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts.

Men who have a preference for a particular service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service. In particular, there is only a limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement.

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

Any young man who, when registering, states that he is an apprentice or in a position similar to an apprentice, or a student in full-time attendance at a technical class, will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of his call-up may be granted. If he wishes to complete his training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on a prescribed form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Seamen, however, should register if possible at Mercantile Marine Offices; but if they cannot do so, their registration will be accepted at the Ministry's Local Offices.

## FOOD CONTROL.

### MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

The Minister of Food has recently made Orders prescribing increased maximum retail prices for home-manufactured jam and marmalade, imported honey, syrup and treacle (in some kinds of container), fruit curd, condensed milk and soya flour. The maximum retail prices of some varieties of biscuits have also been increased as a result of revised grouping in the schedule of maximum permitted prices. The Minister of Food has further announced that, from 22nd June, the maximum retail prices of tea (other than China and Formosa tea) will be increased by 4d. per lb. Other recent Orders have reduced the maximum retail prices of sugar, bacon and bananas. The Minister of Food has also made an Order scheduling maximum retail prices for home-grown and imported tomatoes up to 25th August, while other Orders have removed price control from pickles, sauces, crabs, lobsters and crawfish.

### RATIONING.

An Order made by the Minister of Food has increased the non-priority allowance of milk from 2½ pints to 3 pints weekly as from 4th May.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### REPORT OF 28TH (MARITIME) SESSION OF CONFERENCE.

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946 (page 149), referred to the 28th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Seattle, U.S.A., from 6th-29th June, 1946. A Report\* to the Minister of Labour and National Service, by the delegates of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has now been published as a White Paper.

The Conference was attended by representatives of 32 Member States and the total number of delegates and advisers attending was 295.

The delegates appointed to represent His Majesty's Government were Mr. G. R. Strauss, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, and Mr. (now Sir) Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, C.B., Joint Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body, International Labour Office, together with Mr. N. A. Guttery, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Transport, as adviser and substitute delegate. The delegates appointed to represent respectively the United Kingdom employers and the United Kingdom workers were Mr. R. Snedden, C.B.E., General Manager, Shipping Federation Ltd., and shipowners' representative on the National Maritime Board, and Mr. C. Jarman, C.B.E., member of the General Council, Trades Union Congress, and Acting General Secretary, National Union of Seamen. In addition, 8 advisers were appointed to the Government delegates and 11 advisers each to the employers' and workers' delegates.

The items on the agenda of the Conference were as follows:—

- I. Director's Report.
- II. Social security for seafarers.
- III. Crew accommodation on board ship.
- IV. Food and catering on board ship.
- V. Entry, training and promotion of seafarers.
- VI. Holidays with pay for seafarers.
- VII. Continuous employment for seafarers.
- VIII. Recognition of seafarers' organisations.
- IX. Wages; hours of work on board ship; manning.

\* Cmd. 7109. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. (2s. 8d. post free).

The Conference had before it draft international instruments based upon the texts prepared by the Maritime Preparatory Technical Conference which was held in Copenhagen in November, 1945.\*

The Conference was opened by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. G. Myrddin-Evans. The Hon. Lewis B. Schwelienbach, Secretary of Labour of the United States of America, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the President of the United States. Congressman Henry M. Jackson (United States Government delegate) was elected President of the Conference.

**Wages, Hours of Work on Board Ship and Manning.**—The Conference adopted a Convention concerning wages, hours of work on board ship and manning. The Convention provides for an international minimum monthly wage of £16 or 64 dollars, or the equivalent in other currency, and makes provision for adjustments in the rate in other currency if changes in the par value of the pound or the dollar should make this necessary. This is the first occasion on which an international minimum wage has been introduced into an international instrument.

As regards hours of work, the Convention provides that in the deck, engine room and radio departments in near trade ships normal hours of work at sea shall not exceed 24 in any period of two consecutive days, and that normal hours in a period of two consecutive weeks shall not exceed 112; in the same departments in distant trade ships it provides that normal hours of work at sea shall not exceed 8 hours in any one day, and that when the total number of hours worked in any one week (excluding hours regarded as overtime) exceeds 48 the officer or rating shall be compensated by time off in port or otherwise as may be determined by agreement between the organisations of shipowners and seafarers concerned. For the catering department separate arrangements are made, taking account of the special duties of these personnel especially on passenger ships. Certain senior officers are exempted from the above provisions, and other officers may be excluded.

The draft text of the Convention included a provision of an entirely novel character enabling the Convention to be ratified on the basis of collective agreements between shipowners and seafarers. There was much discussion on this point and it was finally agreed to include a provision that effect might be given to the Convention by (a) laws or regulations, (b) collective agreements between shipowners and seafarers, or (c) a combination of laws or regulations and collective agreements.

**Social Security for Seafarers.**—The Conference adopted a Convention concerning social security for seafarers, which provides, *inter alia*, that the resident seafarers of each country shall be entitled to medical benefit and (in case of incapacity for work, unemployment and old age) cash benefits not less favourable than those to which industrial workers are entitled. The Convention also deals with medical care, wages and repatriation of seafarers left behind abroad owing to injury or sickness. A further Convention was adopted by the Conference in respect of pensions for seafarers from the age of 55 or 60. In addition, the Conference adopted two Recommendations concerning (1) agreements relating to social security of seafarers serving in ships of another country and (2) medical care for seafarers' dependants in countries where there is no provision for a medical care service covering workers generally and their dependants.

**Crew Accommodation on Board Ship.**—The Convention on this subject adopted by the Conference establishes minimum standards for crew accommodation on board ship. Detailed requirements are laid down in respect of crew spaces, sleeping accommodation, mess rooms and recreation accommodation, sanitary and washing facilities and hospital accommodation. A Recommendation was also adopted concerning the provision to crews by shipowners of bedding, mess utensils and other articles.

**Food and Catering on Board Ship.**—Under this heading the Conference adopted a Convention providing for the promotion of a proper standard of food supply and catering service for the crews of seagoing vessels. Another Convention deals with the issue of certificates of qualification to ships cooks.

**Entry, Training and Promotion of Seafarers.**—The Conventions adopted by the Conference in this category relate to the medical examination of seafarers, and the certification of able seamen. A Recommendation concerning the organisation of training for sea service was also adopted.

**Holidays with Pay for Seafarers.**—A Convention was adopted by the Conference providing for an annual holiday with pay for seafarers of not less than 18 working days (for masters, officers, and radio operators) or 12 working days (for other members of the crew) for each year of service.

**Resolutions.**—The Conference adopted a series of Resolutions concerning measures to secure the representation at the Conference of Member States by complete delegations; continuity of employment for seafarers; recognition of seafarers' organisations; the revision of the composition of the Joint

\* See the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1945 (page 199), and January, 1946 (page 11).

Maritime Commission; safety of life at sea; ratification of Conventions adopted at the Conference; seafarers compensation claims arising out of the war; the future of the Maritime Department of the International Labour Office; and seamen's welfare in ports. A Resolution was also passed conveying the thanks and appreciation of the Conference for the hospitality shown by the authorities and people of the State of Washington, the City of Seattle, and other cities in the North West of the United States.

The Report includes the full text of the various Conventions, Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

### 99TH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The 99th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Montreal on 16th, 17th and 27th September, 1946. At the opening of the Session, the Governing Body unanimously decided to appoint Mr. Edward J. Phelan Director of the International Labour Office. Mr. Phelan had been Acting Director from 1941 and connected with the Office since its commencement.

The Governing Body considered certain matters concerning the relationship of the Organisation with other international bodies.

The Governing Body gave authority to the Office for appropriate action arising out of the resolutions adopted by the 28th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference (see above). In particular, it was decided to increase from nine to twelve the number of members from each group on the Joint Maritime Commission.

The Governing Body considered the proceedings of the Iron and Steel Industrial Committee and the Metal Trades Industrial Committee and authorised appropriate action to be taken on the resolutions adopted. The date, place and agenda for the second Session of each of these Committees were approved. It was also decided that the second Sessions of the Coal Mining Committee and the Inland Transport Committee should be convened in Geneva in 1947 and a decision in principle was taken that an Industrial Committee should be set up for the Chemical Industries.

It was decided that the first meeting of the Committee on Social Policy in Dependent Territories should take place in March, 1947. The agenda for the meeting was also agreed.

In connection with the arrangements for the Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference to be held in New Delhi in 1947, it was agreed that a special Mission of suitably qualified officials from the Office should visit certain Asiatic countries in order to complete the preparatory documentation for the Conference.

### 100TH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The 100th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Montreal on 7th and 8th October, 1946. At the beginning of the Session, Mr. (now Sir) Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, was elected Chairman for a further period.

The Governing Body provided for the representation of the Organisation at certain international meetings and approved nominations to a number of Committees.

A proposal that a Committee on Indigenous Labour should be set up was approved in principle.

The Governing Body decided that the 6th International Conference of Labour Statisticians should be convened in Montreal on 4th August, 1947, and fixed the Agenda for the Conference. They also decided that, in addition to the States Members of the Organisation, certain inter-Governmental agencies concerned with the international standardisation of statistics should be invited to be represented at the Conference.

The Governing Body instructed the Director-General to ask certain countries whether they would be prepared to participate in the work of a technical regional meeting of Government officials preparatory to the proposed regional Conference for the Near and Middle East. The countries concerned were Egypt, Iraq, Iran and Turkey, all of which are members of the Organisation, and Lebanon and Syria.

## REGULATION OF LABOUR RELATIONS IN CANADA.

### AMENDMENTS OF WARTIME REGULATIONS.

The Wartime Labour Relations Regulations laid down in Canada by an Order of 17th February, 1944, particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1944 (page 61), have been amended in certain respects by an Order of 30th January, 1947.

Under the original Regulations provision was made for a system of compulsory collective bargaining, under Dominion jurisdiction, in certain industries, but the fixing of wage rates, which was subject to official control under the Wartime Wages Control Order, 1943, was excluded from the system. This official control over wages and salaries has recently been terminated (as reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947, page 51), and in order to meet the new situation in this respect provision has been made by the Order of 30th January, 1947, referred to above, for the amendment of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations so as to bring the fixing of wages within the field of collective bargaining between employers and workers. This amendment took effect on 15th February, 1947.

A further amendment of the Regulations consists in the repeal, as from 31st March, 1947, of the Schedule to the Regulations

wherein are set out various classes of industry, designated "war industries", in which jurisdiction over labour relations was specifically transferred under the Regulations from the Provincial to the Dominion authorities. The effect of this amendment is thus to restore to the Provinces their original competence in the matter in question.

The new Order also provides for the incorporation within the Regulations of an Order of 6th June, 1941, which made provision for the appointment of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissions to investigate disputes or differences between employers and workers, and also complaints of discrimination for union activity, and to report to the Minister of Labour.

## TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada have recently published the Thirty-fifth Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada, which contains statistics of trade unions and trade union membership and other information relating to trade unionism in the Dominion in 1945, based upon returns supplied by the organisations concerned.

The Report states that, at the end of 1945, there were 4,329 local unions or branches of unions in Canada, with a total membership of 711,117. The majority of these local unions or branches (2,712 with a total membership of 471,047) were constituents of about 100 "international" unions, *i.e.*, unions having their headquarters in the United States and branches in both the United States and Canada. The remainder belonged to about 60 Canadian national, federal or local unions.

The progress of trade union organisation in Canada during recent years is illustrated in the following Table, which shows the total numbers of local unions or branches and of trade union members at the end of each of the years 1931 to 1945, together with the increase or decrease in membership as compared with the previous year:—

Year.	Number of Local Unions or Branches.	Number of Trade Union Members.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership as compared with the previous year.
1931	2,772	310,544	per cent. — 3.7
1932	2,710	283,096	— 8.8
1933	2,687	285,720	+ 0.9
1934	2,720	281,274	— 1.6
1935	2,717	280,648	— 0.2
1936	2,860	322,746	+ 15.0
1937	3,231	383,492	+ 19.0
1938	3,280	381,645	— 0.5
1939	3,267	358,967	— 5.9
1940	3,221	362,223	+ 0.9
1941	3,318	461,581	+ 27.5
1942	3,426	578,380	+ 25.3
1943	3,735	664,533	+ 14.9
1944	4,123	724,188	+ 9.0
1945	4,329	711,117	— 1.8

Although the total number of trade union members at the end of 1945 was 1.8 per cent. lower than the corresponding figure in 1944, it was higher than any other total previously recorded in Canada, and was nearly twice as large as at the end of 1939. Approximately 25 per cent. of an estimated total of 2,843,000 non-agricultural wage and salary workers, 14 years of age and over, in the Dominion were members of trade unions at the end of 1945. It is considered probable, however, that the total membership returned at the end of 1945 included a number of retired members and members in the Armed Forces.

The distribution of trade union members in Canada by industrial groups at the end of 1945 was as indicated in the next Table.

Industrial Group.	Number of Trade Union Members.	Per Cent. of Total Trade Union Membership.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1945 as compared with 1944.
			Per cent.
Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	37,193	5.3	— 3.6
Metals . . . . .	147,909	20.8	— 23.5
Construction . . . . .	65,569	9.2	+ 14.0
Light, Heat and Power . . . . .	8,977	1.3	+ 3.5
Wood and Wood Products . . . . .	49,259	6.9	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing . . . . .	14,234	2.0	+ 16.6
Steam Railway Transportation . . . . .	127,945	18.0	+ 5.5
Other Transportation . . . . .	49,991	7.0	+ 10.5
Services . . . . .	76,441	10.7	+ 8.2
Clothing, Footwear . . . . .	46,122	6.5	+ 16.5
Textiles . . . . .	28,248	4.0	+ 0.9
Foods . . . . .	28,464	4.0	— 0.9
All other Industries . . . . .	30,765	4.3	— 0.2
Total . . . . .	711,117	100.0	— 1.8

The Report gives an account of the central organisations of trade unions in Canada. The largest of these central bodies is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with 2,394 affiliated local unions or branches and 312,391 members at the end of 1945. The Trades and Labour Congress is the Canadian counterpart of the American Federation of Labor in the United States, in so far as both are organised primarily on craft lines and both have many "international" unions in common affiliation. The organisations are, however, by no means identical, and although most of the international unions in Canada that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are affiliated, as regards their Canadian membership, with the Trades and Labour Congress, this is not invariably the case. The general policies of the two bodies are similar but formed independently and may occasionally be in conflict.



The Canadian Congress of Labour had, at the end of 1945, 955 affiliated local unions or branches and 244,750 members. The relation between this body and the Congress of Industrial Organisations in the United States is similar to that between the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor. The Canadian Congress of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisations are both committed to industrial rather than craft unionism, and follow similar policies, although they also are by no means identical organisations. Most, but not all, the constituents of the Congress of Industrial Organisations which have local unions in Canada are affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, which had 310 local unions and branches and 68,205 members at the end of 1945, is an advocate of exclusively national industrial unionism and is opposed to control by unions with headquarters in the United States. This attitude towards international unionism is more marked in the Province of Quebec, to which the membership of the Confederation is mostly confined.

Many Canadian railway workers are organised in four International Railway Brotherhoods, which had a total membership of 37,273 at the end of 1945. These organisations, although international, have not affiliated in the United States with either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organisations and their branches in Canada have not affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress or the Canadian Congress of Labour. The railway workers' union which had the largest number of members in 1945 (28,000) is, however, a national union and is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Most of the remaining 48,498 trade union members in Canada at the end of 1945 belonged to unaffiliated unions, international, national or local in character.

## REGULATION OF WAGES IN FRANCE.

### TEMPORARY ALLOWANCES FOR LOWER-PAID WORKERS.

As the outcome of demands put forward by the French General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) for wages increases, involving the establishment of a minimum subsistence wage of 7,000 francs a month, provision has been made in France by an Act dated 31st March, 1947, for the payment during the period from 1st February to 1st July, 1947, of a temporary and exceptional monthly wage allowance to workers in industrial and commercial undertakings, together with a temporary additional payment by way of family allowances, assessed at 10 per cent. of the combined amount of the family and "single wage" allowances\* of the worker. The monthly wage allowance, which is to be payable at the charge of the employer, is to be free of deductions for income tax and social security contributions; and it is to be taken into account for the purpose of the assessment of benefits under the social insurance scheme in respect of sickness, invalidity and industrial accidents. As prescribed by the Act, regulations for its detailed application were issued jointly by the Minister of Labour and Social Security and the Minister of National Economy in an Order of the same date, viz., 31st March, 1947. Under the terms of this Order, the Act is to apply to industrial and commercial undertakings, the liberal professions, public and ministerial offices, trade unions, registered societies and associations, and bodies with special legal status. As the basis for the calculation of the new allowances, two scales of minimum remuneration, graduated according to the duration of the normal working week, are fixed for persons in the Paris region who are remunerated, in the one case, on a weekly, daily or hourly basis, and, in the other case, on a monthly basis. The amounts fixed in the scale for the first group relate to a period of a fortnight and range from 2,356 francs for persons working a 35-hour week up to 4,039 francs for those working a 60-hour week. The corresponding range of the scale fixed for persons paid monthly extends from 5,104 to 8,750 francs a month, the monthly figure of 7,000 francs being related to a normal 48-hour week. The amounts fixed in the two scales represent, at the several points in the scales, the monthly minimum remuneration payable to the persons concerned, and, in so far as the amount of the worker's remuneration falls below the prescribed amount, the employer must make good the deficiency. As, however, the scales relate to workers in the Paris region, they are subject to abatement in other localities in proportions corresponding to those prescribed for the differentiation of wages in the various localities under the general wage regulation machinery (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1946, page 250). The scales are also to be reduced in the case of young persons by fixed proportions, varying for the several age classes from 50 per cent. in the case of young persons aged between 14 and 15 years to 20 per cent. for those between 17 and 18 years of age. Increased payments in respect of overtime, night work, Sunday work, and work performed on holidays, as well as payments by way of expenses, and bonuses for dirty or dangerous work, are not to be taken into account for the calculation of the new allowances.

According to a statement by the Prime Minister, M. Ramadier, the problem of wages and salaries in France is to be comprehensively reviewed in July next.

\* "Single wage" allowances are those payable under the Family Allowance Scheme in France in cases where the household or person concerned has only a single occupational income derived from paid employment.

## PRODUCTION AND MAN-POWER IN FRENCH COAL MINES.

The First Report of the French Coal Mines Modernisation Commission (*Commission de Modernisation des Houillères*) was published in November, 1946. The Commission, who had been appointed by the President of the Government in the previous February, were invited by the Council of the national five-year plan for the modernisation and re-equipment of French economic life to take as objective a total output of coal in France of 50 million metric tons\* in 1946 and to consider the measures that would be necessary to raise the output to 65 million metric tons in 1950.

The Commission introduce their Report with statistics illustrating the development of coal production in France during recent years. In the fifteen years preceding the outbreak of war, the total annual net output of French coal mines varied between 45.4 and 55.1 million metric tons. These figures are exclusive of coal from the Saar coalfield. The output fell during the war-years, and in 1944 was as low as 17.2 million metric tons.

Although the average number of underground workers employed was larger in May, 1946, than in 1938, the average man-day output was lower (950 kilograms as compared with 1,230 kilograms), and the rate of absenteeism was higher (18 per cent. as compared with 8 per cent.). The Committee offer some explanatory remarks as regards these figures. They point out that, in general, the upkeep of the mines suffered greatly during the war from intensive exploitation under pressure from the occupying power, without adequate renewal or maintenance of material. In particular, the Lorraine collieries were subjected to extensive destruction and are now making a considerable effort to regain their productive capacity. The labour force includes at present a large proportion of German prisoners-of-war, whose efficiency is in some cases below that of the normal colliery worker. Further, the workers are fatigued by the effort which they have been expending for years, without holidays, with long working hours, and with insufficient food. Finally, certain mines have been closed since the war on account of their deposits being exhausted, while many small mines have been opened to supply local needs.

The total output of coal during May, 1946, was 4.1 million metric tons. On the assumption of 285 working days in the year, the Commission estimated that the average daily output in May, 1946, would correspond to a total output for the year of about 48 million metric tons, as compared with 47.6 million in 1938. They consulted the Directorates of the various coalfields as to the possibility of improving the rate of output during the rest of 1946, and the Directorates undertook that, if certain conditions were satisfied, the average total daily net output should be raised to 187,000 metric tons and the average man-day output from underground workers to 1,020 kilograms by the end of the year. If this undertaking were fulfilled, there was reason to expect that the objective of a total net production of 50 million metric tons of coal during 1946 would be realised.†

The attainment of the objective was stated to be conditional, *inter alia*, on a slight increase in the number of underground workers (from about 210,000 to 217,400)†. This increase was to be brought about by the employment of more prisoners-of-war in place of certain foreign workers who were leaving, the recruitment of Italian and other voluntary workers from abroad, improved recruitment at home, especially of young workers, and the transference of surface workers to work underground. A further condition was the reduction of absenteeism to a rate approaching the pre-war figure as a result of the efforts of the competent organisations. These efforts would, however, be fully fruitful only if accompanied by an improvement in the miners' food supply and in their occupational status. Finally, there would have to be an increase of about 8 per cent. in the individual rate of output as a result of improvements both in the psychological atmosphere and in tools and maintenance.

The Report states that, at the end of March, 1946, prisoners-of-war formed about 18 per cent. and Polish and other foreign workers about 22 per cent. of the total labour force, underground and surface, of the French coal mining industry, most being employed underground. It was therefore clear that the whole production programme would be gravely compromised if these workers were withdrawn in appreciable numbers before arrangements had been made to replace them.

The Commission point out that the carrying out of the programme up to the end of 1946 did not presuppose the operation of any measures of modernisation, which could not in fact have been realised in so short a time. A ten-year programme of modernisation, development, re-equipment and opening of new mining areas has, however, been drawn up by the Directorates of the various coalfields. The Commission have not considered it their duty to take part in the detailed planning process. They express approval, however, of the general ideas which are embodied in the individual plans for the coalfields and which

\* One metric ton (1,000 kilograms) is equivalent to approximately 0.984 ton avoirdupois.

† Figures published in the Monthly Bulletin of the French General Statistical Office show that the total net amount of coal and lignite produced in France during 1946 was 49.3 million metric tons, and that the average total daily output and the average man-day output from underground workers at the end of the year were 174,600 metric tons and 939 kilograms, respectively. The number of underground workers employed at the end of 1946 was approximately 218,900.

are presented in the Report in summary form, and also in considerable detail for each coalfield. In addition to comprehensive projects of electrification and mechanisation, the plans include proposals for technical training and for the housing of colliery workers. It is estimated that the execution of the programme of modernisation, including the provision of miners' houses, will require 1.2 million metric tons of iron and steel and 1.4 million metric tons of cement and will cost over 100,000 million francs.

It is calculated that, as a result of the modernisation proposed, the average daily net output of coal will be raised to over 227,000 metric tons in 1950 and to nearly 259,000 in 1955, corresponding to annual net totals of approximately 65 million and 70 million metric tons, respectively, on the basis of 285 working days in the year.

In consequence of mechanisation, a fall is anticipated in the total number of underground and surface workers from 332,200 in 1946 to 286,800 in 1950 and 283,700 in 1955, a reduction of about 12 per cent. in all. The reduction will be offset to some extent by the necessary recruiting of workers trained for operating machinery underground. The average man-day output of all colliery workers (underground and surface) is expected to rise from 650 kilograms in 1946 to 935 and 1,070 kilograms in 1950 and 1955, respectively.

The Commission remark that, while it might be possible to reduce the daily working time in coal mines in such a manner as to have no appreciable effect upon production, the introduction of a five-day week would inevitably lead to a fall in output, theoretically of one-sixth, which would be all the more serious in some cases by reason of the maintenance work that would be necessary while the pits lay idle. Such a fall would depress the estimated total annual production to 53.8 million metric tons in 1950 and 58 million in 1955, unless counteracted by a reduction in absenteeism and by additions to the labour force.

## MAN-POWER REQUIREMENTS IN NORWAY.

The Norwegian Finance Ministry on 28th February submitted a Memorandum containing a national economic budget for Norway for 1947. This Memorandum, which has been approved by a Royal Decision, is stated to be an elaboration of the sketch of a national economic budget which was drawn up in connection with the financial budget for 1945-1946. The economic budget sets out, in the form of balance sheets, the estimated resources of the nation during 1947 and their proposed distribution among the main categories of public and private consumption and capital investment.

The general economic budget is built up from a series of separate budgets, reproduced as appendices to the Memorandum, which have been prepared by various Government Departments and relate to such factors in the economy of the nation as man-power, building materials, imports and exports, capital investment and foreign exchange. It is stated that, although the views embodied in the separate budgets are the responsibility of the Departments concerned, they have been generally accepted as the groundwork of the general budget. The co-ordination of the whole work has been carried out by a Government Committee of Ministers, who have decided matters of policy in the drawing up of the budget, and have laid down guiding principles for man-power employment, import regulations, capital investment, etc., during 1947.

The separate budget for man-power was prepared by the Labour Directorate. The Directorate had already carried out a statistical analysis of changes in employment and unemployment during the period 1939 to 1945, with a man-power budget for 1946. At the request of the Government Committee, this analysis was extended and brought up to date.

In accordance with this request, the Labour Directorate first ascertained, as accurately as possible, the changes in employment which occurred during 1946 in the various industrial groups and obtained particulars of the building and other works planned for 1947 by public authorities and private undertakings. By means of this material, and on the basis of the employment figures at the end of 1946, the Directorate then drew up a man-power budget for 1947.

In the first place, the requirements in man-power were calculated on the assumption that the work planned for 1947 was to be carried out in full. A balance sheet of man-power constructed on this foundation revealed a large deficit, and indicated plainly that it would be impossible to realise the plans of work in full. The Directorate then drew up a balanced budget, embodying the guiding principles of man-power policy which had been adopted by the Government Committee. The revised allocation of labour set out in this budget, which was in effect the national economic budget expressed in terms of man power, was proposed as offering a practicable programme of work for 1947.

The Table which follows shows the distribution among the principal industries and services of the employed population of Norway at the end of 1946, and the distribution as provided for by the man-power budget of the Labour Directorate at the end of June and the end of December, 1947. The increase or decrease in each group during 1946, and during the first half and the whole of 1947, is also shown.

Industry or Service.	Estimated Number Employed or to be Employed.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Number Employed.	
	31st Dec., 1946.	30th June, 1947.	31st Dec., 1947.	During 1946.	During Jan.-Dec., 1947.
Agriculture ..	373,000	435,000	373,000	-12,000	+ 62,000
Forestry ..	36,000	24,000	39,000	+ 6,000	-12,000
Fishing, Whaling and Sealing ..	85,400	53,800	86,200	+ 2,900	+ 3,600
Industry:					
Manual Workers—Metals ..	67,700	70,000	71,000	+11,000	+ 2,300
Chemicals, etc. ..	11,100	11,300	11,700	+ 1,800	+ 200
Gas and Electricity ..	5,800	5,900	5,900	+ 100	+ 100
Woodworking ..	25,100	26,500	25,300	+ 2,900	+ 1,400
Cellulose and Paper ..	16,000	16,800	16,800	+ 3,800	+ 800
Textiles ..	13,400	14,000	14,300	+ 3,100	+ 600
Clothing, Laundry and Cleaning ..	17,500	17,600	17,600	+ 4,000	+ 100
Food (incl. Canning) ..	27,500	29,000	27,400	+ 3,900	+ 1,500
Printing and Bookbinding ..	9,700	10,000	10,000	+ 800	+ 300
Other Industries ..	21,800	24,100	22,600	+ 3,850	+ 2,300
Total, Manual Workers ..	215,600	225,200	222,600	+ 35,250	+ 9,600
Non-Manual Workers—All Industries ..	31,400	31,900	31,900	+ 1,600	+ 500
Total, Manual and Non-Manual Workers ..	247,000	257,100	254,500	+ 36,850	+ 10,100
Building and Works of Construction ..	90,000	104,000	81,000	+13,100	+14,000
Commerce ..	156,000	158,000	160,000	+ 7,000	+ 2,000
Hotels and Restaurants ..	22,000	23,000	23,000	+ 2,000	+ 1,000
Transport ..	96,700	99,600	100,500	+ 5,200	+ 2,900
Public Administration ..	87,600	86,200	85,200	- 900	- 1,400
Liberal Professions, etc. ..	20,000	20,000	20,000		
Armed Forces ..	27,650	32,650	32,550	+ 5,000	+ 4,900
Domestic Service ..	66,000	63,000	65,000	- 3,000	+ 2,000
Grand Total ..	1,307,350	1,356,350	1,319,950	+ 41,600	+ 49,000

The Labour Directorate estimated that during 1947 there would be a net increase of 12,600 in the number in employment, made up of an increase of 6,000 in the number available for work on account of the natural growth of the population, the return to normal employment of 8,000 persons who had been penalised for unpatriotic conduct during the war, and a net increase of 1,600 in the number of aliens working in Norway, offset by a probable rise in unemployment from 10,000 at the beginning of 1947 to 13,000 at the end of the year. In addition, it was anticipated that about 36,000 persons not in regular employment would be available for agricultural work during the summer, and that the seasonal decline in forestry and fishing during the same period would liberate nearly 44,000 persons for temporary employment in other industries. In spite of a considerable seasonal increase in employment in agriculture and in building and works of construction during the first six months, it was expected that over the whole year there would be no net change in the numbers employed in agriculture and a net decrease of about 9,000 workers in building and works of construction.

The Labour Directorate estimated that the number of workers who would be required in the summer of 1947 to carry out all the work planned by public authorities and private undertakings would be 1,438,000, or 82,000 more than the actual number which it was anticipated would be available. The figures quoted below show the distribution of man-power in 1947 between building and works of construction, agriculture and all other activities, as proposed in the budget of the Directorate, in comparison with the distribution required by the unrevised plans of work.

	Workers required by original plans.	Workers provided by man-power budget.
Building and Works of Construction:		
State ..	41,000	31,000
Local Authorities ..	40,000	18,000
Private Industry ..	21,000	11,000
Other Private Works ..	44,000	44,000
Total ..	146,000	104,000
Agriculture ..	475,000	435,000
Other Activities ..	817,000	817,000
All Activities ..	1,438,000	1,356,000

The measures suggested by the Labour Directorate to control and guide employment in conformity with the budget included an import and price policy, the allocation of raw materials and motive power, the limitation of profit rates, the promotion of rationalisation, and an effective employment placing service.



## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN MARCH.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

## 1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and March, 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-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)						
Men .. .. .	14,656	15,032	14,881	14,638	14,484	14,445
Women .. .. .	5,094	7,253	6,768	5,885	5,780	5,755
Total .. .. .	19,750	22,285	21,649	20,523	20,264	20,200
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..		20	40	700	220	105
3. Insured persons registered as unemployed .. .. .	1,270	60	103	376	401	560
4. Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and Police and in industry						
Men .. .. .	13,643	14,975	14,786	13,698	13,972	13,915
Women .. .. .	4,837	7,230	6,720	5,749	5,671	5,620
Total .. .. .	18,480	22,205	21,506	19,447	19,643	19,535

## 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 64,000 in the total working population during February and March, 1947, the number of men falling by 39,000 and women by 25,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,449,000 (men 436,000 and women 1,013,000). The total working population at the end of March, 1947, was greater than at mid-1939 by 450,000 (men 211,000 less, and women 661,000 greater).

## 3. H.M. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE AND NUMBER ENGAGED IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENTS.

The total numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and engaged in civilian employment decreased by 108,000 during March (men 57,000 and women 51,000). At the end of March, it was 1,971,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 871,000 and women 1,100,000), but 1,055,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 272,000, women 783,000).

## 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-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Men .. .. .	480	4,300	4,653	1,895	1,352	1,330
Women .. .. .	—	461	437	137	76	71
Total .. .. .	480	4,761	5,090	2,032	1,428	1,401

In the twenty-one months from mid-1945 to the end of March, 1947, there has been a decrease of 3,689,000 (men 3,323,000 and women 366,000).

## 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-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Men .. .. .	80	253	112	84	86	87
Women .. .. .	—	70	15	4	3	4
Total .. .. .	80	323	127	88	89	91

There was thus, by mid-1945, a reduction of 196,000 from the figure of 323,000 at mid-1943. Since mid-1945, there has been a further reduction of 36,000 (men 25,000, women 11,000).

## 6. INDUSTRY.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Men .. .. .	13,083	10,422	10,021	11,719	12,534	12,498
Women .. .. .	4,837	6,699	6,268	5,608	5,592	5,545
Total .. .. .	17,920	17,121	16,289	17,327	18,126	18,043

The number in industry at the end of March, 1947, was 1,754,000 greater than at mid-1945 (men +2,477,000, women -723,000) and 123,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men -585,000, women +708,000).

Between January and March, 1947, there was a net decrease of 83,000 due to the effects of the fuel and power crisis in February. In the week ended 22nd March there were 268,000 operatives on short-time, losing 16½ hours on the average. On the other hand 560,000 operatives were working on the average 6½ hours overtime.

## 7. MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

The estimated numbers employed on this work are as follows:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Metal and Chemical Industries .. .. .	1,070	4,310	3,132	492	343	340
Other Manufactures ..	200	811	698	223	104	100
Total .. .. .	1,270	5,121	3,830	715	447	440

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943 the numbers employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces increased by 3,851,000. By mid-1945 there had been a decrease of 1,291,000. There was a further decrease of 3,390,000 between mid-1945 and the end of March, 1947, and at the latter date the numbers employed were 830,000 less than the numbers employed at mid-1939.

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

The numbers employed in industry other than those employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, that is, the aggregate numbers employed on work for home civilian needs and for export in the manufacturing industries, together with the numbers in the basic industries, and in building and civil engineering, the distributive trades and other civilian service are as follows:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
16,650	12,000	12,459	16,612	17,679	17,603	

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943 the numbers employed in this sector were reduced by about 4,650,000, or 28 per cent. There was an increase of 459,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1945. There was a further increase of 5,144,000 between mid-1945 and the end of March, 1947, and at the latter date the number employed in this sector was 953,000 greater than the number at mid-1939 (or about 600,000 above the normal pre-war level).

## 9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Home Market:—						
Metals and Chemicals*	1,586	833	1,014	2,292	2,549	2,496
Other Manufactures†	2,969	1,540	1,566	2,270	2,557	2,570
Total, Home Market	4,555	2,373	2,580	4,562	5,106	5,066
Export:—						
Metals and Chemicals*	450	90	200	851	941	949
Other Manufactures†	540	162	210	459	536	519
Total, Export ..	990	252	410	1,310	1,477	1,468
Total, Home Market and Export ..	5,545	2,625	2,990	5,872	6,583	6,534

Between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers employed on manufactures for home market and export were reduced by 2,920,000 or 53 per cent. Between mid-1943, and mid-1945, there was an increase of 365,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of March, 1947, there was a further increase of 3,544,000 and the total at the latter date was 989,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The number employed on manufacture for export increased in the twenty-one months mid-1945 to the end of March, 1947, by 1,058,000, and at the end of March exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 478,000 (metals and chemicals +499,000, other manufactures -21,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,486,000 in the same period; at the end of March, the total was 511,000 greater than at mid-1939. There is a deficiency of 399,000 in manufactures such as textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper, etc., offset by an increase of 910,000 in the metal and chemical industries.

\* Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.  
† Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, wood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass and other manufactures.

## 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:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1943.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,027	5,191	5,502	5,556	5,583
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	726	722	1,184	1,270	1,210
Distributive Trades .. .. .	2,887	2,009	1,958	2,170	2,296	2,297
Other Services .. .. .	2,225	1,613	1,598	1,884	1,974	1,979
Total .. .. .	11,105	9,375	9,469	10,740	11,096	11,069

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was a continuous net increase from mid-1939 and the numbers employed are now 900,000 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-one months to the end of March, 1947, there was an increase of 488,000, the total at that date being 100,000 less than at mid-1939. Owing to the severe weather there was a decrease of 60,000 between January and March, 1947. In the distributive trades, the reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 amounted to 929,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of March, 1947, there was an increase of 339,000, leaving the total in these trades 590,000 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, 381,000 had been recovered by the end of March, 1947, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 246,000.

## 11. COMPARISON—MARCH, 1947, WITH MID-1939.

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

Industry	Percentage
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces .. .. .	35 per cent.
Manufacture for Home Market .. .. .	111 " "
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	148 " "
Basic Industries .. .. .	119 " "
Building and Civil Engineering .. .. .	92 " "
Distributive Trades .. .. .	80 " "
Other Services .. .. .	89 " "

## 12. SUMMARY.

The Table in the next column shows the totals in the main categories at mid 1939, mid 1945, mid 1946, January, 1947, and March, 1947.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

## MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1946 AND MARCH, 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-1946 and March, 1947. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given above, which include estimates of the number of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945, and mid-1946 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of

	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	Jan., 1947.	March, 1947.
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	4,562	5,106	5,066
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	990	410	1,310	1,477	1,468
Total .. .. .	5,545	2,990	5,872	6,583	6,534
Basic Industries and Services ..	4,683	5,191	5,502	5,556	5,583
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,184	1,270	1,210
Distributive Trades .. .. .	2,887	1,958	2,170	2,296	2,297
Other Services .. .. .	2,225	1,598	1,884	1,974	1,979
Total, Home Civilian Market and Export .. .. .	16,650	12,459	16,612	17,679	17,603
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces .. .. .	1,270	3,830	715	447	440
Total in Industry .. .. .	17,920	16,289	17,327	18,126	18,043
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police ..	80	127	88	89	91
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services .. .. .	480	5,090	2,032	1,428	1,401
Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry .. .. .	18,480	21,506	19,447	19,643	19,535
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment .. .. .	—	40	700	220	105
Insured persons registered as Unemployed .. .. .	1,270	103	376	401	560
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) .. .. .	19,750	21,649	20,523	20,264	20,200

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

	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Mid-1945 to March, 1947.		Changes during Feb. and March, 1947.
		Number.	Per cent. of Mid-1945.	
Manufacture for Home Market ..	-1,975	+2,486	+96	-40
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	-580	+1,058	+258	+9
Total .. .. .	-2,555	+3,544	+119	-49
Basic Industries and Services ..	+508	+392	+71	+27
Building and Civil Engineering ..	-588	+488	+68	-60
Distributive Trades .. .. .	-929	+339	+17	+1
Other Services .. .. .	-627	+381	+24	+5
Total, Home Civilian Market and Export .. .. .	-4,191	+5,144	+41	-76
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces .. .. .	+2,560	-3,390	-89	-7
Total in Industry .. .. .	+1,631	+1,754	+11	+83
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police ..	+47	-36	-28	+2
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services .. .. .	+4,610	-3,689	-72	-27
Total in Forces, N.F.S., Police and in Industry .. .. .	+3,026	-1,971	-9	-108
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment .. .. .	+40	+65	+163	-115
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed .. .. .	-1,167	+457	+444	+159
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) .. .. .	+1,899	-1,449	-7	-64

part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1946 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Under-takings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1946, 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-1946.	March, 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	March, 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	March, 1947.
	GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):—											
Metal Manufacture:												
Fig Iron .. .. .	15.5	15.0	16.1	16.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	15.5	15.9	16.6	17.0
Steel Melting, etc. .. .. .	156.4	147.0	152.9	161.4	3.6	27.8	18.0	15.2	160.0	174.8	170.6	176.3
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. ..	51.2	63.0	62.1	73.0	4.7	21.0	17.7	16.2	55.9	84.0	79.8	89.2
Tin Plates .. .. .	22.7	9.7	10.3	12.4	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	25.1	12.4	12.1	14.3
Iron and Steel Tubes .. .. .	29.1	25.9	26.4	27.7	2.6	8.8	6.8	6.3	31.7	34.7	33.2	34.0
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. .. .. .	22.4	19.2	20.9	21.9	4.4	6.2	7.5	8.1	26.8			



NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.  
(Thousands)

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	March, 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	March, 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	March, 1947.
<b>Other Metal Industries:</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfoundry ..	84.9	39.4	53.0	63.2	9.8	12.9	12.0	12.3	94.7	52.3	65.0	75.5
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	38.9	32.0	45.5	46.9	2.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	41.7	37.5	50.9	52.2
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. ..	116.4	112.2	117.4	136.1	79.5	167.7	126.8	129.4	195.9	279.9	244.2	265.5
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	34.0	38.1	36.1	39.9	14.3	38.7	27.0	25.6	48.3	76.8	63.1	65.5
Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	20.8	7.3	13.6	16.6	17.9	6.9	10.8	12.5	38.7	14.2	24.4	29.1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	21.9	20.6	24.2	27.7	11.6	16.6	18.1	18.8	33.5	37.2	42.3	46.5
Bolts, Nuts, etc. ..	16.8	16.1	16.1	17.4	13.0	18.8	14.8	14.9	29.8	34.9	30.9	32.3
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ..	17.4	9.2	15.4	18.5	11.1	8.8	11.5	12.4	28.5	18.0	26.9	30.9
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ..	21.2	15.7	21.7	24.9	1.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	22.6	19.9	25.5	28.6
Other Metal Industries ..	185.2	170.0	177.2	200.2	101.1	145.6	124.5	125.2	286.3	315.6	301.7	325.4
<b>Total, Other Metals ..</b>	<b>557.5</b>	<b>460.6</b>	<b>520.2</b>	<b>591.4</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>425.7</b>	<b>354.7</b>	<b>360.1</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>886.3</b>	<b>874.9</b>	<b>951.5</b>
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	12.3	12.2	12.9	13.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	12.4	12.7	13.3	14.0
Chemicals ..	88.6	91.6	108.6	119.3	36.2	65.9	63.5	60.9	124.8	157.5	172.1	180.2
Explosives ..	29.2	78.3	23.2	21.6	7.9	90.4	20.4	18.8	37.1	168.7	43.6	40.4
Paint, Varnish, etc. ..	20.4	14.2	18.3	20.3	6.5	9.2	9.1	8.6	26.9	23.4	27.7	28.9
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. ..	60.0	44.1	51.5	54.5	23.2	31.7	27.9	27.8	83.2	75.8	79.4	82.3
<b>Total, Chemicals, etc. ..</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>438.1</b>	<b>335.8</b>	<b>345.8</b>
<b>Total, Group I Industries ..</b>	<b>2,530.0</b>	<b>2,850.2</b>	<b>2,676.7</b>	<b>2,863.8</b>	<b>503.8</b>	<b>1,453.6</b>	<b>915.5</b>	<b>878.6</b>	<b>3,042.8</b>	<b>4,303.8</b>	<b>3,592.2</b>	<b>3,742.4</b>
<b>GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES)*:—</b>												
Coal Mining ..	757.5	707.8	708.6	717.5	3.7	9.8	8.8	8.8	761.2	717.6	717.4	726.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	203.2	138.2	184.4	207.4	11.6	28.4	22.6	21.2	214.8	166.6	207.0	228.6
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	193.0	129.3	183.9	204.5	12.0	82.0	51.3	38.7	205.0	211.3	235.2	243.2
Other Road Passenger Transport ..	34.1	13.1	20.7	19.7	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	37.1	15.1	23.3	22.0
Goods Transport by Road ..	141.7	129.8	153.0	159.6	4.9	13.4	11.5	10.4	146.6	143.2	164.5	170.0
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services ..	19.6	18.7	24.3	26.6	2.6	6.8	8.0	7.1	22.2	25.5	32.3	33.7
<b>Total, Group II Industries ..</b>	<b>1,389.3</b>	<b>1,137.5</b>	<b>1,333.2</b>	<b>1,435.7</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>1,429.9</b>	<b>1,283.5</b>	<b>1,441.7</b>	<b>1,502.2</b>
<b>GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES):</b>												
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:</b>												
Grain Milling ..	28.2	21.6	24.4	25.7	3.9	8.7	7.5	7.0	32.1	30.3	31.9	32.7
Bread, Biscuits, etc. ..	103.1	69.3	81.6	90.9	77.6	68.0	63.5	62.6	180.7	137.3	145.1	153.5
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	26.4	13.4	16.5	19.9	55.9	23.9	27.4	34.6	82.3	37.3	43.9	54.5
Other Food Industries ..	71.3	53.8	67.9	74.7	62.2	71.9	70.8	68.8	133.5	125.7	138.7	143.5
Drink Industries ..	95.0	71.0	81.9	86.2	25.9	38.1	35.4	31.9	120.9	109.1	117.3	118.1
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ..	15.5	14.4	14.8	15.5	26.8	31.1	31.1	31.5	42.3	45.5	45.9	47.0
<b>Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>287.1</b>	<b>312.9</b>	<b>253.3</b>	<b>241.7</b>	<b>235.7</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>591.8</b>	<b>485.2</b>	<b>522.8</b>	<b>549.3</b>
<b>Textile Industries:</b>												
Cotton Spinning ..	65.5	35.3	47.6	51.1	119.4	78.3	89.0	90.4	184.9	113.6	136.6	143.5
Cotton Weaving ..	53.7	27.4	31.9	36.3	101.3	71.9	74.4	76.2	155.0	99.3	108.3	112.5
Wool ..	90.3	50.1	64.8	74.0	117.3	79.7	83.8	88.3	207.6	129.8	148.6	162.3
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc. ..	34.1	19.9	25.6	31.6	37.6	26.0	29.3	31.1	71.7	45.9	54.9	61.2
Hosiery ..	29.1	12.3	17.3	19.9	97.3	50.4	72.9	60.6	126.4	62.7	74.5	80.5
Carpets ..	12.6	2.2	4.9	6.8	19.4	3.5	7.8	9.8	32.0	6.7	12.7	16.6
Linen ..	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	9.0	6.8	6.4	6.3	12.7	9.7	9.9	10.3
Jute ..	10.2	3.8	5.0	6.0	15.5	9.7	10.8	11.8	25.7	13.5	15.8	17.8
Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc. ..	6.8	5.1	5.3	6.0	10.2	11.4	10.4	10.5	17.0	16.5	15.7	16.5
Lace ..	5.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	7.8	4.5	5.1	5.1	12.9	6.9	7.3	8.5
Other Textiles ..	20.0	16.9	18.2	22.1	41.9	46.5	37.0	38.0	61.9	63.4	55.2	60.1
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ..	56.7	32.0	38.5	42.6	22.9	20.2	20.3	20.3	79.6	52.2	58.0	62.9
<b>Total, Textiles ..</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>265.5</b>	<b>304.3</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>408.9</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>448.4</b>	<b>987.9</b>	<b>619.2</b>	<b>695.5</b>	<b>752.7</b>
<b>Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur:</b>												
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	33.5	21.4	27.8	31.5	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.3	44.8	33.2	39.6	42.8
Leather Goods ..	11.6	6.2	7.9	9.2	16.6	12.2	13.6	13.7	28.2	18.4	21.5	22.9
<b>Total, Leather ..</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>65.7</b>
<b>Clothing Industries:</b>												
Tailoring ..	66.6	37.4	46.4	55.3	168.0	134.8	153.0	157.1	234.6	179.2	199.4	212.4
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	10.1	4.2	5.2	5.7	83.4	48.3	55.6	58.5	93.5	52.5	60.8	64.2
Dressmaking, etc. ..	11.4	6.7	8.2	9.3	96.1	48.0	62.5	66.6	107.5	54.7	70.7	75.9
Hats and Caps ..	11.1	3.7	6.0	7.1	18.5	9.0	10.4	11.1	29.6	12.7	16.4	18.2
Other Dress Industries ..	7.5	2.8	4.3	5.1	23.4	12.6	16.2	18.5	30.9	15.4	20.5	23.6
Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	78.4	51.1	59.9	67.7	56.6	44.2	48.5	50.3	135.0	95.3	108.4	118.0
<b>Total, Clothing ..</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>298.9</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>362.1</b>	<b>631.1</b>	<b>409.8</b>	<b>476.2</b>	<b>512.3</b>
<b>Woodworking, etc.:</b>												
Furniture, etc. ..	111.5	39.8	74.7	89.5	26.9	22.6	24.7	23.6	138.4	62.4	99.4	113.1
Sawmilling ..	63.0	56.1	69.0	69.8	3.4	20.2	14.1	10.8	66.4	76.3	83.1	80.6
Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. ..	9.2	14.0	11.9	10.9	2.4	13.4	5.3	3.7	11.6	27.4	17.2	14.6
Other Woodworking ..	17.8	13.5	16.5	17.6	5.8	7.7	7.4	7.6	23.6	21.2	23.9	25.2
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc. ..</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>233.5</b>
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ..	50.7	30.8	40.9	45.8	19.1	17.9	17.6	17.5	69.8	48.7	58.5	63.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. ..	29.0	14.6	17.0	20.0	53.3	34.9	36.4	39.3	82.3	49.5	58.4	59.3
Wallpaper ..	5.3	0.5	3.1	3.3	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.7	7.8	1.1	4.6	5.0
Stationery Requisites (not paper) ..	4.9	1.7	2.8	4.9	6.3	5.0	7.5	7.5	11.2	5.0	7.8	12.4
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ..	198.9	97.0	141.2	161.2	105.4	76.4	88.2	97.2	304.3	173.4	229.4	258.4
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ..</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>475.4</b>	<b>277.7</b>	<b>353.7</b>	<b>398.4</b>
<b>Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.:</b>												
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	90.7	29.0	53.2	60.3	6.3	5.7	6.2	5.9	96.4	34.3	59.4	66.7
Glass and Glass Bottles:												
Glass Manufacture ..	22.5	15.5	20.9	23.3	8.1	10.2	10.7	9.9	30.6	25.7	31.6	33.2
Glass Bottles ..	15.4	12.2	15.6	17.3	2.2	7.9	6.5	4.2	17.6	20.1	22.1	21.5
<b>Total, Glass ..</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>54.7</b>
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:</b>												
Cement, Whiting, etc. ..	17.1	9.5	14.1	15.5	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	17.8	11.0	15.4	16.7
Cast Stone, etc. ..	27.8	16.8	28.7	34.5	2.5	6.6	6.2	6.1	30.3	22.4	34.9	40.6
Rubber ..	41.1	34.3	43.2	51.3	29.1	28.0	27.7	29.1	70.2	62.3	70.9	80.4
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	11.0	4.2	6.6	7.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	13.3	6.3	8.4	8.5
Brushes and Brooms ..	6.1	4.3	5.9	6.9	6.2	6.5	8.1	8.8	12.3	10.8	14.0	15.7
Musical Instruments ..	6.9	1.5	3.7	5.4	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	7.9	2.1	4.9	6.7
Toys and Games ..	8.0	2.7	6.4	8.8	10.7	4.4	10.2	12.4	18.7	7.1	16.6	21.2
Other Industries ..	27.8	17.6	32.1	38.2	22.5	27.5	35.4	37.5	50.3	45.1	67.5	75.7
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>232.6</b>	<b>265.5</b>
<b>Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries ..</b> </												



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 14th April, 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 10th March, 1947.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 14th April, 1947.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals compared with 10th March, 1947.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>London and South-Eastern</i> ..	40,838	8,342	2,441	51,621	-42,984
London (Administrative County) ..	18,551	2,532	590	21,663	-12,150
Acton ..	152	21	15	188	225
Brentford and Chiswick ..	204	27	10	241	260
Brighton and Hove ..	1,321	443	55	1,819	2,084
Chatham ..	771	534	107	1,412	753
Croydon ..	1,016	165	71	1,252	1,290
Dagenham ..	674	147	74	895	3,653
East Ham ..	669	844	51	1,564	398
Enfield ..	372	50	28	450	416
Harrow and Wembley ..	527	128	39	694	709
Hayes and Harlington ..	269	129	32	430	1,668
Hendon ..	574	68	35	677	1,183
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	1,262	112	45	1,419	1,206
Tottenham ..	1,265	96	56	1,417	552
West Ham ..	1,279	106	70	1,455	893
Willesden ..	476	95	43	614	417
<i>Eastern</i> ..	10,844	3,906	469	15,219	-17,946
Bedford ..	131	34	8	173	444
Cambridge ..	133	51	8	192	165
Ipswich ..	378	45	30	453	576
Luton ..	235	27	18	280	337
Norwich ..	1,397	144	25	1,566	1,852
Watford ..	194	79	19	292	463
<i>Southern</i> ..	6,274	1,729	357	8,360	-9,307
Oxford ..	218	95	24	337	3,719
Portsmouth (including Gosport) ..	1,140	495	104	1,739	503
Reading ..	264	58	23	345	213
Slough ..	318	29	9	356	200
Southampton ..	843	258	88	1,189	59
<i>South-Western</i> ..	9,016	2,538	414	11,968	-9,339
Bristol (including Kingswood) ..	2,633	359	107	3,099	1,723
Exeter ..	379	134	13	526	126
Gloucester ..	99	109	10	218	28
Plymouth ..	717	649	80	1,446	263
Swindon ..	160	68	11	239	163
<i>Midland</i> ..	17,228	5,577	638	23,443	-66,374
Birmingham ..	3,731	392	97	4,220	33,227
Burton-on-Trent ..	135	138	9	282	534
Coventry ..	1,996	318	57	2,371	5,872
Oldbury ..	45	8	—	53	255
Smethwick ..	95	12	15	122	2,176
Stoke-on-Trent ..	4,159	2,196	149	6,504	4,644
Walsall ..	573	119	39	731	1,527
West Bromwich ..	96	12	12	120	688
Wolverhampton ..	686	79	20	785	3,034
Worcester ..	178	116	—	294	405
<i>North-Midland</i> ..	9,834	3,795	447	14,076	-22,237
Chesterfield ..	281	184	11	476	477
Derby ..	343	76	15	434	1,428
Grimsby ..	1,120	97	57	1,274	1,025
Leicester ..	869	81	34	984	2,147
Lincoln ..	160	21	7	188	302
Mansfield ..	506	55	18	579	820
Northampton ..	326	21	7	354	820
Nottingham ..	1,746	181	81	2,008	2,191
Peterborough ..	113	464	19	596	486
Souththorpe ..	55	299	24	378	291
<i>East and West Ridings</i> ..	27,438	10,881	1,458	39,777	-42,833
Barnsley ..	170	27	811	1,008	799
Bradford ..	4,261	2,304	160	6,725	5,542
Dewsbury ..	1,152	560	99	1,811	1,551
Doncaster ..	960	567	110	1,637	2,018
Hallifax ..	532	219	16	767	2,115
Huddersfield ..	687	192	16	895	2,721
Hull ..	3,126	532	97	3,755	1,755
Leeds ..	4,060	822	93	4,975	3,747
Rotherham ..	458	465	58	981	1,086
Sheffield ..	2,267	232	15	2,514	3,051
Wakefield ..	238	78	12	328	699
York ..	724	84	29	837	851
<i>North-Western</i> ..	59,905	15,254	2,223	77,382	-50,997
Accrington ..	316	205	16	537	651
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	440	43	6	489	598
Barrow ..	525	939	55	1,519	358
Birkenhead ..	1,893	322	38	2,253	931
Blackburn ..	1,073	432	20	1,525	1,853
Blackpool ..	923	125	13	1,061	864
Bolton ..	1,455	170	16	1,641	2,380
Burnley ..	1,050	128	16	1,194	2,696
Bury ..	411	86	7	504	230
Crewe ..	154	114	18	286	41
Liverpool (including Bootle) ..	21,450	3,541	923	25,914	-5,200
Manchester (including Salford) ..	6,895	876	151	7,922	-3,627
Oldham (including Failsforth and Royton) ..	1,368	125	10	1,503	-1,855
Preston ..	998	625	39	1,662	-2,542
Rochdale ..	564	55	6	625	-2,385
St. Helens ..	991	1,101	58	2,150	-511
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	1,847	86	68	2,001	-906
Stockport ..	1,338	365	71	1,774	-1,585
Warrington ..	337	344	27	708	493
Wigan ..	1,609	593	31	2,233	849

\* 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.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 14th April, 1947.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals compared with 10th March, 1947.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>Northern</i> ..	32,317	14,655	2,398	49,370	-20,244
Carlisle ..	289	241	33	563	364
Darlington ..	315	182	30	527	349
Gateshead ..	2,021	524	74	2,619	806
Hartlepool ..	1,195	1,445	67	2,707	832
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	957	676	122	1,755	300
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) ..	1,381	789	175	2,345	666
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	4,839	1,898	218	6,955	-1,592
South Shields ..	1,855	338	113	2,306	1,010
Stockton-on-Tees ..	991	1,527	156	2,674	1,000
Sunderland ..	3,818	1,141	284	5,243	-2,267
Wallsend (including Willington Quay) ..	488	297	29	814	-163
<i>Scotland</i> ..	55,846	17,915	3,187	76,948	-24,318
Aberdeen ..	1,920	270	52	2,242	781
Clydebank ..	322	191	76	589	293
Dundee ..	2,290	585	52	2,927	780
Edinburgh ..	4,228	401	111	4,740	-1,239
Glasgow (including Rutherglen) ..	18,556	6,521	979	26,056	-3,102
Greenock ..	1,437	706	168	2,311	283
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	2,114	1,069	176	3,359	578
Paisley ..	1,070	267	69	1,406	644
<i>Wales</i> ..	37,997	15,203	1,895	55,095	-30,861
Cardiff ..	2,420	110	24	2,554	386
Merthyr Tydfil ..	2,187	609	67	2,863	627
Newport ..	1,333	420	87	1,840	-1,383
Rhondda ..	4,021	1,124	188	5,333	861
Swansea ..	2,826	1,060	123	4,009	-2,137
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ..	28,095	4,274	889	33,158	-11,438
Belfast ..	10,818	1,051	117	12,986	-2,360
Londonderry ..	2,656	729	193	3,578	981

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1947.

The Table below shows the average numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1946, and the numbers so registered in each month of 1947, together with the estimated numbers who were stood off in February and March but did not register.

	Great Britain.				Total.	United Kingdom.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1939 ..	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940 ..	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941 ..	135,320	92,746	29,275	27,476	291,827	330,675
1942 ..	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943 ..	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944 ..	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945 ..	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946 ..	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947:—						
13th January ..	296,196	95,975	5,732	3,346	401,249	437,471
22nd Feb. (a) ..	349,294	110,889	902,044	511,834	1,874,061	1,915,531
(b) ..	—	—	—	—	503,200	Not available
5th Mar. (a) ..	357,554	109,320	248,241	78,472	793,587	available
(b) ..	—	—	—	—	43,600	Not available
10th Mar. (a) ..	347,206	102,989	242,436	72,217	764,848	809,474
(b) ..	—	—	—	—	24,000	Not available
14th April ..	284,931	92,604	33,412	16,042	426,989	460,177

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 14th April.

	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges:					
Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	300,833	4,951	87,098	2,946	395,828
Non-claimants ..	7,204	4,098	12,697	3,932	27,931
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes ..	1,243	14	1,962	11	3,230
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed ..	309,280	9,063	101,757	6,889	426,989
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES					
Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	451	11	290	8	760
Persons not applying for Allowances ..	1,656	4,897	4,190	4,249	14,992
Total of Uninsured Unemployed ..	2,107	4,908	4,480	4,257	15,752

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

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

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

§ The figures on line (a) relate to the numbers 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. See article on page 82 of the March issue of this GAZETTE.

|| 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 14th April, 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 excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces; employment under public or local authorities, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent

service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons



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.
<b>Textiles:—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. . . . .	629	479	1,108	266	188	454	895	667	1,562	898	668	1,566
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	400	325	725	552	1,126	1,678	1,451	2,403	3,854	1,452	2,405	3,857
<i>Total, Cotton</i> . . . . .	1,029	804	1,833	818	1,314	2,132	1,847	3,065	4,912	1,851	3,010	4,861
Woolen and Worsted . . . . .	806	349	1,155	4,435	4,735	9,170	5,241	5,084	10,325	5,262	5,091	10,353
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	127	105	232	282	120	402	409	225	634	413	229	642
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture . . . . .	199	150	349	76	19	95	275	169	444	281	169	450
Linen . . . . .	104	156	260	15	5	20	119	180	299	117	180	297
Jute . . . . .	270	158	428	—	2	2	270	160	430	271	161	432
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . . . .	149	275	424	3	12	15	152	287	439	153	288	441
Hosiery . . . . .	191	246	437	411	152	563	602	607	1,209	607	607	1,214
Lace . . . . .	44	58	102	13	127	140	171	158	329	171	158	329
Carpets . . . . .	59	72	131	169	271	440	228	343	571	237	350	587
Other Textiles . . . . .	428	355	783	166	105	271	594	460	1,054	621	546	1,167
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. . . . .	697	134	831	4,621	605	5,226	5,318	739	6,057	5,636	821	6,457
<i>Total, Textiles</i> . . . . .	4,103	2,818	6,921	11,110	7,353	18,463	15,213	10,171	25,384	17,282	11,168	28,450
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	515	153	668	207	60	267	722	213	935	747	223	970
Leather Goods . . . . .	188	121	309	6	5	11	194	126	320	198	128	326
<i>Total, Leather</i> . . . . .	703	274	977	213	65	278	916	339	1,255	945	351	1,296
<b>Clothing:—</b>												
Tailoring . . . . .	839	1,174	2,013	262	529	791	1,101	1,703	2,804	1,151	1,885	3,036
Dress Making and Millinery . . . . .	107	374	481	8	41	49	115	415	530	117	442	559
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) . . . . .	85	76	161	372	132	504	457	208	665	466	210	676
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. . . . .	100	317	417	4	85	89	104	402	506	177	1,325	1,502
Other Dress Industries . . . . .	63	115	178	11	4	15	74	119	193	81	123	204
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs . . . . .	1,033	185	1,218	147	16	163	1,180	201	1,381	1,273	207	1,480
<i>Total, Clothing</i> . . . . .	2,227	2,241	4,468	804	807	1,611	3,031	3,048	6,079	3,265	4,192	7,457
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. . . . .	1,875	1,169	3,044	22	31	53	1,897	1,200	3,097	2,057	1,232	3,289
Grain Milling . . . . .	341	179	520	2	4	6	343	183	526	398	190	588
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery . . . . .	402	361	763	10	126	136	412	487	899	425	489	914
Other Food Industries . . . . .	1,744	1,459	3,203	61	304	365	1,805	1,763	3,568	1,945	1,866	3,811
Drink Industries . . . . .	1,820	649	2,469	46	66	112	1,866	715	2,581	1,982	745	2,727
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff . . . . .	433	214	647	4	5	9	437	219	656	473	258	731
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> . . . . .	6,615	4,031	10,646	145	536	681	6,760	4,567	11,327	7,280	4,780	12,060
<b>Woodworking, etc.:—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	1,998	654	2,652	466	94	560	2,464	748	3,212	2,654	750	3,404
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases . . . . .	426	173	599	45	53	98	471	226	697	480	227	707
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	1,682	298	1,980	192	52	244	1,874	350	2,224	1,944	360	2,304
Other Woodworking . . . . .	427	137	564	35	31	66	462	168	630	520	176	696
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> . . . . .	4,533	1,262	5,795	738	230	968	5,271	1,492	6,763	5,598	1,513	7,111
<b>Building and Civil Engineering Construction:—</b>												
Building . . . . .	23,369	274	23,643	668	25	693	24,037	299	24,336	27,241	312	27,553
Civil Engineering Construction . . . . .	10,383	116	10,499	270	3	273	10,653	119	10,772	12,751	122	12,873
<i>Total, Building and Civil Engineering Construction</i> . . . . .	33,752	390	34,142	938	28	966	34,690	418	35,108	39,992	434	40,426
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.:—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board . . . . .	649	380	1,029	940	109	1,049	1,589	489	2,078	1,664	499	2,163
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery . . . . .	297	279	576	17	30	47	314	309	623	319	315	634
Wall Paper Making . . . . .	27	10	37	69	27	96	96	37	133	96	37	133
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) . . . . .	51	17	68	—	1	1	51	18	69	51	18	69
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding . . . . .	1,902	533	2,435	59	25	84	1,961	558	2,519	2,030	582	2,612
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> . . . . .	2,926	1,219	4,145	1,085	192	1,277	4,011	1,411	5,422	4,160	1,451	5,611
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>												
Rubber . . . . .	912	296	1,208	1,315	110	1,425	2,227	406	2,633	2,343	409	2,752
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. . . . .	175	73	248	35	2	37	210	75	285	211	114	325
Brushes and Brooms . . . . .	121	99	220	19	10	29	140	109	249	145	115	260
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus . . . . .	626	211	837	26	15	41	652	226	878	661	232	893
Musical Instruments . . . . .	75	14	89	1	76	77	76	90	166	80	14	94
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites . . . . .	193	100	293	3	6	9	196	106	302	224	112	336
Other Manufactures . . . . .	1,107	587	1,694	92	36	128	1,199	623	1,822	1,305	631	1,936
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> . . . . .	3,209	1,380	4,589	1,491	179	1,670	4,700	1,559	6,259	4,969	1,627	6,596
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>	2,494	379	2,873	36	3	39	2,530	382	2,912	2,808	387	3,195
<b>Transport and Communication:—</b>												
Railway Service . . . . .	3,624	2,490	6,114	46	21	67	3,670	2,511	6,181	3,960	2,519	6,479
Tramway and Omnibus Service . . . . .	1,977	1,784	3,761	46	28	74	2,023	1,812	3,835	2,131	1,816	3,947
Other Road Passenger Transport . . . . .	741	41	782	14	15	29	755	42	797	830	44	874
Goods Transport by Road . . . . .	4,628	109	4,737	127	3	130	4,755	112	4,867	4,977	114	5,111
Shipping Service . . . . .	7,694	97	7,791	127	8	135	7,821	105	7,926	8,188	106	8,294
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) . . . . .	4,746	55	4,801	63	1	64	4,809	56	4,865	5,228	56	5,284
Harbour, River and Canal Service . . . . .	852	53	905	12	6	18	864	59	923	903	59	962
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> . . . . .	5,598	108	5,706	75	7	82	5,673	115	5,788	6,131	115	6,246
Other Transport, Communication, etc. . . . .	837	70	907	12	1	13	839	71	910	920	72	992
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> . . . . .	25,149	4,699	29,848	447	69	516	25,596	4,768	30,364	27,757	4,786	32,543
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	17,999	12,449	30,448	540	293	833	18,539	12,742	31,281	20,325	13,171	33,496
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*</b>	2,232	2,584	4,816	9	5	14	2,241	2,589	4,830	2,344	2,606	4,950
<b>Miscellaneous Services:—</b>												
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) . . . . .	15,759	6,288	22,047	189	90	279	15,948	6,378	22,326	18,054	6,726	24,780
National Fire Service . . . . .	432	207	639	10	1	11	442	208	650	507	209	716
Local Government Service . . . . .	9,330	3,368	12,698	173	234	407	9,503	3,602	13,105	10,140	3,648	13,788
Professional Services . . . . .	1,828	1,548	3,376	22	45	67	1,850	1,583	3,433	1,927	1,652	3,579
Entertainments, Sports, etc. . . . .	3,514	1,487	5,001	52	61	113	3,566	1,548	5,114	3,735	1,592	5,327
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service . . . . .	6,272	7,956	14,228	65	273	338	6,337	8,229	14,566	6,801	8,570	15,371
Laundry Dry . . . . .	631	1,132	1,763	10	32	42	641	1,164	1,805	695	1,268	1,963
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. . . . .	183	235	418	75	345	420	258	580	838	273	597	870
Other Services† . . . . .	3,112	904	4,016	70	35	105	3,182	939	4,121	3,409	965	4,374
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	41,061	23,125	64,186	666	1,116	1,782	41,727	24,241	65,968	45,541	25,227	70,768
<b>Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry‡</b>	39,147	3,137	42,284	1,455	50	1,505	40,602	3,187	43,789	43,063	3,299	46,362
<b>GRAND TOTAL*§</b> . . . . .	284,931	92,604	377,535	33,412	16,042	49,454	318,343	108,646	426,989	346,983	113,194	460,177

\* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.  
 † Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, hairdressers, window cleaners, etc.  
 ‡ These are ex-Service personnel who have not yet been classified to a particular industry, although they may have had some employment since release or discharge from the Forces.  
 § The totals include 3,384 male and 99 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,983 males and 107 females in the United Kingdom.

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.

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



compared with 5.07 in February, 1947, and 5.13 in March, 1946. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.46, 5.45 and 5.50, respectively.

The statement of the Ministry of Fuel and Power also includes certain information about absenteeism in the coal-mining industry; separate figures are given 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 March, 1946, February and March, 1947, which are given in the Table below represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts Lost through Absenteeism.

	March, 1946.		February, 1947.		March, 1947.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
Coal-face workers:						
Voluntary .. ..	10.37	11.12	10.98	8.13		
Involuntary .. ..	9.96	9.12	8.13			
All workers:						
Voluntary .. ..	8.30	9.14	8.71			
Involuntary .. ..	8.83	8.62	7.42			

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.80 tons in March, 1947, compared with 2.78 tons in February, 1947, and 2.79 in March, 1946. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.05 tons in March, 1947.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers employed in factories in November, 1946, was 1.7 per cent. lower than in October, 1946, but 11.5 per cent. higher than in November, 1945.

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the December quarter, 1946, was 1.4, the same as in the preceding quarter, compared with 1.2 in the fourth quarter of 1945.

### CANADA.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of nearly 429,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of December, 1946, was 1.5, compared with 1.0 at the end of September, 1946, and 3.0 at the end of December, 1945.

### 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 28th February, 1947, was 92 or 0.2 per 1,000 of the estimated total labour force, compared with 90 or 0.2 per 1,000 at 31st January. Of the total number of male workers registered at 28th February, 36 were fully employable; the corresponding figure for the end of January was 26. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at both dates.

### ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th April, 1947, was 66,744, compared with 72,033 at 29th March, 1947, and 67,435 at 27th April, 1946.

*Unemployment among Insured Persons.*—According to information recently published in the "Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin," the number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts\* in Éire in October, 1945, was 332,511; of this total 239,316 were males and 93,195 were females. The monthly percentage rate of unemployment among these persons during 1946 ranged from 8.9 at mid-October to 12.7 at mid-February; the average for the year was 10.6 per cent., the same as for 1945.

As regards the several industrial groups, the average percentages unemployed during 1946 were lowest in papermaking, stationery, printing and bookbinding (4.0), the tobacco industry (4.2), and the skins and leather, rubber and waterproof goods industry (4.4), and highest in house and general building, and transport and communication (17.1), road and other construction (19.8), and the "other industries or services" group (24.3).

### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during January, 1947, was 90,241, compared with 80,742 during December, 1946, and 135,865 during January, 1946. Nearly 2,166,000 working days were lost in January,

\* Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, all workers aged 16 years and over, with certain exceptions, are compulsorily insured against unemployment. The principal exceptions are persons engaged in agriculture, fishing and private domestic service, established Civil Servants, and non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year.

1947, as a result of unemployment, compared with about 2,262,000 days in the previous month; the corresponding figure for January, 1946, was nearly 3,261,000.

### SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 848,000 showed that 4.1 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st January, 1947, compared with 4.9 per cent. at 31st December, 1946, and 5.5 per cent. at 31st January, 1946.

### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of February, 1947, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 13,847 persons, as compared with 15,411 at the end of January and 11,385 at the end of February, 1946; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 6,600, 5,328, and 7,180, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of February, 1947, who were wholly unemployed was 13,044 or 8.7 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figures for January, 1947, were 14,533 or 9.7 per thousand, and those for February, 1946, were 9,234 or 6.4 per thousand.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January, 1947, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 39,657,000. This was 2.8 per cent. lower than the figure for December, 1946, but 7.1 per cent. higher than that for January, 1946; it was 30.7 per cent. above the average for the year 1939. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in January, 1947, is estimated to have been 0.3 per cent. lower than in December, 1946, but 14.8 per cent. higher than in January, 1946; it was 49.5 per cent. above the average for the year 1939.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of February, 1947, was approximately 2,490,000, compared with 2,400,000 at the middle of January, 1947, and 2,650,000 at the middle of February, 1946.

## 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 Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 602; price 5d. net (6d. post free)), dated 3rd April, 1947; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 603; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 3rd April, 1947; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 633/S.26; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 10th April, 1947; The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 637; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), dated 11th April, 1947; and The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 763; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated 28th April, 1947. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 177.*

*The Furniture Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Abolition) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 676), dated 16th April, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 146.*

*The Essential Work (Recall to Civil Defence) (Revocation) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 856), dated 6th May, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—This Order revoked as from 14th May the Essential Work (Recall to Civil Defence) Order, 1942, which made provision for persons to leave employment in essential work without permission and without giving notice, when required to return to employment in Civil Defence. (The Order now revoked was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1942, page 52.)*

*The Essential Work (Recall to National Fire Service) (Revocation) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 857), dated 6th May, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—This Order revoked as from 14th May the Essential Work (Recall to National Fire Service) Order, 1942, which provided that persons might leave employment in essential work without permission and without giving notice, when recalled to whole-time fire service or when returned to such service after being placed on reserve. (The Order now revoked was noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1942, page 144.)*

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 177.

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

### 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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £75,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 563,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £250 in the wages of, about 11,000 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 April were those employed in the iron and steel industry, in industrial and staff canteens, as manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in most districts of England and Wales, in tobacco manufacture, and in retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales.

In the iron and steel and tobacco manufacturing industries there were small increases due to a rise in the cost-of-living bonus payable under sliding-scale arrangements. For workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens there were increases in the minimum wage rates operative under the Catering Wages Act of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women 18 years and over. For manual workers employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in most areas in England and Wales outside the metropolitan area, new national standard rates were fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts in certain cases, with slight decreases for new entrants in some areas. In the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales new minimum rates were fixed under the Wages Councils Act for a shorter working week, resulting in increases in weekly wages by amounts varying according to district.

The workpeople whose wage rates were decreased during April included those employed in branches of the iron and steel industry in the West of Scotland and the Midlands, and iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. These reductions operated under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. There were also decreases in the weekly wages of some classes of workers employed in dressmaking in Scotland, as a result of a reduction in weekly hours of work.

Of the total increase of £75,000, about £42,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £27,000 was the result of orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Catering Wages Act; about £4,500 resulted from the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives or of arbitration awards.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Trawler Fishing	Principal Ports of Great Britain.	1 Apr.	Crews of trawlers (except skippers and mates).	Increases in basic weekly or daily rates of wages and decreases in poundage rates, the poundage rates to be calculated on the gross amount realised by the sale of the catch without any deductions instead of on the net proceeds as hitherto.†
Heavy Chemical Manufacture.	Great Britain‡	See footnote§	General workers .. .	Increases of 1½d. an hour in existing plain time rates for men 21 and over, of 1½d. for youths 18 years and over, of 1d. for boys under 18 and women 18 and over, of ¾d. for girls under 18, of ¾d. an hour in the discretionary bonus scheme rates for grades A, B and C, of ¾d. for grades D and E, and of 1d. (2d. to 3d.) an hour in the shift allowance payable to workers employed on any rotary shift system, following adoption of a shorter working week; the adjustment of piecework prices to be determined by mutual arrangement so that pieceworkers may maintain approximately their present earnings for the present rate of effort in a shorter working week. Rates after change include: men—labourers 2s. 0½d., an hour, rotary shift labourers 2s. 3½d.; women—dayworkers 1s. 4½d., rotary shift workers 1s. 7½d.
Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland .. .	7 Apr.	Iron-ore miners .. .	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased   by 1d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for boys.¶
	South and West Durham.	7 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen .. .	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased   by 1d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) for boys.**
	North Lincolnshire.	6 Apr.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased   by 1-2d. a shift (4s. 10-8d. to 5s.) for men, by 0-9d. (3s. 8-1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (2s. 5-4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury.	6 Apr.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased   by 1d. a shift (4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.) for men, by ¾d. (3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4½d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and by ½d. (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.) for boys.††

\* 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.

† The new rates, which are subject to review at the end of the first six months' period, were the result of a decision of the Trawler Fishing Industry National Joint Industrial Council, following the recommendations made on 31st July, 1946, by a Court of Enquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 215). No change was made in the war-risk money of 42s. for a week of seven days.

‡ These increases apply to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

§ These increases were agreed on 7th February, 1947, and were applied at individual factories as from the date on which a reduced normal working week was adopted. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

|| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as dotal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates.

\*\*Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

††Wages are subject to a further flat-rate addition (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men of 10½d. for youths 18 and under 21 years and of 7d. for boys.

### SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—APRIL, 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 first four months of 1947, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. In this period about 11,000 workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease of about £250.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
		£
Agriculture .. .	—	—
Mining and Quarrying .. .	19,000	1,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. .	34,000	6,100
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	145,500	4,700
Textile .. .	11,000	5,100
Clothing .. .	67,000	16,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	163,000	39,600
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	27,000	8,400
Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc. .. .	4,000	900
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. .	130,000	23,600
Transport .. .	500	100
Public Administration Services .. .	275,000	62,600
Other .. .	229,000	55,600
Total .. .	1,145,000	229,700

In the corresponding months of 1946, there were net increases of about £1,420,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,200,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an average reduction of about 3½ hours a week in the normal full-time hours of labour of 220,000 workpeople.\* The principal industries or services affected were municipal tramway, trolley-bus and omnibus undertakings, in which the normal working week was reduced from 48 or 47 to 44 hours; a section of the heavy chemical industry, in which hours were reduced from 47 to 44 for dayworkers, with corresponding reductions for shift workers; retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, in which the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 48 to 44; the corn trade and the drugs and fine chemicals industry with reductions from 48 to 44 hours; rope, twine and net manufacture and the narrow woven fabrics industry with a reduction from 48 to 45 hours.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Cumberland ..	28 Apr.	Iron-ore miners .. ..	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* at the rate of 0.7d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 0.35d. for boys (calculated to the nearest halfpenny). Cost-of-living bonus after change, for 6 shifts worked: men and youths 14s. 7d., boys 7s. 3½d.
	West Cumberland	28 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by ½d. a shift (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3d. for men and youths 18 years and over, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 1½d. for boys)†
	Great Britain (various areas).	On and from pay day in week ending 5 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand, (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and building construction and roadmaking.	Increases of ½d. or 1d. an hour, resulting from the elimination of Class 3A and 4 areas and the upgrading of these areas to Class 3 for wages purposes. Basic rates for labourers: Class 1A areas 1s. 10½d. an hour, 2s. 10½d., 2A 1s. 9½d., 3 1s. 9½d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture.	East Midlands Area (certain districts).	From first full pay week in April.	Men, youths, boys and women.	Increases of ½d. an hour for men, of ¼d. for women, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys, resulting from the elimination of Zone B rates, and the adoption of Zone A rates throughout the area. Minimum basic rates after change for men: Grade I 1s. 2d. an hour, II 1s. 2½d., plus in each case war bonus of 9½d. an hour.‡
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincs. and Northants. (certain firms).	6 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and for women§ employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lincs., North Yorks., Staffs., Bilston, Derby, Notts., Leics., Northants., Corby, South Wales and Mon.	do.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	do. do.
	West of Scotland..	Pay week beginning nearest 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, except those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for women 21 years and over, and by 0.5d. (1s. 8.5d. to 1s. 9d.) for girls.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain¶ ..	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ ..	7 Apr.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	do. do.
	North-East Coast Area.	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	do. do.
	Barrow-in-Furness	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	do. do.
	Workington ..	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do. do.
	Scunthorpe ..	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do. do.
	Bilston .. ..	do.	Steel millmen, melting shop workers, maintenance men, etc.	do. do.
	West of Scotland..	do.	Millmen, gas producers, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills on a 47-hour week.	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	Sunday preceding 1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 1.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (3s. 10.8d. to 3s. 9.9d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 0.6d. (2s. 7.2d. to 2s. 6.6d.) for those under 18 years.
	West of Scotland..	Pay period beginning 28 Apr.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1.4d. a shift (5s. 1.6d. to 5s. 0.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (3s. 10.2d. to 3s. 9.15d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.7d. (2s. 6.8d. to 2s. 6.1d.) for boys under 18, by 0.8d. (3s. 2.4d. to 3s. 1.6d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (1s. 7.2d. to 1s. 6.8d.) for girls under 21 years.
	South-West Wales	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) for youths and boys, and for women employed on youths' and boys' work.

\* Under the cost-of-living sliding-scale agreements.

† See pages 65 and 68 of the February, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Where hours of work are being reduced to 45 a week the new piecework rates are to be such as to yield the revised minimum average, shown above, or to be 4 per cent. more than the actual piece rates being paid on 30th November, 1946, whichever is the greater. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and pages 138 and 177 of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Existing hourly rates for all male workers, for all female workers in the retail branch in Area B, and for female learners in Area A, remain unchanged for a 44-hour week, resulting in net decreases in weekly rates for these workers. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 177 of this GAZETTE.

\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 139 of the previous issue of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Apr.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucestershire.	6 Apr.	Men, youths, women and juveniles, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men, by 0.8d. (3s. 3.2d. to 3s. 4d.) for women 18 years and over and for youths 18 years and under 21, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for juveniles.
Tube Manufacture.	Newport and Landore.	6 Apr.	Men, youths and boys ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (4s. 8.34d. to 4s. 10d.) for men and by 0.58d. (2s. 4.42d. to 2s. 5d.) for youths and boys.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath.	Beginning of 1st pay week after 28 Mar.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries on a system of payment by results.	Existing rates increased by a supplementary bonus of 3s. 8d. a week, following reduction in weekly hours from 47 to 44.†
Narrow Woven Fabrics.	Great Britain ..	Beginning of pay week for which pay day falls in week commencing 14 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to grade, for adult male workers, of ½d. or 1d. for adult female workers, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. or 1d. for girls. Minimum time rates after change include: men, grade I occupations 1s. 9½d., grade II 1s. 11½d., grade III 2s. 0½d.; women, 18 years and over, grade I 1s. 2½d., 1A 1s. 3½d., II 1s. 3½d., III 1s. 4½d.; youths and boys 11½d. at 16, rising to 1s. 8½d. at 20½; girls 11½d. at 16 to 1s. 2½d. at 17½. Piece work rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage of all pieceworkers in a class is not less than:—males grade I 2s. 0½d., II 2s. 2½d., III 2s. 4½d., females, grade I 1s. 5½d., 1A 1s. 5½d., II 1s. 5½d., III 1s. 7½d.‡
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	28 Apr.	Timeworkers .. .. .	New general minimum time rates fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of ½d., ¾d. or 1d., according to age, for youths and boys, of ½d. or 1d. for females 18 years or over, according to occupation, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d. for girls under 18. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. an hour, according to occupation, women 18 years or over 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.‡
			Pieceworkers .. .. .	New minimum piece work basis time rates fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour for males, according to occupation, and of 1d. for females. Piecework basis time rates after change include: men (all ages) 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11d. an hour, according to occupation, women (all ages) 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d.§
Fustian Cutting.	Great Britain ..	2 Apr.	Female workers .. ..	New minimum time rates fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 8½d. or 9½d. an hour, according to occupation, for workers other than learners, with corresponding increases for learners, according to period of employment. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting and hand cutting—learners during 1st month of employment 7½d. an hour, during 2nd month 8d., all other workers 1s. 5d.; ending and mending—learners during 1st 3 months of employment 7d. an hour, during 2nd 3 months 8½d., during 3rd 3 months 11d., during 4th 3 months 1s. 2d., all other workers 1s. 5d. Piecework basis time rate for power machine cutting, hand cutting and ending and mending, 1s. 6d. an hour.§
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	28 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and time rates per log hour fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of varying amounts in weekly wages. Rates after change for workers after 5 years' employment in the trade: general minimum time rates—male workers, Area A 2s. 3½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 1½d., Area C 2s., female workers 1s. 4½d., 1s. 4½d., 1s. 3½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, 2s. 6d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 2½d., female workers, 1s. 6½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 6d.; time rates per log hour for male workers to whom the general minimum piece rates apply—1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 3½d. Male workers employed on special classes of work (dress uniforms, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, etc.) are to receive 2d. an hour above the general minimum time rates or the piecework basis time rates, or ½d. above the time rates per log hour.¶
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Scotland .. ..	25 Apr.	Women and girls:— Retail branch .. .. .	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of ½d. an hour for bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands in Area A, and of ½d. for all other workers in Area A except learners. General minimum time rates after change: bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands, Area A 1s. 3d., all other workers except learners, Area A 1s. 1½d.¶
			Wholesale branch ..	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour for workers other than learners or conveyor belt machinists, and of ½d. to 1d. for learners, according to period of employment, and an increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. New general minimum time rates fixed for conveyor belt machinists. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 4½d. an hour, all other workers except learners 1s. 3d., learners 5½d. during first 6 months of employment, rising to 1s. in fourth year; piecework basis time rate 1s. 4½d.¶
Hat Cap and Millinery Making.	Northern Ireland	7 Apr.	Men, youths and boys ..	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations, of ½d. for other workers 22 years or over, of 3½d. to 6d., according to age, for those under 22, and of 1½d. or 7½d. an hour, according to occupation, in piecework basis time rates (all ages). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 1½d., other workers 22 years or over 1s. 8½d., boys and youths, 6½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 5½d. at 21 and under 22, late entrants 11½d., during first 6 months and 1s. 1½d. during second 6 months; piecework basis time rates—workers in specified occupations 2s. 3½d., other workers 1s. 11d. (all ages)**
			Women and girls (other than those in the retail branch of the trade).	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of 1s. 2½d., 7½d. or 6d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, of 1s. 3½d., 7½d. or 6½d. in piecework basis time rates, and of varying amounts for learners. Rates after change include: knife cutters and blockers, general minimum time rate 2s. 1½d., piecework basis time rate 2s. 3½d., outworkers 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4½d., other workers except learners 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 3½d.**

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

† See pages 65 and 68 of the February, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Where hours of work are being reduced to 45 a week the new piecework rates are to be such as to yield the revised minimum average, shown above, or to be 4 per cent. more than the actual piece rates being paid on 30th November, 1946, whichever is the greater. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and pages 138 and 177 of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. Existing hourly rates for all male workers, for all female workers in the retail branch in Area B, and for female learners in Area A, remain unchanged for a 44-hour week, resulting in net decreases in weekly rates for these workers. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 177 of this GAZETTE.

\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 139 of the previous issue of this GAZETTE.







TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 207. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 225 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 61,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was about 235,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in April, the coal mining industry accounted for 147, involving nearly 32,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 76,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining .. .. .	2	145	147	31,600	76,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. . . .	13	24	37	3,500	12,000
Transport .. . . .	1	8	9	20,300	129,000
Public Administration Services .. . . .	2	2	4	800	3,000
All Other Industries .. . . .	2	28	30	5,000	15,000
<b>Total, April, 1947 .. . . .</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>235,000</b>
<b>Total, March, 1947 .. . . .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>53,200</b>	<b>113,000</b>
<b>Total, April, 1946 .. . . .</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>157,000</b>

In the 207 stoppages which began during April, over 47,000 workers were directly involved, and over 7,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 18 stoppages which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during April, either directly or indirectly, was over 6,000.

**Duration.**—Of 198 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during April, 99, directly involving 14,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 40, directly involving 5,000 workers, lasted two days; 18, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 7,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 15, directly involving 6,300 workers, lasted over six days.

**Causes.**—Of the 207 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 11, directly involving 2,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 77, directly involving 10,100 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 34, directly involving 9,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 76, directly involving 12,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 400 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 10,600 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1947 and in the corresponding months of 1946 :—

Industry Group.	January to April, 1947.			January to April, 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 .. . . .	1	2,000	11,000	—	—	—
Coal Mining .. . . .	427	65,100†	126,000	476	69,900	141,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. . . . .	8	700	3,000	5	400	2,000
Engineering .. . . .	31	3,300	11,000	70	43,100	307,000
Shipbuilding .. . . .	52	55,300	272,000	43	7,900	70,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal .. . . .	37	6,400	12,000	59	9,300	43,000
Textile .. . . .	6	800	4,000	16	3,300	21,000
Clothing .. . . .	5	600	6,000	14	9,900	81,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. . . .	9	700	3,000	6	1,700	11,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. . . . .	9	700	2,000	4	400	2,000
Paper, Printing, etc. . . . .	3	500	2,000	3	200	1,000
Building, etc. . . . .	20	2,600	8,000	19	1,200	3,000
Transport .. . . .	40	64,100	345,000	36	18,100	33,000
Public Administration Services .. . . .	5	3,000	44,000	3	700	6,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. . . . .	11	10,000	49,000	5	1,600	5,000
All Other Industries .. . . .	23	5,800	20,000	21	1,700	8,000
<b>Total .. . . .</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>221,600†</b>	<b>918,000</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>169,300†</b>	<b>734,000</b>

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In-directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING</b> — Colliery workers—Hemsworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire (one colliery).	1,710	..	11 Apr.‡	19 Apr.‡	Dissatisfaction with reduction in earnings resulting from the temporary transfer of miners from two other collieries.	Work resumed, on advice of a trade union official, to permit of negotiations.
Colliery workers—Hengoed, Glamorgan (one colliery).	1,630	..	16 Apr.	23 Apr.	Workers' objection to the employment of a certain overman.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials, on the understanding that discussions would follow immediately.
<b>TRANSPORT</b> — Dock workers—Glasgow.	3,450	..	24 Mar.	3 May.	Objection to the proposed discharge of 500 men as redundant.	As a result of a ballot vote taken on 3rd and 4th May, it was decided to resume work on the understanding that 204 men who were pre-war dockers should be re-instated; while the remaining 296 men could be employed, without guarantee, pending an enquiry by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry.
Lightermen, dockers, stevedores and storage workers—London and Glasgow.	9,780	1,000	22 April.¶	1 May	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed on the advice of a trade union official to permit of negotiations, as a result of which it was decided that the Chief Cartage Clerk was to be given a fair trial.
Goods and cartage staff employed by a railway company—London.	1,860	..	15 April.	22 April.	Objection to the appointment of a Chief Cartage Clerk.	
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES</b> — Constables, cleaners, etc., employed by the Corporation of London at Billingsgate Market.	40	..	21 April.¶	8 May.	Objection to the promotion of a certain constable of Billingsgate Market Police Force to the rank of sergeant.	Work resumed.
Workers employed in various Departments (including Cleansing, Markets, City of London Cemetery, Tower Bridge, etc.) of the Corporation of London.	800	..	28 April.	8 May.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	
<b>OTHER INDUSTRIES</b> — Workers employed in asbestos cement goods manufacture—Widnes, Lancashire, (one firm).	1,780	..	9 April.	11 April.	Objection to employers' action in giving notice of dismissal to a number of workers who had refused to carry out instructions respecting the operation of an agreed bonus scheme.	Work resumed on advice of a trade union official to permit of negotiations.

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. In addition, stoppages involving less than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also 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 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 50,000 and in the corresponding period in 1946 was approximately 55,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 190,000 and 150,000, respectively.  
‡ i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.  
§ Work was resumed on 14th April, but a further stoppage occurred on 15th April.  
¶ Only Port of London lightermen were involved at first. Storage workers at Glasgow ceased work on 24th and 25th April and dockers and stevedores in the Port of London on 28th April.  
¶ Work was resumed on 26th April pending negotiations, but a further stoppage began on 28th April.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

INDEX FIGURES FOR 1st MAY, 1947.

Rise since July, 1914	62%	103%
Fall since 1st April, 1947.	6	nil.
Index Points	3½*	nil.
Per cent.		

FOOD.

As a result of changes in the maximum permitted prices, which took effect on 27th April, there were reductions of 2d. per lb. in the average price of butter, 1d. per lb. in the average price of sugar, and ½d. each in the average price of eggs. The retail prices of the other articles of food included in the index showed no appreciable changes during the month.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices in the United Kingdom at 1st May, 1947, with the corresponding prices at 1st April, 1947, and 1st September, 1939 :—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated) to the nearest ¼d., at—			Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st May, 1947, compared with—	
	1st May, 1947.	1st April, 1947.	1st Sept., 1939.	1st April, 1947.	1st Sept., 1939.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs .. . . .	1 3½	1 3½	1 2½	..	11
Thin Flank .. . . .	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	..	27
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. . . .	1 1	1 1	0 9½	..	35
Thin Flank .. . . .	0 6	0 6	0 4½	..	23
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. . . .	1 5½	1 5½	1 3½	..	13
Breast .. . . .	0 8	0 8	0 7½	..	8
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. . . .	1 0	1 0	0 10½	..	16
Breast .. . . .	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	50
Bacon† .. . . .	1 10½	1 10½	1 3	..	10
Fish .. . . .					
Flour .. . . . per 6 lb.	1 3	1 3	0 11½	..	31
Bread .. . . . per 3½ lb.	0 9	0 9	0 7½	..	25
Tea .. . . .	2 10	2 10	2 4	..	21
Sugar (granulated) .. . . .	0 3	0 4	0 3	—25	—
Milk .. . . . per quart	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	32
Butter—					
Fresh .. . . .	1 4	1 6	1 4½	—11	—3
Salt .. . . .	..	..	1 3½	..	5
Cheese .. . . .	0 10	0 10	0 10	..	..
Margarine—					
Special .. . . .	0 9	0 9	0 6½	..	12
Standard .. . . .	0 5	0 5	0 2	..	..
Eggs (fresh)§ .. . . . each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1	—13	—12
Potatoes .. . . . per 7 lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	—1	14

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 1st April, 1947, and 1st May, 1947, respectively, as compared with July, 1914 :—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) since July, 1914, at—		
	1st Sept., 1939.	1st April, 1947.	1st May, 1947.
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs .. . . .	44	59	59
Thin Flank .. . . .	15	46	46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs .. . . .	32	79	79
Thin Flank .. . . .	1	24	24
Mutton, British—			
Legs .. . . .	48	67	67
Breast .. . . .	14	24	24
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs .. . . .	51	75	75
Breast .. . . .	—3	—3	—3
Bacon† .. . . .	35	102	102
Fish .. . . .	116	138	138
Flour .. . . .	26	66	66
Bread .. . . .	42	78	78
Tea .. . . .	52	85	85
Sugar (granulated) .. . . .	46	93	45
Milk .. . . .	92	154	154
Butter—			
Fresh .. . . .	13	23	10
Salt .. . . .	7	27	13
Cheese .. . . .	16	16	16
Margarine .. . . .	—8	3	3
Eggs (fresh)§ .. . . .	58	60	39
Potatoes .. . . .	33	52	51
All above articles (Weighted Average on July, 1914, basis)	38	68	62

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 1st May, 1947, of the articles of food specified was about 62 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 17 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

\* A fall of 6 points on a total of 168 for "food" (the figure for July, 1914, being 100) is equivalent to rather more than 3½ per cent.  
† The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind is seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally representative.  
‡ This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939.  
§ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 1st May, 1947, 1½d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

As a result of increases in local rates in a large number of towns, the average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 1st May was about 3½ per cent. higher than at 1st April, being rather more than 7 per cent. above the level of September, 1939, and about 74 per cent. above that of July, 1914. A substantial part of the increase since 1914 is accounted for by increases in rates.

As regards clothing, changes in retail prices during April were relatively slight. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 1st May the average level of prices was about 65 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 240 to 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group, the average level of retail prices of coal and of gas at 1st May showed little change as compared with those at 1st April. Prices of coal averaged about 53 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 207 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged 40 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 116 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes in the prices of lamp oil, candles, or matches during the month. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 1st May was about 55 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 182 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items\* included in these statistics, in consequence of the substantial increase in tobacco duties, the average level of retail prices of tobacco and cigarettes at 1st May was about 43 per cent. higher than a month earlier. During the month there were also increases in the prices of some articles of domestic ironmongery and of pottery. In the "other items" group as a whole the average level of prices at 1st May was about 99 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 256 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 1st May, 1947, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same figure as at 1st April, 1947, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date.

The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, nearly 6½ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and rather more than one-half of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

INDEX FIGURES: 1930 to 1947.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom for all items at the beginning of each month as compared with July, 1914.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1930 ..	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931 ..	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932 ..	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933 ..	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43
1934 ..	42	41	40	39	37	38	41	42	43	44	44	44
1935 ..	43	42	41	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	47	47
1936 ..	47	47	46	44	44	44	46	46	47	48	51	51
1937 ..	51	51	51	51	52	52	55	55	55	58	60	60
1938 ..	59	57	56	54	56	55	59	56	55	56	56	56
1939 ..	55	55	53	53	53	53	56	55	55	65	69	73
1940 ..	74	77	79	78	80	81	87	85	87	89	92	95
1941 ..	96	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	101
1942 ..	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100
1943 ..	99	99	99	98	98	98						



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>						
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-March, 1939=100)	March (1st)	310	- 6	209†	207†	
Food	"	380	- 14	279†	276†	
Italy (Rome) (1938=100)	Feb.	2,676	- 154	2,576†	2,576†	
All Items	"	3,580	- 278	3,480†	3,480†	
Food	"					
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)	Mar. (end)	212.3	+ 0.1	75.1	55	
All Items	"	215.6	+ 0.2	84.4	64	
Food	"					
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES:</b>						
Canada (1935-39=100)	March (beginning)	128.9	+ 1.1	28.1†	28†	
All Items	"	148.7	+ 1.7	49.3†	50†	
Food	"					
India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934=100)	Feb.	263	- 4	158	150	
All Items	"	320	- 8	208	186	
Food	"					
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug. 1939=100)	Feb.	181.70	+ 3.70	81.70	82	
All Items	"	167.87	+ 3.94	67.87	68	
Food	"					
United States (1935-39=100)‡	Feb. (middle)	152.8	- 0.3	54.2	55	
All Items	"	182.3	- 1.5	88.8	95	
Food	"					

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The Further Education and Training Scheme was instituted in March, 1943, for the purpose of assisting men and women eligible under the Scheme to obtain the further education and training which their war service had interrupted or prevented. The figures given below, which show the progress made under the Scheme up to the end of April, 1947, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 137 of last month's issue).

Up to the end of April, 104,222 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme. Awards had been made in 64,651 cases; in addition over 3,900 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case. The total number of awards made during April was 3,354.

The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during April, 1947, and (b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme up to 30th April, 1947.

	April, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to end of April, 1947.
Number of applications for assistance made	3,843	104,222
Number of awards made by—		
Ministry of Labour and National Service	1,416	21,265
Ministry of Education	1,804	34,167
Other award-making Departments	134	9,219
<b>Total awards</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>64,651</b>
Number of applications rejected	900	16,280
Persons transferring to other training schemes or withdrawing applications	742	8,279
Cases under consideration at end of period	—	15,012§

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The Business Training Scheme was introduced early in 1946 for the training of men and women in business administration after their release from war service. The figures given in the next column, which show the progress made under the Scheme up to the end of April, 1947, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 137 of last month's issue).

\* 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.  
† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Canada, beginning of September, 1939.  
‡ Official consumers' price index for wage earners and lower salaried officials in large cities.  
§ This figure includes over 3,900 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

The number of persons who at 26th April, 1947, had already completed the General Business Course was 4,137. Of this number, 2,588 had proceeded to Specialised Business Courses, while a further 675 were under submission to such Courses; this latter figure includes 248 persons who had completed the General Business Course within the previous four weeks. At 26th April, 1,456 persons had been allocated to, or were attending, the General Business Course.

Statistics relating to the progress of the Business Training Scheme (a) during the four weeks ended 26th April, 1947, and (b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme to 26th April are given in the following Table:—

	Four weeks ended 26th April, 1947.	Cumulative Totals up to 26th April, 1947.
Number who have completed a General Business Course	519	4,137
Number placed in Specialised Business Courses	359	2,588
Number placed in business training vacancies	6	127
Number in employment*	108	741

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT.

ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act 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 statutory Committees in Great Britain up to 31st March, 1947, was 5,456; an analysis of this figure is given below.

Number of cases decided—	
From 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1945	505
1st January to 31st March, 1946	849
1st April to 30th June, 1946	1,103
1st July to 30th September, 1946	1,162
1st October to 31st December, 1946	1,157
1st January to 31st March, 1947	674

The decrease in the figure for the first quarter of 1947 compared with those for the various quarters of 1946 is no doubt due to the fact that out of the large numbers of men and women released from the Forces under Class A since June, 1945, the majority have already been resettled in civil life.

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 March quarter of 1947, and (b) in the whole period up to 31st March, 1947. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE—see, for example, page 72 of the issue for February, 1947.)

	March Quarter, 1947.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant	100	1,101
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	84	425
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	159	1,191
<b>Total of orders made</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2,718</b>
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	331	2,738
<b>Total of cases decided</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>5,456</b>

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 31st March, 1947, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 607 appeals. In 351 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 256 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 31st March, 1947, was 31, of which 20 were determined in favour of the applicant. Six cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, the determination of the Reinstatement Committee being confirmed in each case. 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.

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

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 April was 131, compared with 118\* in March, 1947, and 126 in April, 1946. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 23 fatal accidents were reported in April; the corresponding figures for March, 1947, and April, 1946, were 24 and 14, respectively. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below.

	April, 1947.	March, 1947.	April, 1946.
<b>MINES AND QUARRIES.†</b>			
Under Coal Mines Acts:			
Underground	36	36	36
Surface	1	1	1
Metalliferous Mines	2	2	2
Quarries	5	5	5
<b>TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>FACTORIES.</b>			
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	2	2	2
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	6	6	6
Metal Extracting and Refining	2	2	2
Metal conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	5	5	5
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	8	8	8
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	4	4	4
Shipbuilding	7	7	7
Other Metal Trades	2	2	2
Cotton	1	1	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	1	1
Other Textile Manufacture	1	1	1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1	1	1
Tanning, Currying, etc.	1	1	1
Food and Drink	1	1	1
General Woodwork and Furniture	1	1	1
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	1	1
Rubber Trades	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT. 1937.</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>			
Brakemen, Goods Guards	2	2	2
Engine Drivers, Motor-men	1	1	1
Firemen	3	3	3
Guards (Passenger)	1	1	1
Labourers	1	1	1
Mechanics	1	1	1
Permanent Way Men	5	5	5
Porters	1	1	1
Shunters	2	2	2
Other Grades	4	4	4
Contractors' Servants	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>SEAMEN.</b>			
Trading Vessels	21	21	21
Fishing Vessels	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

1. Cases.	1. Cases—continued.	
<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>		
Operatives engaged in:	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Smelting of Metals	Pitch	
Plumbing and Soldering	Tar	
Shipbreaking	Paraffin	
Printing	Oil	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	<b>TOTAL</b>	
White and Red Lead Works	<b>17</b>	
Pottery	<b>CHROME ULCERATION.</b>	
Vitreous Enamelling	Chromium Plating	
Electric Accumulator Works	Other Industries	
Paint and Colour Works	<b>TOTAL</b>	
Other Industries	<b>5</b>	
Painting of Buildings	<b>Total Cases</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>II. Deaths.</b>	
<b>ANTHRAX.</b>		
Handling of Horsehair	ANTHRAX.	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Total Deaths</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	

\* Revised figure.  
† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th April, 1947, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th March, 1947, and the 4 weeks ended 27th April, 1946.  
‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether or not they have been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1947.

A statement has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services during March, 1947. In that month, 53,550 releases and discharges were reported. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of March, 1947, was 4,422,820.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during March, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st March, 1947, together with (c) a comparison of the latter with the numbers laid down in the Government's programme.

Service.	Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services.			
	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
March, 1947.				
	Men.			
Royal Navy	9,930	20	970	10,920
Army	18,540	300	2,360	21,200
Royal Air Force	16,970	40	350	17,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,440</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>49,480</b>
	Women.			
Royal Navy	780	—	100	880
Army	1,510	10	350	1,870
Royal Air Force	1,270	—	50	1,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>4,070</b>
	Total, Men and Women.			
Royal Navy	10,710	20	1,070	11,800
Army	20,050	310	2,710	23,070
Royal Air Force	18,240	40	400	18,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>53,550</b>
18th June, 1945, to 31st March, 1947.				
	Men.			
Royal Navy	605,730	20,440	42,480	668,650*
Army	2,104,450	198,150	184,230	2,486,860
Royal Air Force	747,960	54,850	48,960	851,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,458,170</b>	<b>273,440</b>	<b>275,670</b>	<b>4,007,280</b>
	Women.			
Royal Navy	69,950	310	5,470	75,730*
Army	173,570	2,850	19,070	195,490
Royal Air Force	128,560	950	14,810	144,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>372,080</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>39,350</b>	<b>415,540</b>
	Total, Men and Women.			
Royal Navy	675,680	20,750	47,950	744,380*
Army	2,278,050	201,000	203,300	2,682,350
Royal Air Force	876,520	55,800	63,770	996,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,830,250</b>	<b>277,550†</b>	<b>315,020</b>	<b>4,422,820</b>

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

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.
Royal Navy	663,000	668,650	+ 5,650	74,880	75,730	+ 850
Army	2,480,200	2,486,860	+ 6,660	198,610	195,490	- 3,120
Royal Air Force	847,120	851,770	+ 4,650	144,730	144,320	- 410
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,990,320</b>	<b>4,007,280</b>	<b>+ 16,960</b>	<b>418,220</b>	<b>415,540</b>	<b>- 2,680</b>

SHIPBUILDING: 1st QUARTER, 1947.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1947, the number of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March was 456, with a gross tonnage of 2,031,715 tons, compared with 454 vessels of 1,937,062 tons gross at the end of December, 1946, and 403 vessels of 1,676,103 tons gross at the end of March, 1946. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of March, 1947, was the highest recorded since March, 1922, and exceeded by more than 320,000 tons the total reported as under construction abroad; the information relating to France is, however, still incomplete and no returns have been received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and certain other countries involved in recent hostilities. Of the total tonnage under construction, 513,000 tons, or 25.3 per cent., were intended for registration abroad or for sale.

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Ireland during the first quarter of 1947 were 30 steamers of

\* These figures include an estimate of 2,000 men and 150 women whose release had been effected at 31st March, 1947, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.  
† Individual specialist releases numbered 17,571 men and 565 women.  
‡ Revised programme.



138,123 tons, 33 motorships of 153,729 tons, and 14 sail and barges of 3,050 tons, making a total of 77 vessels of 294,902 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 32 steamers of 116,418 tons, 45 motorships of 151,229 tons, and 13 sail and barges of 2,896 tons, making a total of 90 vessels of 270,543 tons gross.

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

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—INCAPACITY DUE TO RUPTURE CURED BY TRUSS—WORKMAN'S RIGHT TO A DECLARATION OF LIABILITY.

A workman brought an action in the County Court claiming a declaration of liability in respect of a rupture he had sustained while employed on special war-time employment of a heavy nature. Prior to the war he had been employed as an undertaker's assistant and this work involved lifting heavy weights. As a consequence of the rupture the workman wore a truss, and the County Court Judge found, as a fact, that while wearing the truss the workman suffered no incapacity. He held that there was no reasonable probability that the rupture would recur and accordingly refused the workman a declaration of liability. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Scott, Morton and Bucknill) allowed the appeal. Lords Justices Scott and Bucknill held, Lord Justice Morton dissenting, that the Judge was not entitled to find that there was no reasonable probability of a recurrence of the rupture since this finding did not allow for the position when, for some reason, the truss was not being worn.

Accordingly, the case was referred back for re-trial on the question of the risk in general of recurrence of the rupture in the future. *Powell v. Aberdare Cycle Company*. Court of Appeal, 6th February, 1947.

### MASTER AND SERVANT—DOCK LABOUR SCHEME—ESSENTIAL WORK (DOCK LABOUR) ORDER, 1943.

This was an appeal to the Divisional Court by way of case stated from a decision of a Metropolitan Magistrate.

The respondent was a dock worker on the live register under a scheme for the Port of London operating by virtue of the Essential Work (Dock Labour) Order, 1943.\* The scheme provided, *inter alia*, that, each day, men not having an unfinished job of loading or unloading to do should form part of a reserve pool. Men in the reserve pool had to attend two calls a day and eleven in a week. Men, so attending, for whom there was no work available were to be paid attendance money; but a worker who failed to attend a call would be paid nothing for his attendances during the week unless the failure was due to sickness or other reasonable cause, in which event he would be given an excuse stamp entitling him to payment for his attendance although not for the turn actually missed.

The secretary of a trade union arranged with the port manager that workers attending a mass meeting of the union should receive excuse stamps for the call they would miss through attending the meeting. The respondent, who did not wish to attend the meeting, attended the call as usual. The National Dock Labour Corporation refused to pay attendance money in respect of that call and the worker made a complaint under the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, alleging failure to pay him the attendance money due. The magistrate found the complaint proved and the Corporation appealed.

The Divisional Court (Lord Goddard, C.J. and Mr. Justices Humphreys and Lewis) dismissed the appeal. They held that the secretary of the union had no power to agree with the Corporation that all the members of the union should absent themselves from work on a particular day. Every member of the union had the rights which the scheme gave him and the secretary had no authority to deprive the respondent of his right to present himself for work and claim attendance money. The port manager could not issue an excuse stamp for a worker who was not absent. *National Dock Labour Corporation Ltd. v. Aylward*. Divisional Court, 23rd January, 1947.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

Recent decisions in cases of general interest are set out in the following columns.

\* S. R. & O. 1943, No. 1114. See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1943 (page 111).

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

### Case No. 215/47 (2nd April, 1947).

SECTION 23 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT, A BUNDLER, HAS WORKED NOT MORE THAN FOUR SHIFTS IN ANY WEEK SINCE AGREEMENT GUARANTEEING A PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT BECAME OPERATIVE: HE HAS PROVED UNEMPLOYMENT FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY WHEN ON NIGHT SHIFT AND MONDAY AND SATURDAY WHEN ON DAY SHIFT: CLAIMANT HELD TO BE UNEMPLOYED AND ENTITLED TO BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF TWO DAYS ON WHICH HE WAS NOT WORKING IN A NORMAL WORKING WEEK OF SIX DAYS.

The question at issue in the case under review was whether, in view of the agreement made by the Joint Standing Committee of the Midlands Iron and Steel Wages Board on 14th May, 1946, a claimant who has worked four shifts in a week or has received a guaranteed payment in respect of four shifts can be regarded as unemployed on days in that week in which he does no work and receives no payment.

The appeal was from a decision of the Court of Referees who held that the claimant in a test case was unemployed and entitled to benefit in respect of two days on which he was not working in a normal working week of 6 days. The appeal was on the ground that the facts of the case were not materially distinguishable from those considered in Umpire's Decision 958/41\* and the decisions followed therein and in a recent unreported Decision, 587/46.

A well-established principle applied in those decisions and in many others before and since the general principles were discussed in Umpire's Decision 6084\* is expressed in Umpire's Decision 1/33\* as follows—

"Where a guaranteed minimum wage is paid in respect of any week in which work is done it has always been held that the recipient of that wage is not unemployed during that week on the ground that the wage 'is a payment made in respect of each and all the days of the week and is a payment for the whole week'."

In all cases in which benefit has been disallowed in accordance with that principle the evidence has shown that the "guaranteed minimum wage" was paid in respect of the week. The contention of the Association in the case under review and the finding of the Court of Referees was that the payment in question was not "in respect of the week" but specifically in respect of 4 days only in a normal working week of 6 days. On the evidence adduced the Umpire sustained the finding of the Court of Referees that in the test case the normal working week was in fact one of 6 days.

The agreement now in question was made, following the revocation of the Essential Work Order which previously applied to the industry, by the Joint Standing Committee of the Midlands Iron and Steel Wages Board on 14th May and came into operation on 20th May, 1946. Clauses 2 and 3 are as follows:—

(2) "There shall be guaranteed to any worker employment for a period of four shifts or days in each pay week and where a man is employed at his normal occupation during such period he shall be paid the appropriate rate.

"Where normal work is not available during such period and any man is offered alternative employment he shall be paid his normal earnings subject to a maximum of 17s. 6d. per shift or day plus Cost of Living payment."

(3) "Payment shall only be made to any man who presents himself and is available for work and willing to perform reasonable alternative work."

Other clauses in the Agreement, dealing with various matters, including circumstances in which the guarantee does not apply, "abatement" of "guarantee period" in respect of holidays, etc., do not affect the question arising for determination in this case.

In construing the governing clauses of the Agreement, the Umpire said that the "guarantee" is, in terms, one of employment (or failing employment payment of wages) for "a period" of 4 days in the pay week of 6 days; and the terms of the agreement are not inconsistent with the interpretation placed upon it by the Court of Referees, an interpretation adopted in practice by the parties according to the evidence as confirmed and amplified at the oral hearing of the appeal. The claimant and his fellow-employees are required during the period of the guarantee, to take "reasonable alternative work" if work in their usual occupation is not available.

According to the evidence ample notice is given of the 4 days—in the claimant's case consecutive days—on which an employee is required to attend for work and of the days on which he is not required to attend. On non-working days he is free to take any suitable employment; although his usual employer would have "first call" or priority of claim to his services.

The Umpire pointed out that the circumstances in which the agreement was made and its purpose and intention appear to be similar to those of the agreement made about the same time and in similar circumstances by the Welsh Plate and Sheet Trades Joint Industrial Council—the agreement in respect of which Umpire's Decision 214/47 (not reported) was given after an oral hearing of the appeal. The evidence in that case included a statement of the Regional Insurance Officer that, following the withdrawal of the Essential Work Order in the tinplate industry, it was "the fact that the employers were dissatisfied with the effects of the guarantee of a wage and resolved not to enter into another wage guarantee agreement when the tinplate undertakings were de-scheduled. The offer of a guarantee of employment in substitution for a guarantee of a wage was a definite and deliberate step on the part of the employers to substitute what they regarded as a bad agreement from the point of output of work, by a good agreement. There was no desire on the part of the employers that the Agreement should be used to disqualify the man for benefit for days of

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 175.

unemployment which fall outside the terms of the guarantee." On the issue of availability for work—to which reference is made later—the Regional Insurance Officer added that on the other two days of unemployment the man "is a free agent available for any offer of employment, not restricted in any way by his tinplate employer."

According to the evidence the position of the claimant in the case here examined is similar to that of the tinplate worker concerning whom that statement, which appears to be in accordance with fact, was made.

The conclusion at which the Umpire arrived on the evidence submitted to him was that the principle applied in Umpire's Decisions 958/41, 587/46 and other decisions does not apply to this case, the facts of which are more nearly akin to those of Umpire's Decisions 945,\* 1557/26,\* 3109/38 and similar decisions; and he found, accordingly, that the claimant was unemployed and satisfied the Second Statutory Condition in respect of the non-working days in question.

It was suggested at the oral hearing that if the claimant was unemployed on the two days on which he was not working he was not entitled to benefit on the ground that he was not on those days available for work. The Umpire rejected this suggestion. The claimant's declaration on claiming benefit that he was available for work was *prima facie* evidence of his availability; and other evidence confirmed his declaration. He was available for work with his usual employer not only in his normal occupation but, according to the evidence, for suitable alternative work; and according to the Association representatives he was not only free to take any suitable employment on the days when he was not working but he and men in his position had taken such employment as and when it was available. The claimant appeared to be available, when not working for his usual employer, for any employment which would be suitable in the circumstances of his case. In respect of availability for work his case was not analogous to that of the coal trimmer, who, drawing his share from a "wages pool," was held on the facts of the case to be not available for work in Umpire's Decision 3883/32.\*

### Case No. 219/47 (9th April, 1947).

SECTION 39 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT, HIMSELF QUALIFIED TO RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, CLAIMED INCREASE IN RESPECT OF HIS MOTHER AND SISTER: MOTHER IN RECEIPT OF ALLOWANCE UNDER THE FAMILY ALLOWANCES ACT, 1945, IN RESPECT OF CLAIMANT'S TWO YOUNGER SISTERS: ALLOWANCE REGARDED AS BELONGING TO MOTHER BUT PAID FOR BENEFIT OF FAMILY AS A WHOLE: MOTHER'S MAINTENANCE NOT FIRST CHARGE ON ALLOWANCE.

The Court of Referees allowed the claim in respect of the applicant's sister and disallowed the claim in respect of his mother on the ground that he was not mainly maintaining her. The claimant's mother receives a weekly sum of 10s. under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, in respect of the claimant's two younger sisters. If that payment is treated as her income on which her maintenance is a first charge she must be regarded as being mainly maintained from that income; but if her maintenance is not a first charge on that income she is mainly maintained by the claimant's contribution to the family fund.

Section 1 of the Family Allowances Act, 1945, provides that the allowances paid in respect of children under the Act should be "for the benefit of the family as a whole," and Section 4 provides that in the case of a family of man and wife living together, which is the case of the family in question, the allowance "shall belong to the wife." Section 13(1)(b) provides that increase in the rate of unemployment insurance benefit shall not be paid in respect of a child if a family allowance is being paid in respect of that child.

The Umpire decided that, in view of the express provision of Section 4, the allowance in this case must be regarded as belonging to the claimant's mother and being part of her income; but, as it is provided by Section 1 that the allowance is paid for the benefit of the family as a whole, it must be assumed that she uses the allowance for that purpose, and her personal maintenance should not be regarded as a first charge on the allowance. He accordingly allowed the claim for increases of benefit in respect of both claimant's mother and sister.

### Case No. 236/47 (11th April, 1947).

SECTIONS 23 AND 24 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT PART-OWNER OF A FISHING VESSEL AND TACKLE: EMPLOYMENT NOT "INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT" BUT AN "EXCEPTED EMPLOYMENT": CLAIMANT UNABLE TO FULFIL SECOND STATUTORY CONDITION FOR THE RECEIPT OF BENEFIT OR TO PROVE AVAILABILITY FOR WORK.

The claimant is an inshore fisherman wholly remunerated by a share in the profits or gross earnings of the vessel. If despite the fact that he is owner or part-owner he may be regarded as "employed" the employment is not "insurable employment" but is an "excepted employment" by virtue of the provisions of section 3 (1) (a) and paragraph 12 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, as amended.

The contributions enabling him to satisfy the First Statutory Condition (Section 22 of the Act) were paid in respect of his whole-time war service; and if at the material time he could be regarded as unemployed and available for work he would not be disentitled to unemployment insurance benefit.

His case is distinguishable from that of fishermen who, working under contract of service with an employer, have been held by the Minister to be engaged in employment not "excepted" from insurance. At all material times his position was that of

\* See footnote \* in next column.

a share fisherman as described above, his enforced idleness being due to the fact that fishing, because of bad weather, was impracticable.

The Umpire decided that claimant failed to prove that he was unemployed on application of the principle enunciated in a number of Umpire's Decisions including Umpire's Decision 813/28\* and also in Umpire's Decision 1882/25\* where it was held that a fisherman, unable to go fishing for some weeks because of adverse tide conditions, was following the occupation of fisherman continuously.

The Umpire added:

"This case is not one in which fishing was abandoned or boat and gear laid up during a 'close season' when the claimant was available for work other than fishing; nor is it a case in which it can be held that the fishing occupation was followed only on an ascertainable number of days, the claimant meanwhile being available for other work (cf. Umpire's Decisions 6978\* and 7765\*)."

"As the claimant cannot satisfy the Second Statutory Condition (Section 23 of the Act) the decision of the Court of Referees cannot be upheld, and the Chief Insurance Officer's appeal from that decision must succeed.

"I would add, however, that on the evidence it would be difficult to hold that the claimant proved (the onus being on him and not on the Insurance Officer) that he was available for work when his claim for benefit was made. He then stated that he was not available for work other than fishing, and that statement was not amended until the appeal from the Court's decision was made. It was stated that he was available for work as a fisherman under contract of service (other than as a share fisherman) within reasonable distance of his home—when in fact such work was unobtainable for the same reason which prevented him from working as a share fisherman. He was available only for work which, in the circumstances, there was no reasonable probability of his obtaining.

"I decide the case on the ground that the claimant fails to prove that he was unemployed within the meaning of the Second Statutory Condition."

### Case No. 256/47 (21st April, 1947).

SECTION 24 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT ATTENDING A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION APPROVED UNDER SECTION 24 (2) OF THE ACT: NO EVIDENCE REBUTTING PRESUMPTION OF AVAILABILITY FOR WORK AS LONG AS APPROVAL CONTINUES: HELD TO SATISFY THIRD STATUTORY CONDITION.

The Court of Referees found in this case that although the claimant at the material time was attending a course of instruction approved by the Minister under Section 24 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, he was not available for work because he was not willing to interrupt the course and take employment while the approval of the Minister continued.

The Court's decision was based on a passage (*obiter*) in Umpire's Decision 303/46\*: "It is to be observed, however, that even if the course were authorised or approved that fact in itself would not justify a finding that the said Condition (Third Statutory Condition) was fulfilled, the statutory provision (Section 24 (2) of the Act) being that an insured contributor shall not be deemed to have failed to fulfil the third statutory condition by reason only that he is attending an authorised course or at a training course or course of instruction approved by the Minister in his case."

In allowing the claim for benefit, the Umpire said:—

"It has hitherto been presumed (cf. Umpire's Decisions 8320/35\*, 2161/37\*, 765/38\*) that a claimant while attending an authorised or approved course is available for work for as long as the authorisation or approval continues; a presumption which appears to be based on the fact that while the Ministerial approval operates in respect of the particular claimant there is, outside the course, no employment which in the circumstances of the case would be suitable for him. There is no evidence rebutting this presumption in this case; and following the earlier decisions above mentioned I hold that the claimant satisfies the Third Statutory Condition."

### Case No. 313/47 (30th April, 1947).

SECTION 38 (1) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT'S DAUGHTER, AGED 12 YEARS, IN RESPECT OF WHOM HE MAKES A CLAIM FOR INCREASED BENEFIT, HAS THE CARE OF HIS OTHER CHILDREN: PROVISION MADE BY SECTION 35 OF ACT RULED TO BE FOR DEPENDANTS WHO ARE NOT CHILDREN: CLAIMANT'S DAUGHTER NOT AN ADULT DEPENDANT AS SHE HAS NOT ATTAINED THE AGE OF 18.

The claimant's daughter in respect of whom the claim was made, is aged 12, and uncontradicted evidence showed that she has charge of the claimant's other children, preparing their breakfast before they go to school, seeing that they are properly dressed for school, making their tea on their return, and seeing that they change their school clothes. It was also said that she undertakes the household shopping for the claimant and prepares dinner for the claimant and for her elder sister who is at work.

The Court of Referees allowed the claim, and the Chairman dissented on the ground that the child could not be regarded as having the care of the claimant's dependent children because

\* These decisions have been published as follows: 945 in U.I. 440, page 262 (Volume 1); 6084 in U.I. 440, page 3 (Pamphlet No. 36); 6978 in U.I. 440, page 5 (Pamphlet No. 38); 7765 in U.I. 440, page 3 (Pamphlet No. 44); 1882/25 in U.I. 440, page 228 (Pamphlet No. 10/1925); 1557/26 in U.I. 440, page 143 (Pamphlet No. 7/1926); 813/28 in U.I. 440, page 54 (Pamphlet No. 5/1928); 3883/32 in U.I. No. 9/1933; 8320/35 in U.I. Code 8B, page 114 (Pamphlet No. 12/1935); 2161/37 in U.I. Code 8B, page 37 (Pamphlet 4/1937); 765/38 in U.I. Code 8B, page 12 (Pamphlet No. 2/1938); 958/41 in U.I. Code 8B, page 10 (Pamphlet No. 2/1941); 303/46 in U.I. Code 8B, page 7 (Pamphlet No. 1/1946).



the word "care" implied a continuous obligation, and the child in question, who is required to attend school, and would not be excused attendance if one of the other children became ill and needed attention at home, could not be regarded as continuously responsible for the other children. The Umpire ruled, however, that a person who has the care of children does not necessarily take responsibility for them in all possible circumstances and on all occasions, and, on the evidence offered, he did not differ from the view of the majority of the Court of Referees that the child in question has the care of the dependent children of the insured contributor.

The Insurance Officer had appealed against the decision on the ground that Section 38 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, does not apply to children. In considering that appeal the Umpire said:—

"Section 38 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act provides that increase of benefit at the rate specified should be payable in respect of certain classes of dependants, including 'a female person who has the care of the dependent children of the insured contributor.' Section 37 of that Act provides for increase of benefit at a lower rate in respect of dependent children. It is not unreasonable to infer that, as provision is made by Section 37 for dependent children, the provision made by Section 38 is for dependants who are not children.

"The Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, Section 3 (2) refers to Sections 38 and 39 of the Act of 1935 as being sections 'which relate to increase of benefit in respect of adult dependants' and the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944, Section 4 (1) refers to 'the amount by which, under sub-section 1 of Section 38 of the principal Act, the weekly rate of benefit, in the case of an insured contributor who has adult dependants is to be increased'.

"The references which I have mentioned to Section 38 support the view that the dependants in respect of whom provision is made in Section 38 must be adult dependants.

"The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, Section 4 (1) provides that increase of benefit under Section 38 of the Act of 1935 may be allowed in the conditions there set out in respect of an insured contributor's daughter or sister, who has attained the age of 18 years. Having regard to this provision it should, in my view, be held that increase of benefit is not payable in respect of a 'female person who has the care of the dependent children of the insured contributor' unless that person has reached the age of 18. As the claimant's daughter in respect of whom the claim is made has not attained that age she cannot be regarded as an adult dependant."

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During April, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 14 awards\* Nos. 938-951. Eight of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Awards Nos. 939-941 (10th April).—Parties:** Three groups of colliery undertakings in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and South Yorkshire, and members of the Midland Counties Colliery Officials' and Staffs' Association in their employment. **Claims:** For the establishment of specified terms and conditions of employment in respect of administrative, clerical and certain outside staff. **Awards:** The Tribunal found that the claims had not been established. Full details of the Tribunal's decisions are set out in the awards.

**Award No. 942 (11th April).—Parties:** Football League Clubs which are members of the Football League Ltd., and members of the Association Football Players' Union employed as professional footballers by them. **Claim:** For the establishment of certain specified rates of wages and other conditions of employment. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded certain revised rates of wages and conditions of employment operative from the commencement of the 1947-48 season.

**Award No. 943 (14th April).—Parties:** Members of No. 1 Division of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and members of the Unions represented by the Scottish Iron and Steel Trades Joint Committee in their employment. **Claim:** for the observance by the employers of the terms of an agreement in the engineering industry dated 21st February, 1946, relating to the wages of moulders and dressers. **Award:** The Tribunal found against the claim.

**Award No. 944 (14th April).—Parties:** Members of the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants Ltd., which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Corn Trade; and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which comprises the Trade Union Side of the Council. **Claim:** For a variation of the existing hours of work and length of annual holidays of mill operatives and road transport workers, and for the abolition in the case of the latter class of workers of Grade 3 rates of pay. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the existing working week for mill and other manual workers employed on day work, and for transport workers should be reduced to 44 hours; that the existing annual holiday with pay for all mill and other manual

workers, and for transport workers should be increased to nine working days; and that Grade 3 in the case of transport workers should be abolished.

**Award No. 946 (18th April).—Parties:** Members of the South Yorkshire Coking Plant Owners' Association, and members of the Yorkshire Area, the Cokemen's Area and the Power Group Area of the National Union of Mineworkers in their employment. **Claim:** For a revision of the rates of pay in respect of the various grades of workers concerned. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 950 (24th April).—Parties:** Firms represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Manufacturing Industry, and members of trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. **Claim:** For the introduction of a shorter working week without loss of pay. **Award:** The Tribunal found against the claim.

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

During April, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued twelve awards, Nos. 594-605. One of these awards is summarised below.

**Award No. 597 (3rd April).—Parties:** Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board. **Claim:** Application by the Ulster Transport and Allied Operatives Union for specified increases in the weekly rates paid to certain of their members. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages, for a week of 48 hours, for drivers and conductors of double-deck buses should be 10s. and 9s., respectively. For other workers the Tribunal awarded rates of wages as follows:—

	Day.		Night.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Per week of 48 hours.				
Garage staffs—				
Shunters .. .. .	92	0	96	0
Cleaners, washers and greasers ..	82	0	86	0
Tyre men —				
Learners, first 6 months ..	89	0	84	0
.. second 6 months. ..	85	0	89	0
After 12 months .. .. .	91	0	95	0
Per week of 47 hours.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Garage and/or workshop labourers	82	0	86	0
Storemen .. .. .	87	6	91	6

The Tribunal made no award in respect of certain other classes of workers.

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

### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During April, 1947, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2085-2087. These are summarised below.

**Award No. 2085 (11th April).—Parties:** The Musicians' Union, and the Theatrical Managers' Association. **Claim:** For a reduction in the number of grades of theatres, an increase in the minimum rates for musicians, and enhanced rates for leaders and player conductors. **Award:** The Court found against the first part of the claim, but awarded minimum rates of £5 2s. 6d., £5 7s. 6d. and £5 17s. 6d. for musicians employed at particular theatres named in the award, and enhanced rates for leaders and player conductors of 10s. and 30s. a week, respectively, in excess of the minimum rates.

**Award No. 2086 (22nd April).—Parties:** No. 1 Division of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and the Scottish Rivet, Bolt and Nut Manufacturers. **Claim:** For an addition of 4s. 6d. a week to the national bonus for pieceworkers in terms of the Shorter Working Week Agreement applying to the Engineering Industry. **Award:** The Court awarded against the claim.

**Award No. 2087 (22nd April).—Parties:** The Electrical Trades Union, and the Corporation of the City of Glasgow. **Claim:** That the Corporation of Glasgow apply the provisions of the Holidays with Pay Agreement of 7th May, 1946, and the Sick Pay Scheme of 31st May, 1945, as agreed in the electricity supply industry, to members of the union employed in the Transport Department. **Award:** The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

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

During April, 1947, three 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. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 177.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

**Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—**Proposal K.D. (35), dated 1st April, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, and to the provision of a supplemental time rate for regular night workers.

**Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—**(1) Proposal M.D.S. (44), dated 11th April, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal M.D.S. (45), dated 11th April, 1947; for requiring annual holidays to be allowed and fixing payment for such holidays.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—**Proposal D. (90), dated 25th April, 1947; for fixing revised general minimum piece rates.

Further information concerning any of the proposals listed above 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 April, 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 Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1947:** S.R. & O. 1947, No. 602 (R.B. (27)), dated 3rd April, and effective from 28th April, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.—See pages 167 and 169.

**The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947:** S.R. & O. 1947, No. 603 (R.B. (28)), dated 3rd April, and effective from 28th April, 1947.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and customary holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947:** S.R. & O. 1947, No. 633/S.22 (W.D.S. (42)), dated 10th April, and effective from 25th April, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See pages 167 and 169.

**The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947:** S.R. & O. 1947, No. 637 (R. (89)), dated 11th April, and effective from 28th April, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.—See pages 167 and 169.

**The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947:** S.R. & O. 1947, No. 763 (F.H. (58)), dated 28th April, and effective from 16th May, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates for certain piece workers, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.

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

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

**Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—**Proposal N.I.W.D. (N. 54), dated 11th April, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers employed in the retail branch of the trade.

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—**(1) Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 48), dated 18th April, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in home bakeries. (2) Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 49), dated 18th April, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain male workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries.

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

### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During April, 1947, the Ministry of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

**The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1947, (N.I.A. (26)),** dated 10th April and effective from 17th April, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.—See page 168.

\* See footnote \* in next column.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\*

(Note.—The prices are net; those in brackets include postage).  
**HEAVY CLOTHING.—Working Party Reports.** Board of Trade. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d.).—See page 150.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 28th (MARITIME) SESSION, SEATTLE, JUNE 6TH—29TH, 1946.—Report to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Delegates of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.** Cmd. 7109. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 152.

**SAFETY IN MINES.—The Prevention of Coal Dust Explosions Part I. The Effect of Manner of Distribution of Stone Dust.** Safety in Mines Research Board Paper 105. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 6d. (7d.).

**UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1945—46, showing the Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st March, 1946, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.** H.C. 67 of Session 1946—1947. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 151.

**WAGES COUNCILS.** Ministry of Labour and National Service. **Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Food Trades.** Price 9d. (10d.).

**Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades.** Price 6d. (7d.).

**Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades.** Price 4d. (5d.).

**Report of a Commission of Inquiry on the Question whether a Wages Council should be Established with Respect to Workers and their Employers in the Retail Bookselling, Newsagency, Stationery, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades.** Price 6d. (7d.).

**Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Hairdressing Trade.** Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 146.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.—Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee.** Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. net (3d. post free).—See page 141.

## FACTORY ACTS.

### FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the December, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
388	First Aid. Notice of Instructions to Persons Employed. (In pursuance of Part V. of the Cotton Weaving Agreement, 1929). Price 1½d. (2½d.).
1229	Factories Act, 1937. Underground Rooms. Form of Notice. December, 1946. Price 1½d. (2½d.).
2244	Pottery Regulations, 1913. Requirements applicable to making or mixing of Frits, Glazes or Colours containing Lead. Schedule A. (Reprinted 1947). Revised price 3d. (4d.).

## CATERING WAGES ACT.

### ERRATUM IN "THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE," APRIL, 1947.

In the notice relating to an Order under the Catering Wages Act on page 139 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1947, the words "other than night workers, shift workers and split duty workers" in the last line of the paragraph should be deleted.

\* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in the GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover.

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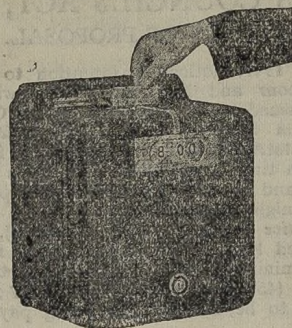
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