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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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by

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

### EMPLOYMENT.

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

Males aged 14-64. Females aged 14-59. (Thousands)

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Numbers employed in Industry—					
Manufacture for Export ..	990	410	1,468	1,489	1,514
Other Manufactures:—					
Metal and Chemical Industries:—					
Equipment, etc. for the Forces ..	1,070	3,132	340	2,857	2,844
Manufacture for Home Market ..	1,586	1,014	2,496		
Other Industries:—					
Equipment, etc., for the Forces ..	200	698	100	2,691	2,696
Manufacture for Home Market ..	2,969	1,566	2,570	5,612	5,608
Basic Industries and Services ..	4,683	5,191	5,583	5,612	5,608
Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,210	1,290	1,300
Distributive Trades ..	2,887	1,958	2,297	2,318	2,325
Other Services ..	2,225	1,598	1,979	2,041	2,073
Total ..	17,920	16,289	18,043	18,298	18,360
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police ..	80	127	91	90	91
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480	5,090	1,401	1,327	1,291
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40	105	145	155
Insured persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270	103	560	310	260
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,200	20,170	20,157

The total number employed in industry in June, 1947, included 12,754,000 males and 5,606,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed a decrease of 329,000 and the number of females an increase of 769,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 264 and 265.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

	Mid-1939.	16th June, 1947.	14th July, 1947.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) at July compared with June.
Men (18 and under 65)	992,000	196,928	185,789	— 11,139
Boys (14 to 17)	20,000	5,292	4,536	— 756
Women (18 and under 60)	239,000	66,320	61,899	— 4,421
Girls (14 to 17)	19,000	3,796	3,322	— 474

The numbers unemployed at 14th July, 1947, represented 1½ per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 2 and 1½ respectively.

Of the total of 255,546 persons unemployed, 245,815 were wholly unemployed and 9,731 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 54,773 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 51,960 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 139,082 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for July, 1947, are analysed in greater detail on pages 267 to 270, 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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £190,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 537,000 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 great majority of the workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in the railway service.

It is estimated that the weekly wage rates at the end of July, 1947, were about 67-68 per cent. higher than in September, 1939, as compared with about 66-67 per cent. at the end of June, 1947.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in July was about 670,000, the average reduction being about 3¼ hours a week. The principal reductions affected workpeople employed by the mainline railway companies, and those employed in the sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate manufacturing and food preserving industry, the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers, sack and bag making, as wood-cutting machinists and sawyers in the mill-sawing industry in England and Wales, as road haulage workers in the building trade, and the hosiery and knitwear trade in Scotland (except Hawick).

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in July are given on pages 273 to 275.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 87. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 105 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was over 52,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 167,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during July are given on page 276.

### RETAIL PRICES.

The first figures compiled in connection with the new index of retail prices relate to changes in retail prices between 17th June, 1947 (the base date for the new index), and 15th July. With the level of prices at the base date taken as 100, the index for 15th July was 101; for food prices alone the figure was also 101.

The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to increased prices for potatoes, milk, tea, various articles of clothing and some kinds of household durable goods, partly offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of fresh vegetables.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 277.

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

## GUARANTEE OF EMPLOYMENT AND MINIMUM WAGE IN THE HOSIERY TRADE.

The National Joint Industrial Council of the Hosiery Trade concluded an agreement\* in September, 1946, concerning wages and conditions of employment in the hosiery trade. Clause 12 of that agreement related to the conditions under which employment was guaranteed to each worker for 36 hours in each working week at an overriding minimum wage of 36 times a flat rate of 1s. 10½d. an hour for experienced males and 1s. 2½d. an hour for experienced females. A new Clause 12 has now been substituted for the existing Clause 12 of the agreement of September, 1946, with operative effect at and from the first pay day in the week commencing 11th August, 1947. It provides for an increase in the guaranteed rate, and introduces certain conditions as to suspension of the guarantee and a lower guaranteed rate when average hourly piece-work earnings over a period fail to attain the guaranteed minimum.

The text of the substituted clause is as follows:—

*Clause 12. Guarantee of Employment and Minimum Wage.*

(a) Each employee shall be guaranteed employment for 36 hours in the working week, Monday to Saturday inclusive, provided that he or she is available and willing to work during that period, and shall be entitled to receive:—

- (i) Earnings during the period of work, and compensation at the following rates for each hour during which work is not provided during such guaranteed period, or
- (ii) An overriding minimum of 36 times the following flat rates:
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Experienced males   | 2s. 0d. per hour |
| Experienced females | 1s. 3d. per hour |
- Juveniles and inexperienced persons in accordance with the attached schedules (schedules not reproduced).

Provided that . . .

(1) The operation of the guarantee of employment and compensation provisions of this Clause may be suspended from the end of any working week, on notice to that effect being given by the employer before the end of that working week.

(2) The operation of these provisions for guarantee and compensation shall be revived from the commencement of any working week, Monday to Saturday inclusive, in which more than 24 hours' work and/or compensation are provided for the operative during three or more consecutive days.

(3) During the period of suspension of the guarantee and compensation provisions of this Clause, any operative affected thereby shall be guaranteed employment for the whole of each normal working day on which he commences work, provided he or she is available and willing to work during the whole of that period, and shall be entitled to receive

- (i) earnings during the period of work, and compensation at the following rates for each hour during which work is not provided in such guaranteed period, or
- (ii) an overriding minimum of the following flat rates per hour:

Experienced males	2s. 0d.
Experienced females	1s. 3d.

Juveniles and inexperienced persons in accordance with the attached schedules (schedules not reproduced).

(b) Where the hours of work in a working week exceed 36, the guaranteed wage shall be the amount earned with an overriding minimum of the above appropriate rate multiplied by the numbers of hours employed.

(c) In the case of an elderly or incapacitated person, the employer may apply in writing through his Association or direct to the District Secretary of the Union for a permit to contract out of this Clause; in the event of the Union refusing the application, the employer may submit in writing a case of appeal to the N.J.I.C. of the Hosiery Trade, whose decision shall be final.

(d) (i) Where, over a period of six consecutive weeks' working, the average hourly earnings of an operative on piece work are lower than 2s. by a male or 1s. 3d. by a female operative, the employer may apply in writing through his Association or direct to the District Secretary of the Union for a permit to contract out of this Clause. The permit shall be given or refused within seven days of receipt by the District Secretary of such application. In the event of a refusal, the employer may submit in writing a case of appeal to the N.J.I.C. of the Hosiery Trade whose decision shall be final.

(ii) Where the permit has been given, and where, over a period of six consecutive weeks' working, the average hourly earnings of the operative on piece work attain or exceed 2s. by a male or 1s. 3d. by a female, the operative may apply in writing to the employer for the permit to be cancelled. On cancellation the employer shall notify the District Secretary of the Union who issued the permit. In the event of a refusal to cancel, the employee may submit in writing a case of appeal to the N.J.I.C. of the Hosiery Trade whose decision shall be final.

(iii) During the currency of a permit given under this sub-clause the compensation rate and overriding minimum payable under sub-clause (a) above shall be the operative's own average hourly earnings during the six preceding consecutive weeks, with a maximum of the appropriate flat rate specified in sub-clause (a).

(e) In any week in which there is a recognised holiday under this

Agreement the standard working week shall be reduced by the hours of such holiday, and the guarantee shall then apply to four-fifths of the resulting working week only.

(f) The usual practice of sharing work shall be continued.

(g) The whole of this Clause shall apply only to production workers.

A production worker is one engaged mainly in knitting or in any processing of goods in manufacture.

Examples of the type of workers not covered by this Clause are: ordermen, packers, mechanics, stokers, yarnmen, time-keepers, sweepers, all supervisory and clerical staff, and any tradesmen such as electricians, joiners, etc.

(h) The rates mentioned in this Clause include cost-of-living bonus at 11d. in the 1s. and are subject to variation in accordance with Clause 10.

## THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

## STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

In the debate on the state of the nation, which opened in the House of Commons on 6th August, the Prime Minister made a statement describing the present economic difficulties and outlining the steps which the Government considered necessary to meet them. A summary of those parts of the Prime Minister's statement that bore more immediately on problems of labour supply and working conditions is given below.

In announcing the positive measures proposed by the Government, the Prime Minister dealt first with the basic industries and services. He referred to the need for the increased production of coal as vital to the industrial recovery of the nation and to Europe. He stated that, since the beginning of the year, the number of wage earners on the colliery books had shown the substantial net increase of 27,000, and that there was every prospect that the target of 730,000 workers would be attained by the end of the year, particularly if Poles were accepted in the industry. A proposal had been put forward to the mine workers' leaders that, while the five-day week and the general regulations of working hours were preserved, there should be, as an emergency measure, for a limited period an extra half-hour's work a day. Earnest efforts were being made to reduce absenteeism to the lowest possible level. The aim of the Government was an average weekly output, from 1st September, 1947, to 30th April, 1948, of at least four million tons of deep-mined coal and, in addition, as much opencast coal as possible.

As regards steel, the Prime Minister said that, for 1947 as a whole, the total production should reach 12½ million ingot tons and that the target for 1948 was 14 million ingot tons. He added that to achieve this output would require a special effort on the part of all concerned.

The statement pointed out that increased production would throw an additional strain on the national transport system. Nevertheless, there must be no failure to move all the coal that the miners could produce, and the Prime Minister appealed to all transport workers to ensure that transport did not fail the nation in its present need.

With reference to agriculture, the Prime Minister stated that the Government were setting as a target the production of an extra £100 million worth of food by 1951-52, an increase of 20 per cent. on present output. In view of the immense effort involved in such an increase, all hindrances to production must be removed and sufficient man-power must be available. The call-up of young men from agriculture had been suspended, but 100,000 workers would be needed. The Prime Minister proceeded to appeal for more land workers and pointed out that the Government were providing more houses in the rural areas than under any previous programme, together with hostels, technical education facilities, and a small holdings policy for those suitable and anxious to take up such work. The appeal to women was either through direct employment or the Women's Land Army. The appeal to men was direct or through the agricultural executive committees.

The Prime Minister added that the national effort for which he had been asking in the case of the four basic industries must run through all industries, and he referred in particular to the two vital industries of engineering and the textiles.

The statement then dealt with the need for expansion in export. In the Economic Survey, the export target had been set at 140 per cent. in volume of 1938 by the end of 1947. That target, the Prime Minister said, could not now be reached on account of the fuel and weather crisis at the beginning of the year. For 1948, however, the aim would have to be 140 per cent. of 1938 by the end of the first half-year and 160 per cent. by the end of the year. To carry out the very difficult task thus set, it would be necessary to ensure that fuel, raw materials, labour and industrial capacity were made available where they were required, by an increase in productivity and by the direction of effort into channels where it would be most fruitful. Some sacrifices of individual liberty would be involved for both employers and workers.

The Prime Minister went on to say that the Government would have to ask or, if necessary, direct firms to ensure that their capacity was being used to produce those goods which were needed in the interests of the national economy. It would be necessary also to take some measure of control over the employment of labour. The Government therefore planned to re-impose the control over the engagement of labour which had been almost universal during the war but had since been removed from all industries except coal mining, building and agriculture. This would make it possible for all workers leaving one job and entering another to be guided into that class of work in which they could

best assist towards overcoming the country's economic difficulties. The Prime Minister pointed out that control of engagement only controlled the movement of those falling out of employment. To find the necessary man-power for essential work, it might be necessary to take steps to limit employment on less essential work. In addition, in order to prevent workers remaining unemployed or taking unessential work, it would be necessary to resume to a limited extent the use of powers of direction. This would not be a resumption of the general powers of direction, but an essential supporting measure to enable the control of engagement to be effectively exercised. The Minister of Labour and National Service, it was added, was engaged in discussing the details of the measures to be adopted with the National Joint Advisory Council.

The Prime Minister then referred to the necessity for extended working hours. He said that an increased production was required quickly in the most essential industries. It had therefore been decided, as an emergency measure, to ask for longer hours of work, wherever longer hours of work contributed to increased production. First of all, working hours would have to be lengthened in those industries that had an adequate supply of raw materials and an output which provided exports or saving in imports or which was essential to the expansion of other industries. He referred again to the extra half-hour a day which it was proposed to ask from the coal mining industry for a specific period, and said that similar proposals were being made to the other basic industries, and that the Government would later seek a contribution from manufacturing industries which depended upon these industries for materials and power. The increase in production would also require some lengthening of working hours in the transport industry.

The issues involved in the Government's proposals, the Prime Minister stated, were being discussed by the Minister of Labour and National Service with the National Joint Advisory Council. He explained that the Government had no intention of interfering with the negotiating machinery of the industries concerned, and that the proposals were regarded as emergency proposals to be operated only until the economic situation began to clear. He affirmed that management too must play its part. If there should be any cases of avoidable inefficiency or lack of will to serve the nation's best interests, the Government would not hesitate to take firm action. He added that perhaps the most important of all was good feeling between management and men and a determination to stand together as fellow-workers to give of their best. This factor lay outside the field of government, which could do no more than encourage it. An instrument which could be of the very greatest importance was the Joint Production Committee. The number of these Committees, it was stated, had diminished since the end of the war, and the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with the National Joint Advisory Council, was taking steps to stimulate their establishment, especially in essential industries.

In a subsequent part of the statement, the Government's proposals for the reduction of expenditure were announced. These proposals included a decrease in the total size of the Forces at home and overseas, which, besides reducing expenditure overseas, would increase the labour force at home. At present, about 500,000 men and women were serving in the Forces overseas. It was expected to withdraw some 133,000 men from overseas stations by the end of December, 1947, and to raise this figure to over 200,000 by the end of March, 1948. In addition, it was planned to return to their homes before the end of the present year some 34,000 non-United Kingdom troops whose cost was being borne by the British Exchequer.

The statement referred to the estimate in the Defence White Paper that the total strength of the Armed Forces would be reduced from 1,427,000 to 1,087,000 between January, 1947, and the end of March, 1948. The Government now believed that the number could be brought down to 1,007,000 by the latter date. This meant that during the fifteen months ending in March, 1948, the net reduction in the numbers in the Forces would be about 420,000, while the actual releases would be as high as 830,000. The three Services would thus lose 60 per cent. of those who were in the Forces at the beginning of 1947.

The Prime Minister then dealt with the import programme and outlined the cuts in imports that the Government considered to be necessary. In discussing the effect which the proposed cuts would be likely to have upon the level of distribution of foodstuffs, he said that it would be necessary at once to increase the points value of some of the non-basic foods. Everything possible would be done to maintain basic rations, but if some reduction became necessary the Government would introduce a differential rationing scheme designed to give preference to heavy manual workers.

Measures to combat inflation were touched upon briefly in the Prime Minister's statement. He said that tighter control over both public and private capital investment would be necessary, and that projects in themselves desirable would have to be postponed while such investments as the re-equipment of agriculture, power supply and mines must take precedence. There would have to be some re-deployment and re-timing of the general building programme, so as to give first place to the building of homes for miners, agricultural workers and other key workers. The Prime Minister appealed to workers in all industries not to press at the present time for increases of wages, or changes in conditions that would have a similar effect, especially where these increases were put forward with a view to maintaining differentials between various categories of workers on the basis of former practice. He also appealed to employers not to tempt workers away from essential employment by offering higher inducements to work in less essential industries, and to all those in control of indus-

try and commerce to refrain from declaring high dividends. Finally he appealed to everyone to support to the utmost the savings movement, which had been a vital element in preserving an equilibrium between purchasing power and available commodities.

## THE SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (EXTENDED PURPOSES) ACT, 1947.

This Act\* received the Royal Assent on 13th August. The measure was introduced into Parliament by the Prime Minister on 5th August, with the object of extending the purposes of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and was passed with certain amendments.

The Act of 1945 provided that Defence Regulations which appeared to be necessary or expedient for certain purposes, as specified in the Act, connected mainly with the orderly transition from war to peace, the maintenance of a sufficiency of supplies essential to the well-being of the community, and the allocation of available supplies and services during the transition, were to continue in force by virtue of the Act. The Preamble to the new Act points out that, by reason of the war and the consequent dislocation of trade, supplies and services available are, or are likely shortly to become, insufficient for meeting the essential needs of the community, and that it has become necessary for the use of the powers conferred by the Defence Regulations to be directed more particularly to increasing production and redressing the balance of trade.

The Act accordingly provides that the Regulations which, at the date of the passing of the Act, have effect by virtue of the Act of 1945 shall, in so far as their operation is limited, expressly or by implication, to the purposes mentioned in the Act of 1945, be extended so as to be applicable to certain additional purposes. These additional purposes are as follows:—

- (a) For promoting the productivity of industry, commerce and agriculture;
- (b) For fostering and directing exports and reducing imports, or imports of any classes, from all or any countries and for redressing the balance of trade; and
- (c) Generally for ensuring that the whole resources of the community are available for use, and are used, in a manner best calculated to serve the interests of the community.

## SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL POWER FOR INDUSTRY.

## PLANS FOR SPREADING THE LOAD.

When the fuel crisis occurred earlier this year† and it was necessary to secure a spreading of the industrial electricity load, the Government asked the Regional Boards for Industry to undertake the task of arranging schemes in co-operation with the two sides of industry throughout the country. Very valuable work was done, but much of it was necessarily of a short-term character designed to alleviate the immediate problem of last winter. It was clear that the summer problem would be entirely different and, as has been demonstrated by recent experience, the problem of load shedding will not return in its acute form until the bad weather conditions of winter again have to be faced.

It is clear that during the coming winter the capacity for producing electricity at the peak periods of the day will be considerably less than the demand. It is essential, however, that total production of goods should be maintained or increased. In order to prevent cuts or shedding of load, arrangements will have to be made to transfer some of the electrical load from the high peak periods to other periods in which there is surplus electrical capacity available. The periods during which the electricity supply is not fully utilised are, in general, from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. on Monday to Friday, and Saturdays and Sundays. In addition, certain periods of the day are not so heavily loaded as others and these require to be taken into account in providing arrangements which will give the greatest flexibility in arranging working hours, e.g., by staggering hours between groups of works.

The Central Electricity Board expect that the position in regard to supplies of electrical power will begin to deteriorate in October and will very rapidly become critical. In these circumstances, the Regional Boards for Industry and their district or local committees have been asked by the Government to work out, in co-operation with the two sides of industry, schemes which can be brought into operation on 1st October, with the object of moving outside the normal day-time peak hours one-third of the industrial load. This is the regional target which was recommended by the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee in their Report dated 12th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, page 147).

The Regional Boards have already made substantial progress in dealing with the problem. The country has been divided into zones, and discussions have taken place in many areas. The co-operation of electricity supply undertakings has been secured, and arrangements have been made whereby firms which reduce their maximum demands may have their charges reduced accordingly. The Boards have, however, made it clear that arrangements for staggering can only be effective if the full co-operation of both sides of industry is secured, and there must in their view be some power to deal with any flagrant case that offends against the

\* The full terms of this agreement were printed in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946 (pages 349 and 350).

† 10 and 11 Geo. 6. Ch. 55. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).  
† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 82).

feeling of the general body of employers and workers in the district. They think that such cases will be quite exceptional, but they consider that without the power to deal with them the success of the efforts of the Regional Boards and their committees will be seriously prejudiced.

This view has been endorsed by the Joint Consultative Committee who, at a meeting called at the special request of the Trades Union Congress on 9th July, recommended that the Government should examine the question of compulsory powers as a matter of immediate urgency.

The Government's decision in the matter was announced by the Minister of Labour and National Service in a statement in the House of Commons on 22nd July. This statement was as follows:—

"The House will wish to be informed of the Government's plans for safeguarding next winter's supplies of power for industry. The demand for electricity has risen by 70 per cent. since 1939 and is still rising. This creates a very serious problem. If nothing were done the peak demands would overtax the capacity of our generating plant, and almost daily cuts in electrical power would cripple industry. The situation requires the adoption of drastic plans for spreading the industrial electricity load and the loyal observance of these plans by industry.

"There is no single way of doing this. Various methods will have to be adopted if the aim is to be achieved. Day-shift hours can be adjusted in different factories so that some factories start after the morning peak and others end before the afternoon peak; some factories can work staggered day shifts, others night shifts; rota schemes can be operated, and so on. There is also the question of the terms and conditions under which revised working hours should operate, and here the recent Engineering Industry Agreement\* affords a useful lead. I have invited the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress to draw the attention of their constituent organisations to it, and I urge all industries to consider at once their own position in this matter. The whole country must understand that this problem of spreading the industrial electricity load is vital and urgent. Unless it is solved, wholesale load shedding will be forced upon us, production will fall and our whole prospect of recovery will be gravely prejudiced. Under-employment and unemployment will result.

"The Government have laid upon the Regional Boards for Industry and their district and other committees the complicated but vital task of working out the plans to achieve the regional target of moving one-third of the peak load outside the normal day-time period. These bodies, on which both sides of industry are represented and with which the electricity supply undertakings and the Central Electricity Board are associated, have already achieved substantial results and I make an urgent appeal to industry to co-operate to the full with them in completing the schemes and reaching the target.

"Whilst the Government confidently rely on the wholehearted co-operation of everyone concerned in this matter, it cannot disregard the possibility that there may be cases of unreasonable failure to operate approved schemes. Following the urgent recommendation of the Joint Consultative Committee representing both sides of industry, the Government have decided that compulsory powers must be used to deal with such cases. Once a case has been established, a direction will be issued under the Defence Regulations by my right hon. friend the Minister of Fuel and Power compelling the firm under penalty to reduce their maximum demand on the electrical supply to the required level. The district or other local committees of the Regional Board will bring such cases to notice and the Regional Board will be required to satisfy itself that a case has, in fact, been established. Before action is taken, however, each case will be further examined, by the Electricity Sub-Committee. My right hon. friend will thus have the benefit of the advice of both the Regional Board and the Sub-Committee when he issues a direction. This matter will be kept under close review to consider whether any more stringent action is necessary, and a central record of such cases will be maintained for reference to other Government Departments should additional action be deemed necessary.

"It is the Government's hope that such powers will be required only very exceptionally. The Government regard them rather as an assurance to the great majority of public-spirited men and women in industry, employers and workers, that their efforts and sacrifices will not be rendered useless by the non-co-operation of any selfish minority.

"So far I have spoken only of the contribution of industry to this problem. It must, however, be realised that the position of the domestic consumer in this matter is also vitally important. Indeed, everyone—whether he uses electricity in a shop, in an office, or in his home—can help industry by avoiding the use of electricity during the peak periods. This is a matter affecting not only workers and management, but every user of electricity. The well-being of the nation is at stake. The Government is confident that all will play their part."

In this statement the Minister outlined the procedure for establishing the failure of a firm to operate an approved scheme. Details of the procedure to be adopted are given in the following paragraphs.

It is envisaged that when a local or district committee of the Regional Board have failed to secure co-operation in the working of a scheme and the two sides consider that the failure is unreasonable, the case will be reported to the Regional Board. The latter will go into the case fully, and, if satisfied that the failure so reported is unreasonable, they will pass it to the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee for consideration. This body, which includes representative Chairmen of Regional Boards, will

\* This Agreement was reproduced in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 216).

have the task of reviewing all cases from a national standpoint. If they are fully satisfied that there has been failure to operate an approved scheme and that the failure is unreasonable, they will, in turn, report it to the Minister of Fuel and Power for consideration of the issue of a direction under Defence Regulation 55(2A). If a firm do not obey a direction they render themselves liable to prosecution. On conviction, the maximum penalties under the Defence Regulation would be a fine of £500 or a year's imprisonment, or both.

The direction will be issued whether the failure is on the part of the employer or of the workpeople. The object of the direction when issued is to secure that the maximum demand for electricity during the peak hours is reduced at least to the level which would be achieved if the firm and its employees were making their appropriate contribution to enable the regional target to be reached.

One difficulty which has hindered the making of the necessary arrangements has been the lack of agreement between the two sides of the various industries on the terms and conditions under which revised working hours would operate for the purpose of spreading the load. The agreement reached in the engineering industry on 30th June should serve as a valuable lead to other industries. As stated by the Minister, he has written to the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress General Council on this matter. While the terms of similar agreements in other industries must necessarily be adapted to meet their individual circumstances, it would clearly be of assistance so far as appropriate and practicable if the Regional Boards and district or local committees could work within a common framework in preparing their schemes.

Revised working hours will raise problems of transport. Regional Boards and their committees have been asked to arrange that the two sides of the industry shall be brought into consultation when schemes are being formulated. The Minister, on the recommendation of the Joint Consultative Committee, has written to the two sides of the road transport industry calling attention to this vital problem and inviting their co-operation.

## NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

### REVIEW OF RECENT ACTIVITIES.

In October, 1939, the National Joint Advisory Council was established, by agreement with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1939, page 385).

At a special meeting held on 15th July, 1946, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service, it was agreed that the Council should be reconstituted as a medium of consultation between the Government and the national representatives of both sides of industry on all matters in which employers and workers have a common interest, and that regular quarterly meetings should be held, with special meetings if necessary. It was further agreed that the Joint Consultative Committee should be reconstituted as the Executive Committee of the Council. The membership of the Council was increased to include 17 representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and 17 of the Trades Union Congress.

Since the special meeting held on 15th July, 1946, the Council have held ten meetings and the Joint Consultative Committee have met six times; on each occasion the chair has been taken by the Minister of Labour and National Service. Some particulars of the matters discussed at the various meetings are given in the following paragraphs.

**General Economic Situation.**—The economic situation of the country and the work of economic planning were fully discussed. At meetings held on 31st July and 30th October, 1946, the Council were addressed by the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade. The Council recommended that the Government should make available to the country generally a full statement of all economic considerations affecting the relations between employers and workers. A statement on the lines suggested was subsequently endorsed by the Council, and issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 7018—see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947, page 40). The British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress agreed to bring this document to the notice of employers' organisations and trade unions, respectively.

The Economic Survey for 1947 (Cmd. 7046), which was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (pages 38 and 39), was considered by the Council on 14th May, 5th June and 23rd July, 1947. At the meeting on 23rd July the Council considered the question of wage incentive payments, and while in the view of the Council the question of the introduction or development of incentive payments was one which could be determined only by the two sides of industry in accordance with its individual circumstances, the Council recommended that as a means of increasing production, joint consideration should be given in all industries and services as appropriate to the desirability and practicability of introducing or extending systems of payment which provide the maximum incentive to increase output.

A special meeting of the Council was held on 6th August, 1947, to discuss the current economic position and the measures to

rectify it which were announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister earlier in the day. The Council pledged their support in assisting to restore the economic security of the country.

A special meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee was held on 13th August to consider detailed proposals for the implementation of the Government's decisions. The Committee first considered the question of a temporary increase in working hours to increase production in dollar earning or dollar saving industries. It was agreed that industries with adequate supplies of coal and raw materials should be approached at once and that other industries should be approached as soon as their supplies permitted. The Committee then discussed and advised the Minister on the terms of a draft general Control of Engagement Order. The Committee approved the proposal that an Order applying to men aged 18-50 inclusive and women aged 18-40 inclusive should be made and should become effective on 1st October, 1947. Exceptions to the Order which were approved applied to women with children of their own under 15 years of age living with them; ex-Servicemen and women during the period of their demobilisation leave; employment in professional, administrative, executive or managerial capacities; and dock employment and the Merchant Navy.

**Production under Full Employment.**—The National Joint Advisory Council and the Joint Consultative Committee considered a memorandum on production under full employment prepared by the Trades Union Congress. The Council approved the principle of setting up joint consultative machinery, where this does not already exist, for the regular exchange of views between employers and workers on production questions, provided it was understood (a) that such machinery would be purely voluntary and advisory in character; (b) that it would not deal with questions relating to terms and conditions of employment which are normally dealt with through the ordinary machinery of joint negotiation; and (c) that it would be left to each industry, through its ordinary negotiating arrangements, to adjust the form of machinery best suited to its own particular circumstances, and to decide, in particular, whether such machinery could best be established at factory level or cover a wider area. The British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress agreed to bring the decision to the notice of employers' organisations and trade unions respectively. Agreement was also reached as to the ways in which the Ministry of Labour and National Service might be of assistance to industry in the establishment and development of joint consultative machinery.

**Spreading of the Industrial Electricity Load.**—The arrangements necessary for spreading the industrial electricity load were also considered, and a special Electricity Sub-Committee was established to consider the problem; the Report of this Sub-Committee was published in May, 1947 (see summary in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, page 147). Representatives of the Chairmen of the Regional Boards for Industry were subsequently associated with the Sub-Committee.

A special aspect of the subject, which was discussed at a special meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee on 9th July, 1947, was the possible use of compulsory powers to deal with unreasonable refusal or failure to participate in agreed schemes. The Committee recommended the Government to examine this possibility as a matter of urgency. Other related subjects to which consideration was given at this meeting and at a meeting of the Council on 6th August, 1947, were the problem of transport for workers affected by agreed schemes and proposals for relaxation of the hours provision of the Factories Act designed to facilitate plans for the staggering of working hours.

**Other Questions.**—The other questions discussed by the Council and Committee included problems connected with the manning of undermanned industries, arrangements for the employment of Poles, European Volunteer Workers and other foreign workers, the restoration of pre-war trade practices, holidays with pay, the National Service Bill, changes in summer-time, the raising of the school-leaving age, the new Interim Index of Retail Prices, arrangements for obviating congestion of transport at peak traffic periods, and transport problems occasioned by the operation of the five-day week in certain industries.

## INTERIM INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee, appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service, recommended\* that the cost-of-living index on the 1914 basis should be discontinued and a new interim index of retail prices instituted, starting at 100, and showing future monthly changes in the level of retail prices weighted according to the pre-war pattern of consumption disclosed by the results of the inquiry into working-class expenditure made by the Ministry of Labour in 1937-38. This recommendation was accepted and a Technical Committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the new index on the basis of the general recommendations as to its structure proposed by the Advisory Committee. The Minister of Labour and National Service announced on 12th June† that 17th June would be the base date of the new monthly index, which would then start at 100, and that on that day also prices would be collected for the last time for the old cost-of-living index. Details of the changes between 17th June and 15th July as shown by the new index are given on page 277. A brief description of the new index is given below.

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

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 182).

The interim index covers the following groups of items\* :—

- I. Food
- II. Rent and rates
- III. Clothing
- IV. Fuel and light
- V. Household durable goods
- VI. Miscellaneous goods
- VII. Services
- VIII. Drink and tobacco

Each group contains a number of sections which, in turn, are represented by a number of individual items for which price movements can be ascertained sufficiently independent of any movements due to changes in quality. These items account for the greater part of the total expenditure in the section as shown by the family budgets collected in 1937-38, and, in combination, they can be expected to reflect price changes in the section as a whole.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the index should be based on the pattern of consumption revealed by the budget inquiry of 1937-38. The index will, therefore, show the percentage changes, from month to month, in the total cost of purchasing the things which were recorded as having been bought in 1937-38. Accordingly it will start from the cost of purchasing these things at the base date (mid-June, 1947). Since percentage changes in prices are to be measured, it is not necessary to compute the actual cost of these things and it is sufficient for weighting purposes to start with the proportionate allocations of the total cost amongst the groups and sections of the index. Thus, the index for "all items" is obtained by combining the index numbers for the various groups in the proportions shown by the expenditure recorded in the 1937-38 budgets, adjusted to take account of changes in relative prices between that date and mid-June, 1947. Similarly, the figures for each section are combined to produce the group figures. For the purpose of ascertaining the proportions in which the various sections and groups entered into the total cost of the items at June, 1947, it is necessary, as indicated above, to adjust the 1937-38 relative expenditure to take account of the relative price changes since 1937-38. While the information available on price changes between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947, is sufficient to provide, for weighting purposes, broad estimates of these proportions, it is not sufficiently accurate to compare the cost of the items in 1937-38 and at the base date, and, hence, to give an index of price changes since pre-war.

The weights calculated for the groups are as follows :—

I. Food	348
II. Rent and rates	88
III. Clothing	97
IV. Fuel and light	65
V. Household durable goods	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	35
VII. Services	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	217
Total	1,000

Owing to the fact that expenditure on alcoholic drink and tobacco was under-stated in the 1937-38 budgets, weights more closely related to actual consumption at that time have been substituted in the case of these commodities.

The prices of most of the food items will, as hitherto, be collected by the local officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service by personal visits to retailers. For certain manufactured foods, however, prices and information as to changes in quality will be ascertained by direct inquiry of manufacturers. As regards rent and rates, so long as rent control lasts, inquiries will be made of local authorities and of Property Owners' Associations, as in the past, but extended to cover all types of unfurnished dwellings let to working-class households as at mid-June, 1947. For items of clothing, drapery, hardware, etc., the collection of prices will be carried out by direct inquiries issued to a representative selection of retailers by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Prices will also be collected for other household goods (e.g., furniture, domestic appliances, &c.), miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco.

As regards the calculation of the index, the general procedure adopted is designed to ensure that at each date the index is based on a direct comparison of current prices with those at the base date, where this is possible. The index will relate to prices on the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month instead of, as in the past, to prices on the first day of each month. There will be one index covering the prices paid by both industrial and agricultural households.

A fuller and more technical description of the new index will be issued at a later date.

## INDIAN MECHANICS' TRAINING SCHEME.

The last batch of trainees brought to this country under the above Scheme have now completed their training. The party arrived in 1946, and were placed in carefully selected industrial establishments for experience and training in modern production methods. In all, 845 men have been trained under the Scheme.

\* A more detailed list of the items included in the new interim index is given in an appendix to the leaflet *Interim Index of Retail Prices*. A short explanatory note, published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).



Numbers unemployed at 16th June, 1947: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas—continued.

Table with 20 columns: Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks, Males (Numbers, Per cent.), Females (Numbers, Per cent.). Rows include Eastern, Southern, South-Western, Midland, North-Midland, East and West Ridings, North-Western, Northern, Scotland, Wales, All Development Areas, North-Eastern, South Wales and Monmouthshire, West Cumberland, South Lancashire, Wrexham, and Scottish.

DECASUALISATION OF DOCK LABOUR.

REVOCATION OF ESSENTIAL WORK ORDERS.

On 15th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Essential Work (Dock Labour Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1947,\* under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The Dock Labour Schemes approved under the Essential Work (Dock Labour) Orders, 1943-1945, have now been superseded by the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947, which was the subject of an article in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 223). The Essential Work Orders have accordingly been revoked by the present Order, with effect from 28th July.

IRONFOUNDRIES.

AGREEMENT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1946 (page 281), and April, 1947 (page 118), some account was given of the steps that were being taken to recruit Italian labour for temporary employment in British ironfoundries. The terms under which such workers are now being recruited are set out in an agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government, the text of which, in English and Italian, has recently been published as a Command Paper.† The principal provisions of this agreement are summarised below.

The agreement provides for the recruitment of up to 2,800 Italian foundry workers, of whom not more than 800 are to be skilled, the remainder being workers with experience in foundry work. The recruitment is to be organised by the appropriate Italian authority, which will submit candidates regarded as having the appropriate technical experience to a representative of the United Kingdom Government who will select them for employment on the basis of their technical abilities, subject to a satisfactory medical report.

The travelling expenses of the workers to their places of work in this country are to be paid by the United Kingdom Government, which will also pay subsistence and a daily allowance to each worker of 5s. during the journey. The Government are responsible for the allocation of the workers to their various workshops and will pay each worker a settling-in grant of 24s. 6d., the same amount being also paid whenever a worker is required to work in a different district, necessitating a change of residence. An expatriation grant of £3 is to be paid to workers selected for employment who have dependants. Each worker is to be provided initially with an overcoat, a pullover, a suit of overalls and a pair of boots, and facilities are to be granted for the acquisition of rationed articles of clothing which may be required later.

Italian workers in the United Kingdom are to be employed under the same conditions as British workers. In particular, they are to enjoy the same treatment, as regards wages, welfare and social insurance, hours of work, holidays, overtime and piecework payments, and recreational facilities, as British workers of the corresponding category employed in the same district, and they are liable to pay the same contributions for social insurance and income tax. If an Italian worker is temporarily unemployed in the United Kingdom, the Government will make a payment sufficient to ensure his reasonable maintenance. The United Kingdom Government are to pay the Italian Government 10s. a month for each Italian worker employed in this country, as a contribution towards the preservation of his social insurance rights in Italy.

Each Italian worker will, throughout the period of his stay in this country, become a member of a United Kingdom trade union, which will safeguard his rights on the same basis as those of British workers, and to which he will pay contributions at the British workers' rate. Details regarding the welfare and working conditions of the workers are to be settled by the Italian General Confederation of Labour in conjunction with the British Trades Union Congress. Measures are to be taken to facilitate the provision of food of Italian type and to ensure that the Italian workers are provided with lodgings of the same type and standard, and at the same rate, as British workers employed in the same place.

The United Kingdom Government guarantee that each Italian worker shall be employed for not less than three months at the rate appropriate to the employment for which he has been accepted. A repatriation grant of £10, with travelling expenses, subsistence and daily allowances, will be paid to each worker returning home after a period of twelve months' employment or more, provided the employment has been terminated for other than disciplinary reasons. Smaller repatriation grants are payable to workers with specified periods of employment, under twelve months.

Workers with dependants are allowed to send home sums up to £15 monthly, and those without dependants sums up to £7 10s. monthly. Favourable consideration will be given to requests made by workers at the time of their return to be allowed to transmit to Italy the balance of their earnings during employment in the United Kingdom.

\* S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1503, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free). † Treaty Series No. 54 (1947). Cmd. 7168. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

The agreement became effective on 16th January, 1947, the date on which the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his approval of the terms, and is to remain in force until terminated by mutual consent. In the course of subsequent correspondence, it was agreed, in principle, that all dismissals of Italian workers in the United Kingdom for disciplinary reasons should be notified to the appropriate Italian Consuls. Pending the appointment of Italian Consuls in the provinces of England, such notification will be made to the Italian Embassy in London.

REPORT OF JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WORKING CONDITIONS.

The Report\* has recently been published of the Joint Advisory Committee which was set up in August, 1945, under the chairmanship of the late Mr. H. E. Chastoney to consider methods of improving general working conditions in ironfoundries. The terms of reference of the Committee were "to advise the Chief Inspector of Factories on the most effective methods of implementing certain requirements of the Factories Act, 1937, and on other cognate problems in ironfoundries, particularly those relating to cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, and maintenance of satisfactory atmospheric conditions, provision of washing facilities and accommodation for workers' clothing and other welfare and health services and amenities."

In the introductory paragraphs of the Report, the Committee point out that the wide variation in the circumstances of different foundries has necessitated some flexibility in the nature and application of the recommendations contained in the body of the Report. It is suggested that a Joint Standing Committee should be established to keep under review conditions and developments in ironfoundries affecting the health, welfare and safety of the workers. Difficulties due to poor premises are commented upon, and reference is made to the use of mechanical aids and labour-saving devices as means of facilitating dust and fume removal and of reducing fatigue.

The first section of the Report deals with cleanliness. Several suggestions are made regarding the periodical removal of dust and dirt from various parts of ironfoundries, and vacuum cleaning is advocated in preference to other methods. It is also recommended that ironfoundries should no longer be exempted from the statutory treatment of walls and tops of rooms required by Section 1(c) of the Factories Act, 1937. In a later section on the use of colour, the desirability of introducing some colour scheme of decoration is suggested to relieve the inherently drab appearance of an ironfoundry. "Good housekeeping," which is intended to include all means of attaining tidy and orderly conditions and avoiding obstruction and congestion, is regarded by the Committee as being of major importance, as it facilitates the establishment of clean and safe conditions and, the Committee suggest, has a beneficial effect on morale and production. Several recommendations are made indicating the ways in which obstructions and congestion can be avoided and orderly conditions obtained.

In a section on temperature, the Report deals at considerable length with the problem of providing a reasonable degree of warmth in foundries where cold conditions may be experienced during the winter months. It may not be generally realised that this is a matter of importance, but it is not uncommon apparently, during spells of cold weather, for the moulding sand to be frozen overnight with the result that moulders are unable to manipulate it. The Report recommends that a temperature of 50° F. should be obtained, in parts where work is proceeding, after the lapse of one hour from the time of commencing work, subject to the proviso that if the outside temperature is less than 30° F. it would be sufficient for the inside temperature to be not less than 20° F. higher than the outside temperature.

The dark nature of the materials handled in a foundry and the lack of contrast make it important that adequate lighting should be installed. The Committee state that full use should be made of natural lighting and that the standards of the Factories (Standards of Lighting) Regulations, 1941, should be adopted. Suggestions are also made regarding the additional lighting which should be provided for certain processes. The use of colour to further the effects of good lighting is referred to.

With regard to amenities, the provision of washing facilities, accommodation for clothing, canteens and messrooms has received full consideration. Baths with changing rooms are advised for all people employed on hot, dirty or arduous jobs; the number of baths required should, it is suggested, be settled in individual foundries after discussion between management and workers. Wash-basins with hot and cold water laid on are recommended on the general scale of one for every ten persons employed. Lockers or other suitable arrangements are recommended for the accommodation of outdoor clothing. Emphasis is laid on the need of providing equipment of good standard so as to encourage proper use and care and for the facilities provided to be kept clean. Owing to the absence of facilities for taking meals under decent conditions, many foundry workers have their meals in the foundry itself. As the Report mentions, this is a most undesirable practice, and suggestions are made for the provision of suitable canteens or messrooms in all foundries. Reference is made to the need of establishing some form of welfare supervision to ensure that the various amenities provided are properly maintained and used.

In ironfoundries, one of the most pressing problems is that of improving atmospheric conditions. Dust, fumes and smoke are given off from many operations. The Committee have devoted

\* Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Ironfoundries. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).







## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN JUNE.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

## 1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and June, 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.

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)						
Men .. .. .	14,656	14,881	14,481	14,445	14,420	14,412
Women .. .. .	5,094	6,768	5,788	5,755	5,750	5,745
Total .. .. .	19,750	21,649	20,269	20,200	20,170	20,157
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	40	300	105	145	155
3. Insured persons registered as unemployed ..	1,270	103	398	560	310	260*
4. Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and Police and in industry .. .. .						
Men .. .. .	13,643	14,786	13,896	13,915	14,050	14,069
Women .. .. .	4,837	6,720	5,675	5,620	5,665	5,673
Total .. .. .	18,480	21,506	19,571	19,535	19,715	19,742

## 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 13,000 in the total working population in June, 1947, the number of men falling by 8,000 and women by 5,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,492,000 (men 469,000 and women 1,023,000). The total working population at the end of June, 1947, was greater than at mid-1939 by 407,000 (men 244,000 less and women 651,000 greater).

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

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and civilian employment increased by 27,000 (men 19,000, women 8,000). At the end of June, the total was 1,764,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 717,000 and women 1,047,000), but 1,262,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 426,000, women 836,000).

## 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:—

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Men .. .. .	480	4,653	1,361	1,330	1,261	1,227
Women .. .. .	—	437	78	71	66	64
Total .. .. .	480	5,090	1,439	1,401	1,327	1,291

In the two years from mid-1945 to the end of June, 1947, there has been a decrease of 3,799,000 (men 3,426,000 and women 373,000).

## 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:—

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Men .. .. .	80	112	85	87	87	88
Women .. .. .	—	15	4	4	3	3
Total .. .. .	80	127	89	91	90	91

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

## 6. INDUSTRY.

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

\* Estimate for 30th June.

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Men .. .. .	13,083	10,021	12,450	12,498	12,702	12,754
Women .. .. .	4,837	6,268	5,593	5,545	5,596	5,606
Total .. .. .	17,920	16,289	18,043	18,043	18,298	18,360

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945, recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in industry by over 1,600,000. Owing to the retirement of large numbers of men and women added during the war the reduction continued up to the end of 1945, but since then the intake from demobilisation has greatly exceeded net losses from other causes. Between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1947, there was a net increase of 2,071,000 (men increased by 2,733,000, women decreased by 662,000). During June, 1947, there was an increase of 62,000. The number in industry at the end of June, 1947, was 440,000 greater than at mid-1939. There was a decrease of 329,000 men, offset by an increase of 769,000 in the number of women. In the week ended 28th June there were 54,620 operatives on short time losing 10½ hours on the average: on the other hand, 637,000 operatives were working on the average 7 hours overtime.

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

By March, 1947, the number employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces had been reduced to 440,000 compared with 5,121,000 at mid-1943. As a measure of economy the collection from employers of statistics on this point has been discontinued, and from April, 1947, the numbers so employed are being included in the figures for the Home Market.

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

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,191,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1947, there was an increase of 5,461,000 and at the latter date the number so employed was thus 1,270,000 greater than the number at mid-1939.

## 9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

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

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.†	May, 1947.†	June, 1947.†
Home Market:—						
Metals and Chemicals‡	1,586	1,014	2,514	(a) 2,496	(b) 2,857	2,844
Other Manufactures§	2,969	1,566	2,519	(a) 2,570	(b) 2,691	2,696
Total, Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,033	(a) 5,066	(b) 5,548	5,540
Export:—						
Metals and Chemicals‡	450	200	936	949	957	975
Other Manufactures§	540	210	530	519	532	539
Total, Export	990	410	1,466	1,468	1,489	1,514
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,499	(a) 6,534	(b) 7,037	7,054

At mid-1945 the number employed on manufacture for home market and export was 2,555,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1947, there was an increase of 3,624,000 and the total at the latter date was thus 1,069,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The number employed on manufacture for export increased in the two years from mid-1945 to the end of June, 1947, by 1,104,000 and, at the end of June, exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 524,000 (metals and chemicals + 525,000, other manufactures — 1,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,520,000 between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1947; at the end of June the total was 545,000 greater than at mid-1939. There is a deficiency of 373,000 in manufacture such as textiles,

\* Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

† (a) excludes, while (b) includes persons employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces (See para. 7 above).

‡ 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.

clothing, leather, wood, paper, etc., offset by an increase of 918,000 in the metal and chemical industries.

(In arriving at the changes up to June, 1947, in paras. 8 and 9 allowance has been made for the fact that the Home Market figures for May and June include persons employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces.)

## 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:—

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Basic Industries and Services .. .. .	4,683	5,191	5,555	5,583	5,612	5,608
Building and Civil Engineering .. .. .	1,310	722	1,260	1,210	1,290	1,300
Distributive Trades .. .. .	2,887	1,958	2,304	2,297	2,318	2,325
Other Services .. .. .	2,225	1,598	1,966	1,979	2,041	2,073
Total .. .. .	11,105	9,469	11,085	11,069	11,261	11,306

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was a continuous net increase from mid-1939 to May, 1947, but there was a slight decrease in June due to a reduction in the numbers employed on National and Local Government service. The numbers employed are now 925,000 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 two years to the end of June, 1947, there was an increase of 578,000, the total at that date being 10,000 less than at mid-1939. In the distributive trades, the reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 amounted to 929,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1947, there was an increase of 367,000, leaving the total in these trades 562,000 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, 475,000 had been recovered by the end of June, 1947, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 152,000.

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

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

Manufacture for Home Market ..	112 per cent.
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	153 " "
Basic Industries .. .. .	120 " "
Building and Civil Engineering ..	99 " "
Distributive Trades .. .. .	81 " "
Other Services .. .. .	93 " "

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

## MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1946 AND JUNE, 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 June, 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 numbers of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

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

part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1946 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-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.	June, 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	June, 1947.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1946.	June, 1947.
<b>GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):—</b>												
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig 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	161.2	3.6	27.8	18.0	14.9	160.0	174.8	170.9	176.1
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. ..	51.2	63.0	62.1	74.1	4.7	21.0	17.7	15.7	55.9	84.0	79.3	89.8
Tin Plates .. .. .	22.7	9.7	10.3	12.0	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	25.1	12.4	12.1	13.9
Iron and Steel Tubes .. .. .	29.1	25.9	26.4	27.5	2.6	8.8	6.8	6.2	31.7	34.7	33.2	33.7
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. .. .. .	22.4	19.2	20.9	22.1	4.4	10.7	8.8	7.9	26.8	29.9	29.7	30.0
Total, Metal Manufacture .. .. .	297.3	279.8	288.7	313.4	17.7	71.9	53.6	47.1	315.0	351.7	342.3	360.5
Engineering:—												
General Engineering .. .. .	637.4	777.9	709.9	773.8	67.3	361.9	192.5	181.4	704.7	1,139.8	902.4	955.2
Electrical Engineering .. .. .	105.9	106.1	99.9	105.7	28.0	69.7	53.2	51.0	133.9	175.8	153.1	156.7
Marine Engineering .. .. .	51.1	70.1	67.1	63.0	1.1	10.4	4.9	3.7	52.2	80.5	72.0	66.7
Constructional Engineering ..	47.1	35.7	49.0	57.2	1.9	6.2	7.5	7.6	49.0	41.9	56.5	64.8
Total, Engineering .. .. .	841.5	989.8	925.9	999.7	98.3	448.2	258.1	243.7	939.8	1,438.0	1,184.0	1,243.4
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft .. .. .	428.1	597.2	443.1	465.2	45.2	279.9	109.3	93.4	473.3	876.2	552.4	558.6
Carriages, Carts, etc. .. .. .	10.7	10.9	15.2	19.5	1.9	3.5	3.7	4.2	12.6	14.4	18.9	23.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons ..	51.6	41.1	51.5	55.9	1.4	5.7	3.3	2.9	53.0	46.8	54.8	58.8
Total, Vehicles .. .. .	490.4	649.2	509.8	540.6	48.5	288.2	116.3	100.5	538.9	937.4	625.1	641.1
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	141.8	230.4	217.6	209.1	2.9	21.9	11.5	7.5	144.7	252.3	229.1	216.6

## 12. SUMMARY.

The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, March, 1947, May, 1947, and June, 1947:—

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	440	5,548	5,540
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	5,066	1,489	1,514
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	990	410	1,468	1,489	1,514
Total, Manuf. Industries ..	6,815	6,820	6,974	7,037	7,054
Basic Industries and Services ..	4,683	5,191	5,583	5,612	5,608
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,210	1,290	1,300
Distributive Trades .. .. .	2,887	1,958	2,297	2,318	2,325
Other Services .. .. .	2,225	1,598	1,979	2,041	2,073
Total in Industry .. .. .	17,920	16,289	18,043	18,298	18,360
Civil Defence, N.F.S., Police ..	80	127	91	90	91
Armed Forces and Aux. Services ..	480	5,090	1,401	1,327	1,291
Total of above .. .. .	18,480	21,506	19,535	19,715	19,742
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	40	105	145	155
Insured persons registered as unemployed .. .. .	1,270	103	398	310	260
Total Working Population* ..	19,750	21,649	20,200	20,170	20,157

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

	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Mid-1
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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 July, 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 16th June, 1947.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 14th July, 1947.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 16th June, 1947.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>London and South-Eastern</i> ..	23,625	5,181	1,564	30,370	+ 1,586
London (Administrative County) ..	12,057	2,268	465	14,790	+ 377
Acton ..	73	14	16	103	+ 3
Brentford and Chiswick ..	120	27	2	149	+ 16
Brighton and Hove ..	618	163	32	813	+ 75
Chatham ..	452	173	61	686	+ 265
Croydon ..	596	247	47	890	+ 152
Dagenham ..	312	103	37	452	+ 66
East Ham ..	315	84	18	417	+ 21
Enfield ..	137	25	22	184	+ 21
Harrow and Wembley ..	207	85	15	307	+ 68
Hayes and Harlington ..	75	56	19	150	+ 16
Hendon ..	276	64	15	355	+ 8
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	699	75	32	806	+ 8
Tottenham ..	720	108	16	864	+ 12
West Ham ..	751	117	57	925	+ 12
Willesden ..	266	52	23	341	+ 2
<i>Eastern</i> ..	4,585	871	205	5,661	+ 542
Bedford ..	111	11	6	128	+ 24
Cambridge ..	104	25	10	139	+ 44
Ipswich ..	184	45	10	239	+ 44
Luton ..	96	12	14	122	+ 11
Norwich ..	658	81	10	749	+ 55
Watford ..	67	55	19	141	+ 11
<i>Southern</i> ..	3,580	829	239	4,648	+ 560
Oxford ..	98	55	23	176	+ 24
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	768	247	57	1,072	+ 227
Reading ..	100	53	23	176	+ 8
Slough ..	136	12	11	159	+ 13
Southampton ..	644	154	41	839	+ 50
<i>South-Western</i> ..	6,085	1,761	230	8,076	+ 347
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	1,815	300	71	2,186	+ 295
Exeter ..	248	69	11	328	+ 26
Gloucester ..	61	52	6	119	+ 5
Plymouth ..	641	593	31	1,265	+ 4
Swindon ..	120	43	13	176	+ 4
<i>Midland</i> ..	7,934	1,596	259	9,789	+ 1,879
Birmingham ..	2,029	305	71	2,405	+ 37
Burton-on-Trent ..	86	11	6	103	+ 1
Coventry ..	1,010	204	29	1,243	+ 96
Oldbury ..	18	11	2	31	+ 22
Smethwick ..	50	11	5	66	+ 6
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,216	64	16	1,296	+ 949
Walsall ..	275	60	15	350	+ 36
West Bromwich ..	11	3	5	19	+ 3
Wolverhampton ..	591	83	22	696	+ 6
Worcester ..	56	24	11	91	+ 13
<i>North-Midland</i> ..	4,592	803	192	5,587	+ 679
Chesterfield ..	231	68	10	309	+ 10
Derby ..	93	40	5	138	+ 9
Grimsby ..	630	47	20	697	+ 55
Leicester ..	339	38	26	403	+ 29
Lincoln ..	73	3	—	76	+ 2
Mansfield ..	279	45	6	330	+ 34
Northampton ..	122	27	3	152	+ 16
Nottingham ..	887	95	38	1,020	+ 112
Peterborough ..	63	16	10	89	+ 4
Scunthorpe ..	17	29	1	47	+ 16
<i>East and West Ridings</i> ..	10,441	3,169	318	13,928	+ 1,937
Barnsley ..	407	73	18	498	+ 115
Bradford ..	833	41	15	889	+ 198
Dewsbury ..	158	5	1	164	+ 20
Doncaster ..	537	235	28	800	+ 143
Halifax ..	63	8	—	71	+ 2
Huddersfield ..	229	38	11	278	+ 18
Hull ..	2,193	393	54	2,640	+ 235
Leeds ..	1,814	270	31	2,115	+ 167
Rotherham ..	206	341	11	558	+ 167
Sheffield ..	663	246	909	2,318	+ 236
Wakefield ..	169	31	7	207	+ 19
York ..	257	53	12	322	+ 81
<i>North-Western</i> ..	37,785	9,555	1,134	48,474	+ 3,058
Accrington ..	43	1	—	44	+ 55
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	125	43	5	173	+ 35
Barrow ..	476	779	32	1,287	+ 75
Birkenhead ..	1,457	227	27	1,711	+ 202
Blackburn ..	452	34	3	489	+ 34
Blackpool ..	390	30	6	426	+ 18
Bolton ..	951	163	10	1,124	+ 70
Burnley ..	587	42	5	634	+ 6
Bury ..	130	10	5	145	+ 3
Crews ..	94	11	—	105	+ 23
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) ..	15,441	2,660	526	18,627	+ 876
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	4,352	721	101	5,174	+ 213
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) ..	993	62	9	1,064	+ 65
Preston ..	551	466	27	1,044	+ 94
Rochdale ..	213	22	6	241	+ 55
St. Helens ..	659	670	16	1,345	+ 162
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	1,091	69	29	1,189	+ 111
Stockport ..	799	212	43	1,054	+ 17
Wallasey ..	714	279	27	1,020	+ 74
Warrington ..	431	158	16	605	+ 44
Wigan ..	1,181	458	20	1,659	+ 188

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 14th July, 1947.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 16th June, 1947.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
<i>Northern</i> ..	19,960	10,108	1,206	31,274	+ 2,091
Carlisle ..	182	117	28	327	+ 25
Darlington ..	160	82	24	266	+ 3
Gateshead ..	1,251	376	54	1,681	+ 118
Hartlepool ..	730	1,230	30	1,990	+ 303
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	797	468	40	1,305	+ 94
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) ..	552	547	60	1,159	+ 161
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	3,400	1,318	122	4,840	+ 219
South Shields ..	1,444	224	63	1,731	+ 1
Stockton-on-Tees ..	497	1,130	51	1,678	+ 175
Sunderland ..	2,323	810	154	3,287	+ 199
Wallsend (including Willington Quay) ..	285	266	14	565	+ 27
<i>Scotland</i> ..	38,720	14,087	1,463	54,270	+ 1,055
Aberdeen ..	832	133	23	988	+ 157
Clydebank ..	285	114	20	419	+ 49
Dumdee ..	1,582	371	27	1,980	+ 135
Edinburgh ..	2,966	259	79	3,304	+ 11
Glasgow (including Rutherglen) ..	15,342	5,167	461	20,970	+ 342
Greenock ..	1,219	532	89	1,840	+ 13
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,667	1,142	50	2,859	+ 31
Paisley ..	736	150	23	909	+ 117
<i>Wales</i> ..	27,464	12,864	1,037	41,365	+ 2,811
Cardiff ..	1,777	333	60	2,170	+ 342
Merthyr Tydfil ..	1,817	484	56	2,357	+ 251
Newport ..	1,001	393	57	1,451	+ 16
Rhondda ..	3,237	1,033	115	4,385	+ 346
Swansea ..	2,119	901	71	3,091	+ 138
<i>Northern Ireland</i> ..	22,090	3,013	512	25,615	+ 1,081
Belfast ..	8,709	965	55	9,729	+ 613
Londonderry ..	2,556	429	142	2,927	+ 704

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.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).				Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	United Kingdom Total.
	Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.		
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1947	1947		
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† ..	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273		
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			
10th Mar.(a) ..	347,206	102,989	242,436	72,217	764,848	809,474		
(b) ..					24,000			
14th April ..	284,931	92,604	33,412	16,042	426,989	460,177		
12th May ..	233,674	81,321	12,750	3,798	331,543	360,923		
16th June ..	193,855	67,282	8,365	2,834	272,336	299,032		
14th July ..	183,416	62,399	6,909	2,822	255,546	281,161		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

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

A—INSURED UNEMPLOYED Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Non-claimants ..	6,247	2,504	10,950	2,450	22,151
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes ..	1,018	5	1,075	6	2,104
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed ..	185,789	4,536	61,899	3,322	255,546
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES: Applicants for Unemployment Allowances ..	530	23	325	17	895
Persons not applying for Allowances ..	1,700	1,240	6,128	1,361	10,429
Total of Uninsured Unemployed ..	2,230	1,263	6,453	1,378	11,324

\* See footnote \* in previous column.  
 † From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government Training Centres.  
 ‡ The figures for 1941 and later years are exclusive of men and women classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.  
 § The figures on line (a) relate to the 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. Figures for line (b) are available for Great Britain only.  
 || Including insured and uninsured persons.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 14th July, 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 engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded.

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

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Total.	Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		Total.	Total.	Total.	
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.			Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.				Males aged 14 and under 65.
<b>Textiles</b> —												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	567	430	997	50	9	59	617	439	1,056	618	440	1,058
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	334	276	610	7	17	24	341	293	634	341	294	635
<i>Total, Cotton</i>	901	706	1,607	57	26	83	958	732	1,690	959	734	1,693
Woolen and Worsted	527	233	760	24	10	34	551	243	794	563	256	819
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	101	71	172	—	5	5	101	76	177	108	83	191
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	127	85	212	1	2	3	128	86	214	130	86	216
Linen	62	71	133	—	—	—	62	71	133	1,376	502	1,878
Jute	162	138	300	2	—	2	164	138	302	164	138	302
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	115	235	350	1	2	3	116	236	352	166	285	451
Hosiery	98	217	315	134	1	18	248	245	477	233	251	484
Lace	30	11	41	11	1	12	41	12	53	42	17	59
Carpets	53	62	115	12	3	15	65	65	130	73	71	144
Other Textiles	310	259	569	25	37	62	335	296	631	369	346	715
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	441	121	562	269	5	274	710	126	836	848	150	998
<i>Total, Textiles</i>	2,927	2,209	5,136	536	117	653	3,463	2,326	5,789	5,031	2,919	7,950
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b> —												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	341	113	454	24	10	34	365	123	488	382	129	511
Leather Goods	127	98	225	3	8	11	130	106	236	134	111	245
<i>Total, Leather</i>	468	211	679	27	18	45	495	229	724	516	240	756
<b>Clothing</b> —												
Tailoring	1,562	1,002	2,564	145	397	542	1,707	1,399	3,106	1,735	1,675	3,410
Dress Making and Millinery	170	341	511	7	58	65	177	399	576	179	424	603
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	60	60	120	222	57	279	282	117	399	290	142	432
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	74	240	314	5	52	57	79	292	371	115	786	901
Other Dress Industries	36	83	119	—	3	3	36	86	122	41	94	135
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	620	141	761	22	29	51	642	170	812	716	173	889
<i>Total, Clothing</i>	2,522	1,867	4,389	401	596	997	2,923	2,463	5,386	3,076	3,294	6,370
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b> —												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	1,189	870	2,059	8	61	69	1,197	931	2,128	1,280	952	2,232
Grain Milling	226	114	340	—	2	2	226	116	342	289	123	412
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	290	248	538	2	4	6	292	250	542	294	257	551
Other Food Industries	987	982	1,969	17	102	119	1,004	1,084	2,088	1,137	1,155	2,292
Drink Industries	1,005	434	1,439	7	6	13	1,012	440	1,452	1,079	456	1,535
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	307	219	526	2	19	21	309	238	547	333	289	622
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i>	4,004	2,867	6,871	36	192	228	4,040	3,059	7,099	4,412	3,232	7,644
<b>Woodworking, etc.</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	1,024	326	1,350	23	9	32	1,047	335	1,382	1,202	338	1,540
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	265	108	373	1	11	12	266	119	385	277	121	398
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	1,242	229	1,471	183	20	203	1,425	249	1,674	1,516	255	1,771
Other Woodworking	300	115	415	12	30	42	312	145	457	363	152	515
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i>	2,831	778	3,609	219	70	289	3,050	848	3,898	3,358	866	4,224
<b>Building and Civil Engineering Construction</b> —												
Building	15,817	162	15,979	112	8	120	15,929	170	16,099	18,989	176	19,165
Civil Engineering Construction	8,535	70	8,605	44	1	45	8,579	71	8,650	9,751	71	9,822
<i>Total, Building, etc.</i>	24,352	232	24,584	156	9	165	24,508	241	24,749	28,740	247	28,987
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.</b> —												
Paper and Paper Board	420	259	679	240	28	268	660	287	947	699	296	995
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	195	267	462	1	17	18	196	284	480	203	296	499
Wall Paper Making	23	2	25	1	—	1	24	2	26	25	2	27
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	28	56	84	—	1	1	28	57	85	28	57	85
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	1,156	364	1,520	14	9	23	1,170	373	1,543	1,241	392	1,633
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i>	1,822	948	2,770	256	55	311	2,078	1,003	3,081	2,196	1,043	3,239
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b> —												
Rubber	709	302	1,011	977	62	1,039	1,686	364	2,050	1,744	367	2,111
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	121	52	173	14	2	16	135	54	189	135	54	189
Brushes and Brooms	85	90	175	16	23	39	101	113	214	102	113	215
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	410	199	609	3	5	8	413	204	617	417	209	626
Musical Instruments	50	11	61	1	1	2	51	12	63	55	12	67
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	182	150	332	3	16	19	185	166	351	203	185	388
Other Manufactures	719	425	1,144	10	58	68	729	483	1,212	887	502	1,389
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i>	2,276	1,229	3,505	1,024	167	1,191	3,300	1,396	4,696	3,543	1,442	4,985
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>	1,713	199	1,912	21	—	21	1,734	199	1,933	1,898	202	2,100
<b>Transport and Communication</b> —												
Railway Service	2,426	1,406	3,832	27	8	35	2,453	1,414	3,867	2,697	1,418	4,115
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,204	1,099	2,303	8	10	18	1,212	1,109	2,321	1,112	1,112	2,224
Other Road Passenger Transport	379	55	434	5	—	5	384	54	438	362	36	398
Goods Transport by Road	3,037	70	3,107	30	—	30	3,067	70	3,137	3,302	70	3,372
Shipping Service	6,164	58	6,222	49	—	49	6,213	64	6,277	6,625	66	6,691
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service—												
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	3,351	33	3,384	55	—	55	3,406	33	3,439	4,450	33	4,483
Harbour, River and Canal Service	485	21	506	5	—	5	490	21	511	521	21	542
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i>	3,836	54	3,890	60	—	60	3,896	54	3,950	4,971	54	5,025
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	786	56	842	3	2	5	789	58	847	800	58	858
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i>	18,032	2,778	20,810	181	27	208	18,213	2,805	21,018	20,342	2,814	23,156
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	12,356	8,359	20,715	214	219	433	12,570	8,578	21,148	14,495	8,907	23,402
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	1,841	1,483	3,324	6	1	7	1,847	1,484	3,331	1,954	1,498	3,452
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b> —												
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)	12,251	4,938	17,189	51	18	69	12,302	4,956	17,258	14,055	5,227	19,282
National Fire Service	242	86	328	1	1	2	243	87	330	308	89	397
Local Government Service	7,643	2,858	10,501	147	595	742	7,790	3,453	11,243	8,436	3,506	11,942
Professional Services	1,310	1,325	2,635	24	15	39	1,334	1,340	2,674	1,411	1,420	2,831
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	2,845	1,121	3,966	30	58	88	2,875	1,179	4,054	3,028	1,211	4,239
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service	4,447	6,511	10,958	27	176	203	4,474	6,687	11,161	4,902	6,894	11,796
Laundry Service	378	912	1,290	5	2	7	383	914	1,297	438	969	1,407
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	122	188	310	2	1	3	124	189	313	139	193	332
Other Services†	2,654	510	3,164	22	10	32	2,676	520	3,196	2,862	528	3,390
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i>	31,892	18,449	50,341	309	876	1,185	32,201	19,325	51,526	35,579	20,037	55,616
<b>Ex-Service Personnel not classified by Industry‡</b>	12,717	1,406	14,123	117	4	121	12,834	1,410	14,244	13,818	1,478	15,296
<b>GRAND TOTAL*§</b>	183,416	62,399	245,815	6,909	2,822	9,731	190,325	65,221	255,546	212,833	68,328	281,161

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

† Including private gardeners, rooms, 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 2,827 male and 148 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,244 males and 163 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. Separate figures are given for the Technical and Scientific Register and for the Appointments Register.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

The Technical and Scientific Register, which is situated at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, operates on a national basis. It is assisted in its work by six Advisory Committees for architecture and public utilities, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and scientific research. The Register is not only a placing agency, but it also provides an advisory service, with the object of helping and advising (a) those who are unemployed and seeking a job; (b) those who, although they have a job, desire for one reason or another a change of employment; and (c) those who, through disablement or for other reasons, can no longer follow their previous employment with prospects of success.

A register of vacancies, notified by employers, is maintained, from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, biological scientists, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers; the qualification for registration is, in general, possession of a University degree or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th July, 1947, was 4,418\*; this figure included 3,347 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,071 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 414 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 17th June and 14th July (4 weeks) is shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th June	4,364
Vacancies notified during the period	791
Vacancies filled during the period	172†
Vacancies cancelled or withdrawn	348
Vacancies outstanding at 14th July	4,635

## APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

The total number of persons on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th July, was 31,498, consisting of 28,740 men and 2,758 women. Of these, 17,428 men and 465 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the Registers included 16,899 men and 1,526 women who were in employment, while 11,841 men and 1,232 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 14th July. Of those in employment, 10,231 men and 212 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 5th July, 1947, was 717,500, compared with 714,600 during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1947, and 699,400 during the five weeks ended 29th June, 1946. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 659,600 in June, 1947, 670,200 in May, 1947, and 641,600 in June, 1946; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

It is provisionally estimated that during June about 8,150 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,750; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,400. During May there was a net increase of 4,100.

The average number of shifts\* worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.79 in June, 1947, 4.67 in May, 1947, and 4.84 in June, 1946. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.07, 4.97 and 5.20 respectively. In comparing the figures for May, 1947, with those for earlier months, it should be borne in mind that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry on 5th May, 1947.

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 June, 1946, and May and June, 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.

	June, 1946.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary ..	10.05	6.01	5.84
Involuntary ..	7.93	5.93	6.10
All workers :			
Voluntary ..	7.78	4.65	4.60
Involuntary ..	6.76	5.12	5.18

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.87 tons in June, 1947, compared with 2.86 tons in May, 1947, and 2.75 in June, 1946.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers employed in factories in February, 1947, was 0.7 per cent. higher than in January, 1947, and 6.6 per cent. higher than in February, 1946.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the March quarter, 1947, was 1.4, the same as in the preceding quarter, and in the first quarter of 1946.

### CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from about 17,600 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, 1947, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.6 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1947, but 6.1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1946. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May, 1947, was 0.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, and 5.2 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1946.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of about 455,700 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March, 1947, was 1.8, compared with 1.5 at the end of December, 1946, and 1.9 at the end of March, 1946.

### IRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th July, 1947, was 37,859, compared with 40,483 at 28th June, 1947, and 44,158 at 27th July, 1946.

### DENMARK.

At the end of June, 1947, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 3,795 or 0.7 per cent. of their total membership had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 1.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1946. In addition, 4,594 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of June, 1947, and 2,224 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of May, 1947, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,114 persons, as compared with 1,373 at the end of April, 1947, and 2,261 at the end of May, 1946; these figures include employed persons who were

\* These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.

seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 8,918, 9,213 and 10,806, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May, 1947, who were wholly unemployed was 631 or 0.4 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figure for April, 1947, was 836 or 0.6 per thousand, and that for May, 1946, was 1,193 or 0.8 per thousand.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April, 1947, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 41,708,000. This was 0.9 per cent. lower than the figure for March, 1947, but 4.5 per cent. higher than that for April, 1946. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in April, 1947, is estimated to have been 1.0 per cent. lower than in March, 1947, but 10.1 per cent. higher than in April, 1946.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of May, 1947, was approximately 1,960,000, compared with 2,420,000 at the middle of April, 1947, and with 2,310,000 at the middle of May, 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 Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1377), dated 4th July, 1947; The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1431; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 9th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Cuffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1563; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated 25th July, 1947; and The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1617; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), dated 31st July, 1947.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Council Act, 1945.—See page 282.*

*The Aliens (Employment) (Former Prisoners of War) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1391), dated 3rd July, 1947, made by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Aliens Order, 1920.—This Order imposes restrictions on the employment of aliens who entered the United Kingdom as prisoners of war and who have since been released. It came into force on 10th July.*

*The Essential Work (Dock Labour Orders) (Revocation) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1503), dated 15th July, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—See page 259.*

*Order in Council amending Regulation 56AB of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1551), made by His Majesty in Council on 25th July, 1947, in pursuance of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 261.*

*The Aliens (Employment) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1581), dated 23rd July, 1947, made by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Aliens Order, 1920.—Orders were made during the war imposing restrictions as to employment in the case of certain aliens to whom leave to land in the United Kingdom had been granted before 3rd September, 1939. Certain provisions of these Orders are revoked by the present Order.*

*The National Service (Early Registration and Calling-up) Regulations, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1612), dated 28th July, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the National Service Act, 1947.—See page 260.*

*The Fees for Examining Surgeons Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1672), dated 1st August, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 262.*

*The Factories (Holidays—Different Days for Different Sets) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1947 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1947, No. 121; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 4th July, 1947, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—Section 84 of this Act provides that, subject to certain special exceptions, all women and young persons employed in a factory must be given the same whole holiday periods. Section 95, however, empowers the Ministry of Labour to make regulations permitting the occupier of a factory to allow the annual whole holidays on different days to any of the women or young persons employed, if the customs or exigencies of the trade carried on in that factory so require. The present Regulations give this permission to occupiers of certain specified classes of factories, and they revoke, in so far as it applies to Northern Ireland, the Order dealing with the same subject which was made in December, 1882, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. The new Regulations came into force on 1st August.*

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 283.

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

### 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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £190,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 537,000 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 July were those employed by the main line railway companies. Other groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased included men employed in slaughterhouses in England and Wales, workers engaged in the manufacture of pressed felt in the Rossendale Valley, and labourers in sawmills in Scotland.

Following the recommendations of a Court of Inquiry set up to inquire into the rates of wages and hours of work of staff employed by the main line railway companies, increases in wages were granted to (a) workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic, amounting to 7s. 6d. a week for adult males and females and 3s. 9d. for junior males and females, (b) salaried staff, with salaries up to and including £573 a year, and staff paid salary equivalent rates, amounting to £19 10s. a year or 7s. 6d. a week for adult males, £9 15s. a year or 3s. 9d. a week for junior males, 7s. 6d. a week for adult females, and 3s. 9d. for junior females, and (c) workers employed on plain timework in railway workshops, amounting to 7s. 6d. a week for adult males and females, 3s. 9d. for males and females 18 and under 21 years, and 2s. for those under 18. In slaughterhouses in England and Wales there were increases of 8s. a week for men on time rates; piece and head rates were also increased. In pressed felt manufacture in the Rossendale Valley there were increases of 8s. a week for men, of 6s. 1d. for women on felt production processes, and of 5s. 6d. for women on cutting and stitching. In Scottish sawmills labourers had an increase of 1d. an hour.

Of the total increase of £190,000, about £189,000 was the result of arbitration or mediation and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives, or from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

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

The Table in the next column shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven completed months of 1947, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland ..	21 July	Workpeople employed at ironstone mines :— Underground dotal workers. Surface dotal workers (other than those engaged in handling stone). Piece-workers ..	Bonus granted of payment for 6 full shifts to workers who have worked 5 full shifts in any week.† Bonus granted of payment for 6 full shifts to workers who have worked 5 full shifts of 8 hours 48 minutes in any week, or of payment of 20 minutes extra for each complete shift worked to workers becoming disqualified for payment in respect of 6 shifts.‡ Bonus granted of 16 per cent. on gross piece-work earnings in a normal week of 5 days, plus cost-of-living payments for 6 shifts, to workers who have worked 5 full shifts in any week.‡
Match Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	7 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New minimum hourly rates fixed following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours. Minimum rates after change for workers who entered the industry after 1st June, 1932 : men 21 and over 2s. 1d. an hour, youths and boys 10½d. at 14, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20; women 18 and over 1s. 4d., girls 9d. at 14, rising to 1s. 2d. at 17.§
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	28 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of 2½d. an hour for male workers, other than learners, of ½d. to 2d., according to age, for male learners 14 and under 21 years, of 1½d. for women and girls other than learners, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for female learners 14 and under 18 years. General minimum time rates after change : men employed as knife hands or press hands 2s. 2½d. an hour, other male workers, except learners 2s. 0½d., male learners 7½d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 20; women and girls, other than learners 1s. 4½d., female learners 7½d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 1½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates.¶

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 186,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ These increases were agreed to between the Cleveland Mine Owners' Association and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers; it was also agreed that the existing special award of 15s. for a full week (i.e., a flat rate bonus of 2s. 6d. a shift to underground workers 18 years and over, and to surface workers are his 5 normal shifts from Monday to Friday, and any week-end work or overtime is additional to and not in place of the normal shifts. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ In certain factories, where the working week was previously 47½ hours, the rates have been adjusted and are slightly in excess of those quoted above. 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 page 282 of this GAZETTE.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
		£
Agriculture	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	10,000	1,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	51,500	11,800
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	130,500	41,600
Textile	26,000	9,000
Clothing	193,500	48,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	141,000	43,200
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	29,000	5,800
Paper, Printing, etc.	40,000	8,000
Building, Civil Engineering, Construction, etc.	19,000	8,300
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	152,000	28,500
Transport	435,000	154,800
Public Administration Services	280,000	64,400
Other	255,000	63,300
Total	1,762,500	488,500

In the corresponding months of 1946, there were net increases of about £2,250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,300,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in July resulted in an average reduction of about 3½ hours a week for about 670,000 workpeople.\* The principal industries or services affected were the main line railway companies, in which the normal working week was reduced from 48 to 44 hours for workers other than clerical and workshop staff, to 42 hours for clerical staff, and from 47 to 44 hours for workshop staff; the sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate manufacturing and food preserving industry, in which the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 48 to 45; the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers and sack and bag making, in which the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 48 to 44 and from 48 to 45, respectively; the millawing industry in England and Wales, in which the normal working week for woodcutting machinists and sawyers was reduced from 47 to 44; road haulage workers in the building trade whose normal working week was reduced from 48 to 46½ hours; and the hosiery and knitwear trade in Scotland (except Hawick), in which the normal working week was reduced from 48 to 45 hours. Reductions in normal working hours were also recorded for workers employed in slaughterhouses in England and Wales, in the match manufacturing industry, in pressed felt manufacture in the Rossendale Valley, and in ironstone mines in Cleveland.

During the seven completed months of 1947, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* have resulted in an average reduction of about 3½ hours a week for about 4,320,000 workpeople.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Metal Finishing.	England and Wales	1st full pay period commencing after 29 June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Existing hourly rates increased by multiplying the hourly rates by 47 and dividing by 44, to compensate for reduction in weekly working hours from 47 to 44.*
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain	30 June	Railway workshop staff engaged on plain time-work.	Increases in existing composite rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men and women 21 years and over, of 3s. 9d. for juniors 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for those under 18.†
Sack and Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 1½d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1d. for women 18 years or over, of varying amounts for younger workers, and of 1d. in piecework basis time rates for women. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over, in specified occupations, 2s. 0½d. an hour (1s. 1¼d. during first six months for new entrants into the trade), other men 21 or over 1s. 8½d., women 18 or over, in specified occupations, 1s. 3d. (1s. 2½d. during first six months for new entrants into the trade), other women 18 or over 1s. 1½d., girls 6½d. at under 16, rising to 10½d. at 17 and under 18. Piecework basis time rates for female workers of any age, 1s. 4½d. in specified occupations, others 1s. 3d.‡
Pressed Felt Manufacture.	Rosendale Valley (certain firms).	26 May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 8s. a week for men, of 6s. 1d. for women employed on felt production processes, of 5s. 6d. for women employed on cutting and stitching, and of proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men 9s. 8d., women 18 years and over, felt production processes 7s. 7d., cutting and stitching 6s. 2d.§
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	7 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rate and of 1½d. in piecework basis time rate for male workers 21 years or over and for female workers engaged in certain specified occupations, of 1d. an hour for other female workers 21 or over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age and occupation, for younger workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 or over and female workers in specified occupations 1s. 10½d. an hour, other female workers 21 or over 1s. 3d.; youths and boys, and girls in specified occupations 6½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20; other girls 6½d. to 1s. 1½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, and female workers in specified occupations 2s. 2½d., other female workers 1s. 5½d.¶
Millsawing (imported timber).	England and Wales (various districts).	Beginning of first pay week following 14 July.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increases of 2d. an hour in universal minimum rate and in district basic rates for qualified adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female workers, following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours. Rates after change for qualified adult male workers: universal minimum rate 2s. 4½d.; district basic rates—Cardiff and district, Hartlepool and Tees, Humber district, London, Tyne and district 2s. 8½d., Berwick on Tweed 2s. 8d., Bristol and district, Barrow-in-Furness and the West Riding of Yorkshire and Sheffield 2s. 7½d., Coventry, Leicester and Nottingham districts 2s. 7d., Cumberland 2s. 6½d., Hants and Dorset 2s. 6d., Gloucester and district 2s. 5½d., South Coast (Sussex) Area 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 5d., East Anglia 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d.*
	Scotland	First full pay period following 1 May.†	Labourers employed in saw-mills.	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: Glasgow 1s. 11½d. an hour, Leith 1s. 11½d., Aberdeen, Dundee, Falkirk and Grangemouth, 2s. 0d., Bo'ness 2s. 0½d.
	Cardiff, Newport, Swansea and Barry.	23 July	Labourers employed by timber importers.	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3½d.), following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours.***
	Bristol and Gloucester.	do.	do.	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3½d.)**
Railway Service.	Great Britain	30 June	Workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic.†† Salaried staff with salaries up to and including £573 a year, and staff paid salary equivalent rates, including station masters, agents, clerks and supervisory staffs.	Increases in rates of pay of 7s. 6d. a week for men and women 20 years of age and over and of 3s. 9d. for juniors.† Increases in rates of pay of £19 10s. a year or 7s. 6d. a week for men 18 years and over, of £9 15s. or 3s. 9d. for junior males, of 7s. 6d. a week for women 18 years and over, and of 3s. 9d. for junior females.†
Hospitals, etc.	South Midlands Area.	From first full pay week in July.	Domestic workers employed in hospitals and allied institutions, excluding mental hospitals.	Increases of 3s. a week for men, and of 1s. 6d. for women. Minimum rates after change; men 9s. a week, women 67s. 6d.
Entertainments.	England and Wales (certain towns).‡‡	25 July§§	Musicians employed in theatre and music hall orchestras.	Minimum weekly rates fixed for musicians, according to grade of theatre, as follows: Grade A theatres and music halls—leaders 127s. 6d., others 117s. 6d.; B 117s. 6d., 107s. 6d.; C 112s. 6d. and 102s. 6d.¶¶
	Scotland (certain towns).	Beginning of first pay period following 25 July.	Musicians employed in theatre and music hall orchestras.	Increases of 13s. a week in minimum rates for musicians employed in Grade A theatres and music halls, 9s. 6d. in Grade B and 11s. 6d. in Grade C. Minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A theatres and music halls—leaders 127s. 6d., répétiteurs 120s. 6d., others 117s. 6d.; B 117s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 107s. 6d.; C. 112s. 6d., 105s. 6d., 102s. 6d.¶¶
Slaughtering.	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period following 15 July.	Men employed in slaughterhouses.	Increase of 8s. a week in minimum time rates for men; piece and head rate increased to 5s. 4d. for beasts felled (killing and dressing and removing on continuous rail), and other piece and head rates to be adjusted in like proportion. Rates after change include: foremen slaughtermen 130s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 110s. 6d., gutmen 100s., other adult workers from 93s. Full-time slaughtermen working on piece work and head rates to be guaranteed a weekly minimum fall-back wage equal to three-quarters of their appropriate time rate.***

\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† These increases are the result of the recommendations of a Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service to enquire into the rates of pay and conditions of service of railway staff. The increases are to be regarded as an interim arrangement. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947, pages 220 and 221.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 249 of the July, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed on 25th July, 1947, and made retrospective to the date shown. 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 page 249 of the July, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, given on 23rd July, 1947, and made retrospective to the date shown. See also page 281 of this GAZETTE.

¶¶ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court. See also page 281 of this GAZETTE.

¶¶¶ These increases were those comprised within the "conciliation staff" and include workers in the locomotive department, such as drivers, motormen, firemen, cleaners and certain locomotive shed grades; all traffic grades, e.g., guards, shunters, signalmen and station staff, goods department grades such as goods porters, checkers, cranesmen, etc.; dock porters and dock cranesmen, and certain staff afloat such as dredgermen and tugboat staff; permanent way men, signal and telegraph staff, and also staff employed on canals.

¶¶¶ The theatres and music halls affected are the County Theatre, Bedford, Theatre Royal, Brighton, New Theatre and Prince of Wales Theatre, Cardiff, the Hippodrome, Coventry, the Grand Theatre, Derby, Theatre Royal, Exeter, Theatre Royal, Hanley, the Opera House and the Palace Theatre, Leicester, the Grand Theatre, Luton, New Theatre, Northampton, Embassy Theatre, Leith, Empire Theatre, Peterborough, King's Theatre, Southsea and the Palace Theatre, Westcliff.

¶¶¶ These rates were fixed as the result of an award of the Industrial Court dated 25th July, 1947, which provided that any increases in minimum rates of pay and no agreement existed the date of operation should be 25th July, 1947. The award also provided that the minimum rates for the 1st trumpeter, drummer and répétiteur should be adjusted by the parties in the light of the new minimum rates. See also page 281 of this GAZETTE.

¶¶¶ The theatres and music halls affected are the Tivoli Theatre and His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen, Gaiety Theatre, Ayr, Palace Theatre, Dundee, the Empire, répétiteur should be adjusted by the parties in the light of an award of the Industrial Court, which also provided that the minimum rates for 1st trumpeters and drummers should be adjusted by the parties in the light of the new minimum rates. See also page 282 of this GAZETTE.

¶¶¶ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 281 of this GAZETTE.

¶¶¶ This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 281 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland*	On and from 21 July.	Workpeople employed at ironstone mines— Underground workers	Normal working week reduced from 46 to 40 hours, to be worked in 5 consecutive shifts of 8 hours plus one winding time or one travelling time in the case of drift mines.*
			Surface workers	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 44 hours (exclusive of meal times), to be worked in 5 consecutive shifts of 8 hours 48 minutes.*
Match Manufacture.	Great Britain	7 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.*
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	7 July	Workpeople employed on a 47-hour week in the malleable iron trade.†	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44.‡
Tin Box Manufacture.	Great Britain	28 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 44.§
Metal Finishing	England and Wales	First full pay period commencing after 29 June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44 (to be worked over 5 days).*
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain	30 June	Workshop staff	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 44.
Sack and Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.
Pressed Felt Manufacture.	Rosendale Valley (certain firms).	26 May	Men, women and juveniles	Normal working week reduced from 46 to 45 hours (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days).*
Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacture.	Scotland (except Hawick district).	1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours.¶
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	7 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.
Millsawing (imported timber).	England and Wales (various districts).	Beginning of first pay week following 14 July.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.
	Cardiff, Newport, Swansea and Barry.	23 July	Labourers employed by timber importers.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.**
Building	England and Wales	First full pay week following 7 July.	Road haulage workers	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 46½ hours.
Railway Service	Great Britain	30 June	Workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic (other than those crossing keepers and canal lock keepers whose existing normal hours of attendance exceed 48 a week). Station masters, goods agents, yard-masters, passenger and parcel agents, male supervisory staffs (railway, docks and dredging plant) and staff employed in traffic control offices. Clerical staffs	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 44.††
Slaughtering	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period following 15 July.	Men, youths and boys employed in slaughterhouses.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced to 42.‡‡ Normal weekly working hours reduced to 40 during the half year January to June; from July to December the normal weekly working hours remain at 48.§§

\* See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

† Includes workpeople employed by firms who are members of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board and the Midland Cold Rolling (Steel) section of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.

‡ Weekly rates of remuneration remain unchanged.

§ This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 282 of this GAZETTE.

¶ This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 249 of the July, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

¶¶ Minimum weekly rates of remuneration remain unchanged.

¶¶¶ This reduction was the result of an award of the Industrial Court. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 281 of this GAZETTE.

†† Where the existing normal hours are less than 44 no change is to be made.

‡‡ Where the existing normal hours are less than 42 no change is to be made.

§§ This reduction was the result of an award of the Industrial Court. Hours previously worked were 48 a week; in some districts the hours were averaged over 12 months with the provision that they should not exceed 52 in any week. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages" and page 281 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

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

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

## TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

**Number and magnitude.**—The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 87. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 105 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 52,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 167,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in July, the coal mining industry accounted for 67, involving 12,500 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of nearly 27,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining .. .. .	4	63	67	12,500	27,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. . . .	10	13	23	6,900	40,000
Transport .. . . .	1	2	3	29,000	85,000
Distribution, Commerce etc. . . . .	—	3	3	2,800	9,000
Other Industries and Services .. . . .	3	6	9	1,200	6,000
<b>Total, July, 1947 .. . . .</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>52,400</b>	<b>167,000</b>
<b>Total, June, 1947 .. . . .</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>210,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1946 .. . . .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>164,000</b>

In the 87 stoppages which began during July, 35,000 workers were directly involved, and over 1,000 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 July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during July, either directly or indirectly, was 16,000.

**Duration.**—Of 93 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during July, 38, directly involving 20,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 17, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted two days; 10, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 12,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 20,000 workers, lasted over six days.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Colliery workers—Wath, Yorkshire (one colliery).	1,740	..	1 July‡	4 July	Protest against dismissal of an underground waste worker for industrial misconduct.	Work resumed pending investigation.
Colliery workers—Worsboro', near Barnsley (one colliery).	1,570	..	1 July	2 July	Objection to management's refusal to allow top coal to be left in.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:—</b> Plumbers, engineers, etc.—Clydeholm, Glasgow and Edinburgh.	740	..	30 June	29 July	Demarcation dispute respecting allocation of certain work.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
<b>SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING:—</b> Workers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing—South Bank, Yorkshire (one firm).	2,040	..	1 July	8 July	In support of a claim for payment of full oil tanker allowances to men repairing a vessel which had carried a cargo of molasses.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations. Allowances subsequently agreed with all trades involved.
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT:—</b> Drivers, conductors and maintenance staffs employed by private omnibus companies—Various districts in England and Wales.	16,500	..	19 June	13 July	Dissatisfaction with an award of an Arbitration Tribunal and demand for a national agreement providing parity of conditions for all workers engaged in provincial road passenger transport, both Company and Municipal.	Work resumed and a new claim regarding conditions of service to be referred to a Tribunal established in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the National Joint Council for the Omnibus Industry.
*Bus, tram and trolleybus drivers, conductors and garage engineering staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board—London area.	18,740	..	6 July	6 July	Demand for payment for Sunday work at the rate of time-and-a-half, instead of time-and-a-quarter, as provided for in a recent agreement.	Work resumed.
<b>DISTRIBUTION:—</b> Workers employed in the grocery, meat, fruit and vegetable, drapery, and other departments of a Co-operative Society—London.	2,650	..	5 July	9 July	Demand for an increase in rates of wages.	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

† Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1947 was approximately 120,000 and in the corresponding period in 1946 was approximately 100,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 320,000 and 270,000, respectively.

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

§ The stoppage began on the nightshift of 30th June—1st July.

|| Only one company was involved on this date. Further stoppages occurred on 21st June and subsequently. In some cases work was resumed after a stoppage of one or two days.

**Causes.**—Of the 87 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 6, directly involving 22,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 34, directly involving 5,400 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 600 workers, on questions as to working hours; 8, directly involving 3,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 30, directly involving 3,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN 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 seven months of 1947 and in the corresponding months of 1946:—

Industry Group.	January to July, 1947.			January to July, 1946.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in 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 Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing .. . . .	2	2,200	11,000	1	6,000	60,000
Coal Mining .. . . .	680	157,600†	349,000	823	146,500†	290,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. . . .	8	500	2,000	6	500	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical etc. . . . .	15	1,400	6,000	20	1,500	7,000
Engineering .. . . .	48	9,600	59,000	122	76,800	432,000
Shipbuilding .. . . .	74	59,200	295,000	62	11,600	128,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal .. . . .	55	9,500	28,000	105	21,500	124,000
Textile .. . . .	11	1,300	7,000	25	4,000	28,000
Clothing .. . . .	7	700	7,000	23	12,500	97,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. . . .	11	1,100	4,000	13	2,900	24,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. . . . .	9	700	3,000	12	700	4,000
Paper, Printing, etc. . . . .	4	1,000	7,000	5	3,300	4,000
Building, etc. . . . .	26	3,500	16,000	34	2,900	6,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. . . .	3	400	1,000	8	3,300	8,000
Transport .. . . .	59	107,600	546,000	60	28,900	62,000
Public Administration Services .. . . .	7	3,200	51,000	5	1,200	8,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. . . . .	16	16,300	68,000	13	7,100	38,000
All Other Industries .. . . .	25	6,600	25,000	17	1,700	9,000
<b>Total .. . . .</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>382,400†</b>	<b>1,485,000</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>332,900†</b>	<b>1,330,000</b>

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 15th JULY, 1947 (17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS = 100).

## All Items 101: Food 101.

The cost of living index on the 1914 base, which has hitherto been regularly published in this GAZETTE, was calculated for the last time in respect of prices at 17th June, 1947. At that date the "all items" index was 203, *i.e.*, 103 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. A new retail prices index has been substituted on the basis of prices at 17th June = 100. A brief description of the scope and method of calculating the new index is given on page 255.

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

The first index figures to be published in the new series relate to prices at 15th July in comparison with those at the base date, 17th June. The following Table shows the indices at 15th July for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which have been used in calculating the "all items" index for that date and which will be used for similar calculations in succeeding months:—

GROUP	INDEX FIGURES FOR 15 JULY, 1947.		WEIGHTS
	INDEX FIGURE	PERCENTAGE	
I. Food .. . . .	101.2	348	
II. Rent and rates .. . . .	100.0	88	
III. Clothing .. . . .	101.5	97	
IV. Fuel and light .. . . .	100.1	65	
V. Household durable goods .. . . .	101.7	71	
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. . . .	100.6	35	
VII. Services .. . . .	100.1	79	
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. . . .	100.0	217	
<b>All items .. . . .</b>	<b>100.7*</b>	<b>1,000</b>	

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

On the above basis, the "all items" index at 15th July was 101, the level of prices at 17th June being taken as 100. The rise in the index was due, in the main, to a net upward movement in the prices of foodstuffs, to higher prices for clothing and to some increases in the prices of household durable goods.

As regards the food group, the principal increases in retail prices between 17th June and 15th July were in respect of potatoes, milk and tea. The average retail price of potatoes at 15th July was substantially higher than a month earlier owing to the exhaustion of most of the stocks of old potatoes and their replacement by potatoes of the new crop at higher prices. The increases in the average prices of milk and tea were the result of Orders made by the Minister of Food which raised the maximum prices of milk by ½d. per pint from 1st July and those of tea (other than China and Formosa tea) by 4d. per lb. from 22nd June. During the month under review there was also an increase in the average price of hake, following the raising of the maximum permitted prices. The effect of these price increases, however, was offset to a considerable extent by a seasonal fall in the retail prices of peas, tomatoes and cabbage. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 17th June and 15th July. Taking the level of prices at 17th June as 100, the index figure for food as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 15th July, *i.e.*, there was an average rise of about 1 per cent. during the month.

In the clothing group there were price increases of small dimensions between 17th June and 15th July for most of the items of clothing, other than footwear. This upward movement followed the increases, which were authorised as from the end of June, in the retailers' permitted margins on various types of apparel and materials. As a result of these price increases, the average level of clothing prices at 15th July was a little over 1½ per cent. higher than at 17th June, and the index for this group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was therefore 102 at 15th July.

Among articles included in the group of household durable goods the principal changes in prices during the month were increases for various items of furniture, gas and electric fires, linoleum, sheets and towels. For this group, taken as a whole, prices were about 2 per cent. higher than at 17th June, and the index at 15th July was therefore 102.

In the group covering miscellaneous goods there were a few increases in prices, and for the group as a whole the index figure at 15th July was 101. In the remaining expenditure groups,

\* Taken as equivalent to 101 (see paragraph following the Table).

† The combination of any two or more group indices is effected by multiplying the respective indices by their corresponding weights and dividing the sum of the resulting products by the sum of the weights used.

*viz.*, rent and rates, fuel and light, services, and drink and tobacco, there were no appreciable movements in prices between 17th June and 15th July, and the index figure for each of these groups at 15th July was 100.

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

## 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.	Index Points.	Per Cent.
<b>EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:—</b>						
Belgium (1936-1938 = 100)						
Food .. . . .	April	278	— 2	175	170	
Bulgaria (1939 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	June	630.8	+ 20.0	530.8†	531†	
Food .. . . .	"	824.3	+ 36.6	724.3†	724†	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	May (middle)	296.4	— 1.1	196.4†	196†	
Food .. . . .	"	287.7	Nil	187.7†	188†	
Denmark (1935 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	July	174	+ 1†	67†	63†	
Food .. . . .	"	178	+ 2†	70†	65†	
Finland (Aug., 1938-1939 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	May	559§	+ 13	459†	459†	
Food .. . . .	"	676§	+ 11	576†	576†	
France (1938 = 100)						
Food, Paris .. . . .	May	883	+ 53	775	718	
Other Large Towns .. . . .	Feb.	972	+ 7†	863	792	
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-Mar., 1939 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	June (1st)	310	— 1	209†	207†	
Food .. . . .	"	362	— 10	261†	258†	
Italy (Large Towns) (1938 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	April	4,182	+ 353	4,082†	4,082†	
Food .. . . .	"	5,330	+ 495	5,230†	5,230†	
Netherlands (Medium and Small Towns) (1938-1939 = 100) .. . . .						
All Items .. . . .	May	200	Nil	100†	100†	
Food .. . . .	"	208	Nil	108†	108†	
Norway (1938 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	Apr. (15th)	159.2	+ 0.4	58.4	58	
Food .. . . .	"	157.1	+ 0.6	56.2	56	
Portugal (Lisbon) (July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100)						
All Items* .. . . .	Apr.	247.2	+ 0.2	118.5	120	
Food .. . . .	"	227.3	+ 0.1	128.9	131	
Poland (Apr., 1945 = 100)¶						
All Items, Warsaw .. . . .	Mar.	125	+ 6	25†	25†	
Food .. . . .	"	131	+ 8	31†	31†	
Food, Warsaw .. . . .	"	101	+ 6	1†	1†	
Food .. . . .	"	113	+ 11	13†	13†	
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES:—</b>						
Canada (1935-39 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	June (beginning)	134.9	+ 1.8	34.1†	34†	
Food .. . . .	"	157.7	+ 2.8	58.3†	59†	
India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	May	271	+ 1	166	158	
Food .. . . .	"	330	+ 1	218	195	
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	Mar.	185.25	+ 3.55	85.25	85	
Food .. . . .	"	172.32	+ 4.45	72.32	72	
Palestine (Arab and Jewish Markets) (Pre-war Period = 100)**						
All Items .. . . .	May	277	+ 1	177†	177†	
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939 = 100)						
All Items .. . . .	June	133.8	+ 0.4	33.8	34	
Food .. . . .	"	142.2	— 1.2	42.2	42	

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Portugal, for which country the figure relates to the cost of food, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only.

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Denmark, July, 1939; Finland, average of August, 1938, to July, 1939; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Netherlands, average of 1938 and 1939; Poland, April, 1945; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Palestine, pre-war period.

‡ The index is quarterly, and comparison is with the previous quarter.

§ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché, British Legation in Helsinki.

¶ Revised series.

\*\* The index figures are based upon free-market prices supplied by the municipalities, rationing not being taken into consideration.

†† The base date of the official index figure is January, 1942; a comparison with the pre-war period has been effected by the Palestine Government by assuming that the cost of living at the base date was 75 per cent. above the pre-war level.

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 July was 160, compared with 123 in June, 1947, and 130 in July, 1946. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 25 fatal accidents were reported in July, 1947, compared with 50 in June, 1947, and 18 in July, 1946.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†	FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts : Underground . . . . . 42 Surface . . . . . 4	Electrical Stations . . . . . 2 Other Industries . . . . . 1
Metalliferous Mines . . . . . 4 Quarries . . . . . 8	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937. Docks, Wharves, Quays . . . . . 5 and Ships . . . . . 5 Building Operations . . . . . 22 Works of Engineering Construction . . . . . 4 Warehouses . . . . . 1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES 54	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 87
FACTORIES.	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass . . . . . 1 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. . . . . 2 Metal Extracting and Refining . . . . . 5 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) . . . . . 12 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. . . . . 10 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture . . . . . 2 Shipbuilding . . . . . 5 Other Metal Trades . . . . . 2 Cotton . . . . . 1 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy . . . . . 1 Other Textile Manufacture . . . . . 1 Textile, Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing . . . . . 1 Tanning, Currying, etc. . . . . 1 Food and Drink . . . . . 3 General Woodwork and Furniture . . . . . 4 Paper, Printing, etc. . . . . 1 Rubber trades . . . . . 1 Gas Works . . . . . 3	Brakemen, Goods Guards 3 Engine Drivers, Motor-men . . . . . 2 Firemen . . . . . 2 Guards (Passenger) . . . . . 1 Labourers . . . . . 1 Mechanics . . . . . 1 Permanent Way Men . . . . . 7 Porters . . . . . 1 Shunters . . . . . 1 Other Grades . . . . . 4 Contractors' Servants . . . . . 1
TOTAL, FACTORIES 160	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 19
SEAMEN.	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 160
Trading Vessels . . . . . 22 Fishing Vessels . . . . . 3	TOTAL SEAMEN 25
TOTAL (including Seamen) 185	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING. Operatives engaged in : Smelting of Metals . . . . . Plumbing and Soldering . . . . . Shipbreaking . . . . . 1 Printing . . . . . Other Contact with Molten Lead . . . . . White and Red Lead Works . . . . . Pottery . . . . . Vitreous Enamelling . . . . . Electric Accumulator Works . . . . . Paint and Colour Works . . . . . Other Industries . . . . . Painting of Buildings . . . . .	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch . . . . . 9 Tar . . . . . 8 Paraffin . . . . . Oil . . . . . 4 TOTAL . . . . . 21
ANTHRAX. Handling of Horsehair . . . . . Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins . . . . . 2 Other Industries . . . . .	CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichromates . . . . . 2 Chromium Plating . . . . . Other Industries . . . . . 215§ TOTAL . . . . . 217
TOTAL . . . . . 1	Total Cases . . . . . 241
	II. Deaths.
	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Oil . . . . . 2 TOTAL . . . . . 2
TOTAL . . . . . 2	Total deaths . . . . . 2

\* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the recent war. Seventeen such accidents were reported during June, 1947, but none were reported either in July, 1947, or in July, 1946.  
† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd August, 1947, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1947, and the 5 weeks ended 3rd August, 1946.  
‡ Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.  
§ This figure represents cases of chrome ulceration discovered in a new process in one factory.

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR JUNE, 1947.

A statement has been issued by the Minister of Labour and National Service showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services during June, 1947. In that month 61,580 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 June, 1947, was 4,607,690.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during June, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 30th June, 1947, together with (c) a comparison of the latter with the numbers laid down in the Government's programme.

Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services.				
June, 1947.				
Men.				
Royal Navy . . . . .	7,730	120	1,040	8,890
Army . . . . .	37,790	1,460	1,950	41,200
Royal Air Force . . . . .	6,370	160	1,270	7,800
Total . . . . .	51,890	1,740	4,260	57,890
Women.				
Royal Navy . . . . .	170	—	10	180
Army . . . . .	1,900	10	260	2,170
Royal Air Force . . . . .	1,140	—	200	1,340
Total . . . . .	3,210	10	470	3,690
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy . . . . .	7,900	120	1,050	9,070
Army . . . . .	39,690	1,470	2,210	43,370
Royal Air Force . . . . .	7,510	160	1,470	9,140
Total . . . . .	55,100	1,750	4,730	61,580
18th June, 1945, to 30th June, 1947.				
Men.				
Royal Navy . . . . .	624,280	20,720	45,720	690,720*
Army . . . . .	2,214,710	202,510	190,250	2,607,470
Royal Air Force . . . . .	773,780	55,520	82,810	882,110
Total . . . . .	3,612,770	278,750	288,780	4,180,300
Women.				
Royal Navy . . . . .	70,710	300	5,570	76,580
Army . . . . .	179,710	2,870	20,030	202,610
Royal Air Force . . . . .	131,810	970	15,420	148,200
Total . . . . .	382,230	4,140	41,020	427,390
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy . . . . .	694,990	21,020	51,290	767,300*
Army . . . . .	2,394,420	205,380	210,280	2,810,080
Royal Air Force . . . . .	905,590	56,490	68,230	1,030,310
Total . . . . .	3,995,000	282,890†	329,800	4,607,690

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 . . . . .	677,000	690,720*	+13,720	75,750	76,580	+ 830
Army . . . . .	2,606,400	2,607,470	+ 1,070	206,880	202,610	—4,270
Royal Air Force . . . . .	870,030	882,110	+12,080	148,080	148,200	+ 120
Total . . . . .	4,153,430	4,180,300	+26,870	430,710	427,390	—3,320

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR SECOND QUARTER OF 1947 WITH PROGRAMME.

Details of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary Services (including Nursing Services) for the second and third quarters of 1947 were given in a statement made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 18th March, 1947, and were reproduced in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1947 (page 135). The Minister has now made a further statement comparing the numbers of releases and discharges during the second quarter of 1947 with the figures given in the programme.

In this statement, which was made in the House of Commons on 22nd July, the Minister said that, under the programme announced on 18th March, 163,110 men and 12,490 women, or a total of 175,600 were to be released or discharged from the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services in the second quarter of the year, and that the actual number released or discharged was 184,860, including 173,020 men and 11,840 women.

The detailed figures included in the statement are set out in the Table in the next column.

\* These figures include an estimate of 1,600 men whose release had been effected at 30th June, 1947, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.  
† Individual specialist releases numbered 17,703 men and 574 women.

Releases and Discharges from the Armed Forces and Women's Auxiliary Services : Second Quarter, 1947.

Service.	Number Released or Discharged.				Programme announced on 18th March.
	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.	
Men.					
Royal Navy . . . . .	18,550	270	3,250	22,070	14,000
Army . . . . .	110,230	4,350	6,030	120,610	126,200
Royal Air Force . . . . .	25,820	680	3,840	30,340	22,910
Total . . . . .	154,600	5,300	13,120	173,020	163,110
Women.					
Royal Navy . . . . .	750	—	100	850	870
Army . . . . .	6,150	20	950	7,120	8,270
Royal Air Force . . . . .	3,250	20	600	3,870	3,350
Total . . . . .	10,150	40	1,650	11,840	12,490
Total, Men and Women.					
Royal Navy . . . . .	19,300	270	3,350	22,920	14,870
Army . . . . .	116,380	4,370	6,980	127,730	134,470
Royal Air Force . . . . .	29,070	700	4,440	34,210	26,260
Total . . . . .	164,750	5,340	14,770	184,860	175,600

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1947.

The article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1947 (page 135), referred to above, also included a general indication of the probable releases during the last quarter of 1947. Details of the provisional programme for this period were given by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 24th July, and are reproduced below.

During this period the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged will be approximately 145,920,\* making the cumulative total from 18th June, 1945, to the end of December, 1947, approximately 4,881,760. This programme will achieve the Government's aim of releasing in the present year all men called up before 1st January, 1944. As in the past, however, compulsory deferment of release of individuals will continue to be necessary, and there will also still be some inequality in the rate of release for certain branches, categories and trades of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

The provisional programme in respect of the period October to December, 1947, is as follows :—

Period.	Men.		Women.	
	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.
Royal Navy.				
(Average)				
October . . . . .	Pt. 65 and Pt. 66	4,500	Pt. 68	150
November . . . . .	Pt. 66 and Pt. 67	5,000	Pt. 69	150
December . . . . .	Pt. 67 and Pt. 68	5,000	Pt. 69	200
Total : Oct.-Dec. . . . .	Pt. 65-Pt. 67	14,500	Pt. 68-Pt. 69	500
Army.				
(Actual)				
October . . . . .	Pt. 59 and Pt. 60	37,760	Pt. 65 and Pt. 66	2,110
November . . . . .	Pt. 60-Pt. 62	37,230	Pt. 66 and Pt. 67	2,030
December . . . . .	Pt. 62 and Pt. 63	25,910	Pt. 67	1,970
Total : Oct.-Dec. . . . .	Pt. 59-Pt. 63	100,900	Pt. 65-67	6,110
Royal Air Force.				
(Gen. Level)				
October . . . . .	Pt. 59	5,110	Pt. 61	1,610
November . . . . .	Pt. 60-Pt. 61	7,310	Pt. 62	1,260
December . . . . .	Pt. 61-62	7,300	Pt. 63-67	1,160
Total : Oct.-Dec. . . . .	Pt. 59-62	19,720	Pt. 61-67	4,030

In the case of the Nursing Services, the estimated numbers of releases and discharges from the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force under the provisional programme for October to December, 1947, are shown in the Table below. Estimates in respect of the Army had not been completed at the date of the statement.

Period.	Royal Navy.		Royal Air Force.	
	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.
(Average)				
October . . . . .	Pt. 59	25	Pt. 64	23
November . . . . .	Pt. 59	25	Pt. 64	21
December . . . . .	Pt. 60	50	Pt. 64	13
Total : Oct.-Dec. . . . .	Pt. 59 and Pt. 60	100	Pt. 64	57

\* Excluding releases from the Nursing Services of the Army, estimates for which had not been completed when the statement was made.

VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes, are in continuation of those published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 244). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 30th June, 1947.

The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 2,505, and a total of 23,518 persons was in training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes 21,122 males and 2,396 females, and of the total 4,449 were disabled persons. Over 4,300 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 30th June, 1947.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during period : Able-bodied . . . . .	1,658	301	1,959
Disabled . . . . .	497	49	546
Total . . . . .	2,155	350	2,505
Number of persons in training at end of period at : Government Training Centres— Able-bodied . . . . .	14,075	201	14,276
Disabled . . . . .	2,760	20	2,780
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied . . . . .	2,256	1,764	4,020
Disabled . . . . .	530	219	749
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied . . . . .	653	120	773
Disabled . . . . .	566	28	594
Residential (Disabled) Centres . . . . .	282	44	326
Total . . . . .	21,122	2,396	23,518
Trainees placed in employment during period : Able-bodied . . . . .	3,648	244	3,892
Disabled . . . . .	461	26	487
Total . . . . .	4,109	270	4,379

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 30th June, 1947, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 41,588, of whom 38,729 were males and 2,859 were females.

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 July, 1947, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 244 of last month's issue).

Up to the end of July, 118,560 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme. Awards had been made in 75,385 cases; in addition, over 4,500 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case. The total number of awards made during July was 4,493.

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

	July, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to end of July, 1947.
Number of applications for assistance made . . . . .	5,671	118,560
Number of awards made by : Ministry of Labour and National Service . . . . .	1,001	24,851
Ministry of Education . . . . .	3,314	40,485
Other award-making Departments . . . . .	178	10,049
Total Awards . . . . .	4,493	75,385
Number of applicants rejected . . . . .	998	19,063
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn . . . . .	528	10,264
Cases under consideration at end of period . . . . .	—	13,848*

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 below, which show the progress made under the scheme up to 19th July, 1947, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 245 of last month's issue).

\* This figure includes over 4,500 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.





minimum rates of pay for musicians employed at certain theatres in England and Wales. *Award*: The Court awarded that the parties should grade the theatres and that when so graded the weekly minimum rates should be £5 17s. 6d. in Grade A Theatres, £5 7s. 6d. in Grade B Theatres and £5 2s. 6d. in Grade C Theatres, the leader to receive a minimum sum of 10s. per week in excess of the minimum rate for the grade of theatre in which he was employed.

*Award No. 2104 (25th July).—Parties*: The Musicians' Union, and the Scottish Theatrical Proprietors' and Managers' Association. *Claim*: For increased minimum rates of pay for musicians employed in Scottish theatres and music halls and for the abolition of the grading of theatres. *Award*: The Court found against the claim for the abolition of the grading of theatres, but awarded that the weekly minimum rates of pay of musicians employed in each grade of theatre should be Grade A £5 17s. 6d., Grade B £5 7s. 6d., and Grade C £5 2s. 6d., the leader to receive a minimum sum of 10s. and the repetiteur a minimum sum of 3s. per week in excess of the minimum rate for the grade of theatre in which they were employed. The Court also directed the parties to adjust the minimum rates for the first trumpeter and drummer in the light of the minimum rates awarded.

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

During July, 1947, one award was issued by a single Arbitrator sitting with assessors, appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

In addition two awards were issued by independent Chairmen appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to deal with differences between (a) the two sides of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wood Container Industry, and (b) the National Sawmilling Association and the Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists.

### WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

*Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal C.T. (42), dated 1st July, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

*Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal Z. (42), dated 11th July, 1947; relating to (a) the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates; (b) provisions for apprentices in the dressers and dyers section of the trade; and (c) a scheme relating to workers whose training has been interrupted by war service.

*Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).*—Proposal BK (31), dated 25th July, 1947; relating to the amendment of the provisions for annual holidays and holiday remuneration.

*Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).*—Proposal W.D. (48), dated 29th July, 1947; relating to workers training under the Government Scheme for Vocational Training, and workers whose training has been interrupted by war service.

*Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).*—Proposal H.M. (35), dated 29th July, 1947; relating to workers training under the Government Scheme for Vocational Training and workers whose training has been interrupted by war service.

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 July, 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 Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1377 (L.47), dated 4th July, and effective from 21st July, 1947.—This Order provides for the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration in the event of the official cost-of-living figure being terminated.

*The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1431 (X.32), dated 9th July, and effective from 28th July, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates.—See pages 273 and 275.

*The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432 (N.30), dated 10th July, and effective from 28th July, 1947.—This Order provides for the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration in the event of the official cost-of-living figure being terminated.

*The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1563 (U.48), dated 25th July, and effective from 13th August, 1947.—This Order provides for (a) the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration in the event of the official cost-of-living figure being terminated; (b) the extension of the provision for overtime on the basis of a working week of 45 hours (hitherto applicable only to the cerement-making section of the

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 283.

trade) to all workers; and (c) the provision of guaranteed weekly remuneration.

*The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947*: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1617 (C.T.43), dated 31st July, and effective from 20th August, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

### WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND).

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

*Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.L. (N.31), dated 4th July, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade, and to the reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 48 to 45.

*Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 65), dated 15th July, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade.

*Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).*—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.92), dated 25th July, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade, and to the reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 47 to 45.

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

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

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

*The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1947 (N.I.B.B. (53))*, dated 14th July and effective from 16th July, 1947.—This Order provides for the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration after the termination of the cost-of-living index figure.

### FACTORY ACTS.

#### FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the May, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE (page 177) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
29	Factories Act, 1937. Exceptional Overtime in Fruit or Vegetable Preserving Factories. Form of Notice. April, 1947. Price 7½d. (8½d.).
38	Factories Act, 1937. Register and Record of Hours of Employment of Young Persons under 18 years of age in certain occupations. July, 1938 (reprinted 1947). Revised price 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.).
40	Factories Act, 1937, Section 94. Fruit and Vegetable Preserving (Hours of Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1939. Register of Women and Young Persons of 16 years or over employed for exceptional hours in June to September in processes connected with the Preserving or Canning of Fruit or Vegetables where such processes require to be carried out without delay in order to prevent goods from being spoiled. Price 1s. 3½d. (1s. 5½d.).
341	Memorandum on the Use of Radium in Industry with particular reference to Luminising with Radioactive Material. June, 1947. Price 2d. (3d.).
392	First Aid. Notice of Instructions to Persons Employed. In pursuance of the Cotton Spinning Agreement, 1928, as to fencing of Machinery, etc. March, 1947. Price 1½d. (2½d.).

### BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MANAGERS AND UNDER-MANAGERS OF MINES AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS SURVEYORS OF MINES.

The written parts of the examinations for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 19th and 20th November, 1947, at six centres, viz., Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 21st January, 1948.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 283.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 20th November, 1947, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1948.

In applying for the necessary forms, intending candidates should state whether they have previously attended any of the Board's examinations. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 25th September, 1947. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

AGRICULTURE.—*Agricultural Statistics, 1939-1944. United Kingdom, Part I.* Joint publication of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Department of Agriculture for Scotland and the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 261.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.—*Supplement to Statistical Digest, 1945, containing Regional and District Coal Production Figures.* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE.—(i) *Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from 1st April, 1946, to 31st March, 1947.* H.C. 127, Session 1946-1947. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).

(ii) *Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1945-46.* Colonial No. 212. Colonial Office. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

FORESTRY.—*Forestry as a Career.* Forestry Commission. Price 3d. (4d.).

\* 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.

HOUSING.—*Housing Returns, June 30th, 1947.* (a) *England and Wales.* Cmd. 7176. Price 9d. (10d.). (b) *Scotland.* Cmd. 7177. Price 6d. (7d.).

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—*The Incidence of Neurosis among Factory Workers.* Medical Research Council: Industrial Health Research Board Report No. 90. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 261.

IRONFOUNDRIES.—(i) *Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Ironfoundries.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 259.

(ii) *Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government for the Recruitment of Italian Workers for Employment in Foundries in the United Kingdom.* Treaty Series No. 54, 1947. Cmd. 7168. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 259.

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during May, 1947, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1942.* N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 1/47. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—*Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.* R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 62. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during January to April, 1947.* U.I. Code B. Pamphlets Nos. 1 and 2/47. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. each (3d.).

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