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AUGUST, 1947

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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AUGUST, 1947.

PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS. given for each of the Regions and for a number of the

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.

AND	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Numbers employed in Industry:— Manufacture for Export Other Manufactures :— Metal and Chemical Industries :—	990	410	1,468	1,489	1,514
Equipment, etc. for the Forces	1,070	3,132	340	2,857	2,844
Market Other Industries :— Equipment, etc., for the	1,586	1,014	2,496	2,007	2,041
Forces Manufacture for Home	200	698	100	2,691	2,696
Market Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil	2,969 4,683	1,566 5,191	2,570) 5,583	5,612	5,608
Engineering	1,310 2,887 2,225	722 1,958 1,598	1,210 2,297 1,979	1,290 2,318 2,041	1,300 2,325 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
Services	480	5,090	1,401	1,327	- 1,291
yet taken up Employment	_	40	105	145	155
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
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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.

employed in Great Britain at 14th July, 1947, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for June and for mid-1939.

TO SELECTION OF SE	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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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

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 33 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 woodcutting machinists and sawyers in the millsawing 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 The numbers of insured persons registered as un-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

> 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 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 ... Experienced females ... 2s. 0d. per hour 1s. 3d. per hour Juveniles and inexperienced persons in accordance with the attached schedules (schedules not reproduced).

(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.

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

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

(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 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 exprises of an expertise a period of the consecutive weeks' working,

the average hourly earnings of an operative on piece 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

(ii) Where the permit has been given, and where, over a period of (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

(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 Agreement the standard working week snall 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

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 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 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. referred to the need for the increased production of coal as 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 larly 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 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 deepmined 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 121 million in 1947.

whole, the total production should reach 12½ million ingot tons and that the target for 1948 was 14 million ingot tons. 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.

reference to agriculture, the Prime Minister stated that 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. providing more notices 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 the had been asking in the case of the four basic industrial industrial and the properties of the four basic properties.

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 size been removed from all 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 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

August, 1947.

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 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 oversea 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 home by the British Exchange.

orne 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

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 became necessary the Government would introduce a differential rationing scheme designed to give preference to heavy

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 post-poned while such investments as the re-equipment of agriculture, r supply and mines must take precedence. There would 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 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 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.

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:

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 tion 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 at an advantage of the state 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 ours 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,

47, 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

^{• 10} and 11 Geo. 6. Ch. 55. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post

⁺ See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 82).

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

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

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

or 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.

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 compu 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 of the regional Board will the second will the second will be such as the second will be such as the second will be seco mittee. My right hon. friend will thus have the benefit of the advice of both the Regional Board and the Sub-Committee when he issues 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

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

"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

In this statement the Minister outlined the procedure for estab-

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 which includes representative Chairmen of Regional Boards, will

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 imprison-

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

Revised working hours will raise problems of transport. Regional Boards and their committees have been asked to arrange that the two side of the industry shall be brought into consultation when schemes are being formulated. The Minister, on the recommenda-tion 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 chair-anship 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 representaives of the British Employers' Confederation and 17 of the Trades Inion 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

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. ment 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 in-creasing 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

August, 1947.

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 considered the question of a temporary increase in working hours considered the question of a temporary increase in working nours 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 type of a dreft general Control of Engagement Order. The 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-Service men 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

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 parasuited 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

Spreading of the Industrial Electricity Load.—The arrangements spreading of the mainstrait 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.

with the Sub-Committee.

A special aspect of the subject, which was discussed at a special 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 Ouestions.—The other questions discussed by the Council

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, roles, 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. 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 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. The interim index covers the following groups of items*:-

Food Rent and rates

Clothing Fuel and light

V. Household durable goods
VI. Miscellaneous goods

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 pu tage 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 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 is which the For the purpose of ascertaining the proportions in which the various sections and groups entered into the total cost of the items 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 raid-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. 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	S MARK	97	
IV.	Fuel and light		65	
V.	Household durable good	ds	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 food items will, as nitherto, 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 Properly Owners' Associations as in the past, but extended to cover all types of properly 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 dripk and tobacco.

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

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.

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

^{*} See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 81)

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

^{*} 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).

PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946, particulars were given of the terms of collective agreements and Statutory Orders providing for the payment of wages for holidays to manual wage-earners. On pages 344 to 346 a Table was included which showed the number of paid holidays granted, and the length of service required to qualify the workers for the holiday payment, in a large selection of industries. Since December, 1946, changes have been made in the terms of many collective agreements and Statutory Orders, and the particulars included in that Table accordingly are no longer applicable in a number of cases. A list of the revisions to various items in the Table necessary to show the conditions at present operative in the selected industries are given below. In the case of items not specifically referred to, the particulars given in the original Table still apply.

Industries.	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H.=Public Holidays).	Qualifying Service for holidays other than Public Holidays.
MINING AND	a real table to the state of	er at was support
QUARRYING :-	6 days and 6 DU	+
Coal mining Freestone quarrying (England and Wales)	6 days and 6 P.H	
	o days and 5 1.11.	
BRICK, POTTERY, GLASS, CHEMICALS, ETC.:— Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture	6 days and 6 P.H.§	12 months
METAL, ENGINEERING		
AND SHIPBUILDING:— Heating, ventilating and	TO THE WOOD STREET	
Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering Tin box manufacture	6 days and 6 P.H	*
(Great Britain) Cutlery manufacture	6 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks
(Great Britain)	6 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: Hosiery manufacture (Midlands, etc.)	6 days and 3 days at Easter, Whitsuntide and Christ-	50leat
Flax and hemp (Great	mas	50 weeks‡
Britain):— 5-day week workers 6-day week workers Textile bleaking, dyeing	5 days and 5 P.H 6 days and 6 P.H	1
and finishing (Lancashire and Yorkshire)	1 week and Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide	1
Hosiery bleaching, dyeing		
and finishing (Midlands)	6 days and Easter, Whitsun and Christmas Holidays	+
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—	The Property of the Party	
Retail bespoke tailoring (England and Wales)	6 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks
Laundering (Northern Ireland)	6 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T		San Alth book
WOODWORKING: Millsawing (England and	CONTRACTOR SERVICE	bolder
Wales) Millsawing (Scotland)	1 week and 6 P.H	12 months
Furniture manufacture	1 week and 6 P.H. (plus	42 weeks
Pianoforte manufacture	1 week and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays)	42 weeks
Home-grown timber (England and Wales)	1 week and 6 P.H	6 months
	,	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO :—	The second secon	10-14-34 05-35
Flour milling	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Bread, etc., baking (England and Wales)	12 days and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays)	48 weeks
Biscuit manufacture :		
5½-day week establishments	12 days and 6 P.H	48 weeks
5-day week establishments	10 days and 6 P.H	50 weeks
Brewing: Burton-on-Trent	After cessation of work	15,35%, 25 3000
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Friday to commencement of normal working time	The second
at a same of the same of the	on the Monday week following and 6 P.H	12 months
London	2 weeks and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays)	12 months
Beet sugar manufacture	12 days and 6 P.H	12 months
PAPER, PRINTING,	manifest Jesephine	The face of the A
ETC.:— Paper making, paper coat-		
ing, paper board and building board making	6 days and 6 P.H	12 months
BUILDING AND ALLIED		
INDUSTRIES :-	为外的人的	A PORT OF THE
Building (England and Wales)	6 days and P.H.**	:
Civil engineering construc-	6 days and P.H.**	11111
Electrical contracting:	The same of the same of	The state of the state of
England, Wales and Northern Ireland	6 days and 6 P.H.	1
Scotland	6 days and first 3 working	
	days in the year and the recognised Spring and	

Industries.	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays).	Qualifying Service* for holidays other than Public Holidays.
	waste drive correspond to	or bacons rest
TRANSPORT: Road passenger transport (municipal undertakings	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
in Great Britain) Road passenger transport (company owned under- takings in Great		lenk s lo kinili rien sentiture l
Britain)††	8 days and 5 P.H 10 days and 5 P.H	12 months. 36 months.
Road* haulage (goods) (Great Britain);; : Workers other than milk		and comments to
workers	9 days and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays)	48 weeks
gaged on the collec- tion of milk from farms who are nor- mally employed on		
7 days a week Merchant Navy (ratings):—	10 days and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays)	49 weeks
Foreign going: Established employees	14 days§§	11 months 18 days on articles
Unestablished employees	8 days§§	11 months 8 days on articles
Home Trade: Established employees	12 days§§	12 months on articles
Unestablished employees	8 days§§	11 months 8 days on articles
PUBLIC UTILITY		ivalar, wasther m
SERVICES:— Gas supply	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Electricity supply: Day workers	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months
Water supply (England): Day workers Shift workers Land drainage authorities	2 weeks and 6 P.H	12 months 12 months
(England and Wales) Local authorities' (non-	12 days and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays)	12 months
trading) services: England and North Wales	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
Glamorgan and Mon- mouth	2 weeks and P.H 12 days incl. P.H. ¶¶	12 months 12 months
County Council roadmen (England and Wales)	Usually 12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES:—Milk distribution :	males asserted and to	Prepar Inthage. It
England and Wales	10 days and 6 P.H. (plus proclaimed holidays) 12 days	50 weeks 48 weeks
Miscellaneous	Singaporate out byboan	Con Sulface
INDUSTRIES AND	TOTAL CONTRACTOR TO	tore postupulation
SERVICES:— Rubber manufacture:	***	••• 157137

- * In most cases the agreements and orders include provisions for a shorter holiday, or reduced holiday payments, for workpeople with less than the full qualifying period of service stated in this column.
- † The amount of the week's holiday payment is independent of length of service, and, subject to certain exceptions, a workman is entitled to receive the full holiday payment if he is on the books of the colliery on the last pay-day before his annual week's holiday is taken. See article on page 180 of the June, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.
- ‡ In this case payment for holidays is provided by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" in respect of each week's work performed during the twelve months preceding the holiday.
- § The general principle of two weeks' annual holiday with pay has been accepted by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry. The increased holiday will be introduced in 1948 if circumstances are then favourable for its operation.
- || In this case the conditions are as specified in the Wages Regulation Order.
- ¶ In this case the payment for holidays is calculated on the basis of one-twenty-fifth of the total number of hours worked in ordinary time during an antecedent period of 12 months.
- ** The public holidays paid for are Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday and Boxing Day in localities where these days are recognised as public holidays and in other localities such days (whether more or less in number than the four days specified above) as are locally recognised as general holidays.
- †† The revised conditions are the result of an award of the Arbitration Tribunal set up under the constitution of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry.

 ‡‡ In this industry the conditions are as specified in the Order issued under the Road Haulage Wages Act.
- §§ One extra half-day is granted (or pay in lieu thereof) for every Sunday spent at sea. In the catering department six half-days are granted for every five Sundays
- spent at sea.

 ||| In certain areas the district agreements specify that in addition payment shall be made for proclaimed holidays.
- ¶¶ In this case it has been agreed in principle by the National Joint Industrial Councils for Local Authority Services (Scotland) that the annual holiday period should be increased to two normal working weeks as from 1st January, 1948.
- *** In this industry provision is made under a Wages Regulation Order for 6 days' annual holidays and 6 public holidays for six-day week workers with at least 48 weeks' service and for 5 days' annual holidays and 6 public holidays for five-day week workers with at least 48 weeks' service. Provision is also made under the terms of a voluntary agreement for holiday payments amounting to one hour's pay for each week in which work has been performed during the twelve months preceding the annual holiday up to a maximum of 50 hours in addition to 6 public holidays.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 16th JUNE, 1947: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 222) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed*in Great Britain at 16th June, 1947, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area. A similar analysis for 9th December, 1946, was published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 44).

The main points brought out by the analysis are :-

August, 1947.

- (a) Fifty-seven per cent. of the wholly unemployed males in the country as a whole were over 40 years of age. In Scotland and the Scottish Development Area less than 50 per cent. of the total were in that age-group, whereas in the North-Midland Region it accounted for 70·3 per cent. and in the Midland Region, 67·1 per cent.
- (b) Among women, the age-group 21 and under 41 accounted for a high proportion of the total (55.4 per cent. compared with 37.6 per cent. for men) but only 31.8 per cent. were aged 41 and over. In the North-Western Region the proportion of elderly women among the unemployed was higher than in the rest of the country, 42.1 per cent. in that Region being over 40 years of age. In the Development Areas nearly 59 per cent. of the total number of unemployed women were aged 21 and under 41.
- (c) In the southern half of England the amount of long-term unemployment was small. The North-Western and Northern Regions, Scotland and Wales accounted for 77 per cent. of the total number of males and over 90 per cent. of the total number of females who had been unemployed for more than six months. In the three last-mentioned areas the great majority of the long-term unemployed were in the Development Areas. The "more than six months" category accounted for a higher proportion of the total in Wales than in any other part of the country.
- (d) The Development Areas accounted for 39 per cent. of the total number of wholly unemployed males in Great Britain, but they included 50 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for more than six months. The corresponding proportions for females in the Development Areas were 57 per cent. and 77 per cent. respectively. There was very little long-term unemployment among women in other parts of the country.
- Comparison with the figures for 9th December, 1946, shows the following changes:—
- (a) During the half-year, unemployment decreased by 27,100 among males and 8,000 among females in the Development Areas and by 45,500 among males and 14,000 among females in the rest of Great Britain.
- (b) Unemployment in the Development Areas decreased by 8,150 among males aged 41 and over and by 18,968 among males aged under 41. The corresponding decreases for females in these age-groups were 1,259 and 6,726.
- (c) There were decreases in long-term unemployment among men in Scotland and Wales and in the Midland and Northern Regions. In all other Regions there were increases in the number of men unemployed for more than six months, but in the Development Areas a decrease of 2,866 was recorded.
- (d) Among females the total numbers of unemployed showed substantial decreases in all Regions and Development Areas, but the numbers unemployed for more than six months increased in practically every area.
- * The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped, persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries and persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

TURNOVER OF LABOUR.

Comparison of the numbers who, in June, 1947, had been unemployed for more than six months with the *total* numbers unemployed in December, 1946, shows the extent to which unemployed persons found work (or ceased to register) during the half-year. The following Table shows the total numbers of males and females wholly unemployed in December, 1946, in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by June, 1947:—

Paris and State	employed at	or wholly un- oth December, 46.	Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) by 16th June, 1947.				
Region or Area.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
London & South-			J. 1982	The State of			
Eastern	29,941	7,296	86	97			
Eastern	8,114	2,707	86	97			
Southern	5,621 8,024	2,281	86	97			
Midland	10,477	2,732 2,064	82 77	93			
North-Midland	7,330	2,843	79	97			
East and West		2,013					
Ridings	15,740	4,115	77	85			
North-Western	51,176	12,766	74	85			
Northern	31,769 57,785	15,965	73	82			
Wales	36,551	19,372 15,719	76 62	80 68			
wates	30,331	13,719	02	08			
Great Britain	262,528	87,860	75	83			
Development			BILLIER BOOK	Control of the last of the las			
Areas:							
Durham and	07.010						
Tyneside South Wales and	27,340	14,474	72	81			
Mon	30,612	13,537	60	65			
West Cumberland	2,131	720	73	81			
South Lancashire	3,416	1,760	58	74			
Wrexham	1,064	734	63	73			
Scottish	36,307	14,512	72	76			
Total, Develop-	100 000						
ment Areas	100,870	45,737	68	74			

The Table shows that, in Great Britain as a whole, three out of every four of the males who were out of work in December, 1946, had found work by June, 1947. In the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions, the proportion who found work was as high as 86 per cent., and it was 82 per cent. in the other Region in the southern half of England. In the Midland, North-Midland, East and West Ridings Regions and in Scotland the rate of work-finding was slightly above the average, and in the North-Western and Northern Regions it was a little below the average. In Wales the proportion of males who found work was only 62 per cent. The low percentage in Wales is a reflection of the fact that, to a greater extent than in other parts of the country, the unemployed there include elderly men who have been unemployed for a considerable period. The proportions who found work in the Development Areas were very close to the figures for the Regions that include them, except in the case of the South Lancashire Development Area where only 58 per cent. had found work as compared with 74 per cent. for the Region.

The percentages for females are considerably higher than those for men, but this is partly due to the fact that some women discontinue registration when they cease to be entitled to unemployment benefit. The geographical comparisons are similar to those for men, the southern half of England having a higher rate of turnover than the North, Scotland and Wales. In London and the adjoining Regions practically all the women who were unemployed in December, 1946, had found work, or otherwise ceased to register, by June, 1947. In Wales only 68 per cent. of the women who were unemployed in June found work in the six months.

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

800 6				Males.								Female	s.			
Area, and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.		Nun	nbers.	,		Per cent.		Numbers.				Per cent.				
Chemployment in weeks.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.		21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.
							30	Great 1	Britain.							
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	7,670 1,781 872	37,336 17,610 16,489	32,342 28,185 47,612	77,348 47,576 64,973	9·9 3·7 1·3	48·3 37·0 25·4	41·8 59·3 73·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	6,396 1,493 512	17,391 11,125 7,981	7,942 6,288 6,721	31,729 18,906 15,214	20·2 7·9 3·4	54·8 58·8 52·4	25·0 33·3 44·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	10,323	71,435	108,139	189,897	5.4	37.6	57-0	100-0	8,401	36,497	20,951	65,849	12.8	55.4	31-8	100.0
TO THE PERSON NAMED IN	il lene	54 3 Eas		- 20		000 13		Regi	ions.	No. of Street	37.5	× 1 12			4100	
London and South-Eastern 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,493 146 33	6,707 2,393 1,069	6,172 4,098 3,057	14,372 6,637 4,159	10·4 2·2 0·8	46·7 36·0 25·7	42·9 61·8 73·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,114 28 2	2,478 260 60	1,445 250 131	5,037 538 193	22·1 5·2 1·4	49·2 48·3 31·1	28·7 46·5 67·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	1,672	10,169	13,327	25,168	6.6	40.4	53.0	100.0	1,144	2,798	1,826	5,768	19-9	48-5	31.6	100.0

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

·	ers unen	-piojeu	20 1011	Males.		- Indi	7 313 Ye	regi	Females.							
Area, and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.		Num	-				cent.	7		Nun	bers.	14	-	-	cent.	
near told that each	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.		21 and under 41.		Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.		21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.
Eastern 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	169 30 6	1,045 463 252	1,098 990 880	2,312 1,483 1,138	7·3 2·0 0·5	45·2 31·2 22·2	47·5 66·8 77·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	187 15 3	408 98 33	165 86 43	760 199 79	24·6 7·5 3·8	53·7 49·3 41·8	21·7 43·2 54·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	205	1,760	2,968	4,933	4.2	35.7	60-1	100-0	205	539	294	1,038	19.8	51.9	28.3	100.0
Southern 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	166 31 10	814 349 112	1,028 853 647	2,008 1,233 769	8·3 2.5 1·3	40·5 28·4 14·6	51·2 69·1 84·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	232 19 4	367 102 32	222 84 37	821 205 73	28·3 9·3 5·5	44·7 49·7 43·8	27·0 41·0 50·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total South-Western	207	1,275	2,528	4,010	5.2	31.8	63.0	100-0	255	501	343	1,099	23.2	45.6	31.2	100-0
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	205 38 13	1,433 461 232 2,126	1,485 1,179 1,215 3,879	3,123 1,678 1,460 6,261	6·6 2·3 0·9	45·8 27·4 15·9	47.6 70.3 83.2 62.0	100·0 100·0 100·0	279 28 3	686 210 70 966	372 182 119 673	1,337 420 192 1,949	20·9 6·7 1·6	51·3 50·0 36·4 49·6	27·8 43·3 62·0	100·0 100·0 100·0
Midland	1 1					THE STREET		34					17.00			
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	248 16 8 272	1,421 479 365 2,265	1,688 1,430 2,062 5,180	3,357 1,925 2,435 7,717	7·4 0·8 0·3	42·3 24·9 15·0	50·3 74·3 84·7 67·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	222 8 3	642 138 41 821	386 171 92 649	1,250 317 136 1,703	17·8 2·5 2·2	51·3 43·5 30·1 48·2	30·9 54·0 67·7 38·1	100-0 100-0 100-0
North-Midland 8 or less	168	753	1,123	E	8.2	36.8	55.0	100-0	179	357	170	706	25.4	50.6	24.0	100-0
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total	20 10 198	267 222 1,242	972 1,313 3,408	2,044 1,259 1,545 4,848	1.6 0.6 4.1	21.2 14.4 25.6	77·2 85·0 70·3	100-0 100-0 100-0	16 3	94 34 485	86 47 303	196 84 986	8·2 3·6 20·1	47·9 40·5	43.9 55.9	100-0
East and West Ridings 8 or less	356 56 30	2,079 831 698	2,248 1,818 2,892	4,683 2,705 3,620	7·6 2·1 0·8	44·4 30·7 19·3	48·0 67·2 79·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	325 51 11	1,038 596 335	497 372 284	1,860 1,019 630	17·5 5·0 1·7	55·8 58·5 53·2	26·7 36·5 45·1	100-0 100-0 100-0
Total	442	3,608	6,958	11,008	4.0	32-8	63-2	100-0	387	1,969	1,153	3,509	11:1	56-1	32.8	100-0
North-Western 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,563 408 184	7,882 3,743 3,511	6,332 5,823 9,666	15,777 9,974 13,361	9·9 4·1 1·4	49·9 37·5 26·3	40·2 58·4 72·3	100-0 100-0 100-0	708 94 22	2,910 1,505 608	1,520 1,442 1,284	5,138 3,041 1,914	13·8 3·1 1·2	56·6 49·5 31·8	29·6 47·4 67·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
Total	2,155	15,136	21,821	39,112	5.5	38-7	55-8	100-0	824	5,023	4,246	10,093	8.2	49-7	42.1	100-0
Northern	911 298 160	3,786 2,029 2,046	2,626 2,790 6,359	7,323 5,117 8,565	12·4 5·8 1·9	51·7 39·7 23·9	35·9 54·5 74·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	990 365 122	2,694 2,502 1,681	853 1,118 1,104	4,537 3,985 2,907	21·8 9·2 4·2	59·4 62·7 57·8	18·8 28·1 38·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
Total	1,369	7,861	11,775	21,005	6.5	37.4	56.1	100.0	1,477	6,877	3,075	11,429	12.9	60.2	26.9	100-0
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,718 472 255 2,445	7,761 4,255 4,991 17,007	5,298 4,539 8,910	14,777 9,266 14,156 38,199	11:7 5:1 1:8 6:4	52·5 46·0 35·3	35·8 48·9 62·9	100-0 100-0 100-0	1,152 323 132 1,607	3,422 2,826 2,177 8,425	1,484 1,383 1,612 4,479	6,058 4,532 3,921 14,511	19·0 7·1 3·3	56·5 62·4 55·6 58·1	24·5 30·5 41·1 30·9	100·0 100·0 100·0
Wales Over 8 and up to 26	673 266 163	3,655 2,340 2,991	3,244 3,693 10,611	7,572 6,299 13,765	8·9 4·2 1·2	48·2 37·1 21·7	42·9 58·7 77·1	100-0 100-0 100-0	1,008 546 207	2,389 2,794 2,910	828 1,114 1,968	4,225 4,454 5,085	23·8 12·3 4·1	56·6 62·7 57·2	19·6 25·0 38·7	100-0 100-0 100-0
Total	1,102	8,986	17,548	27,636	4.0	32.5	63.5	100-0	1,761	8,093	3,910	13,764	12.8	58-8	28.4	100-0
viao grafia con a terre	(crolave)	2 idea	nvalenat	05 00	0.000	2003 0	Deve	lopment	Areas.		Egypt of	2102,10		4- 1920		7 75 6
All Development Areas 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	2,816 910 528	12,369 7,212 8,625	8,846 9,280 23,166	24,031 17,402 32,319	11·7 5·2 1·6	51·5 41·5 26·7	36·8 53·3 71·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	2,755 1,135 416	7,748 7,889 6,588	2,862 3,632 4,727	13,365 12,656 11,731	20·6 9·0 3·5	58·0 62·3 56·2	21·4 28·7 40·3	100·0 100·0
Total North-Eastern	4,254	28,206	41,292	73,752	5.8	38.2	56.0	100.0	4,306	22,225	11,221	37,752	11.4	58.9	29.7	100-0
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	799 275 149	3,417 1,818 1,865 7,100	2,283 2,468 5,674 10,425	6,499 4,561 7,688	12·3 6·0 1·9	52·6 39·9 24·3	35·1 54·1 73·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	885 332 108	2,520 2,361 1,595 6,476	778 1,014 1,009 2,801	4,183 3,707 2,712	21·2 9·0 4·0	60·2 63·7 58·8	18·6 27·3 37·2 26·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	1,223	7,100	10,423	10,740	0-3	3/9	33.0	100-0	1,323	जुनार प्रति	Variation 1	ADMENT !	200		2145.0	
Monmouthshire 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	562 219 130	2,988 1,920 2,629	2,545 3,074 9,378	6,095 5,213 12,137	9·2 4·2 1·0	49·0 36·8 21·7	41·8 59·0 77·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	880 493 191	2,067 2,532 2,713	729 1,007 1,812	3,676 4,032 4,716	23·9 12·2 4·1	56·3 62·8 57·5	19·8 25·0 38·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	911	7,537	14,997	23,445	3.9	32.1	64.0	100-0	1,564	7,312	3,548	12,424	12.6	58.8	28.6	100-0
West Cumberland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	64 10 9	146 107 115	125 125 447	335 242 571	19·1 4·1 1·6	43·6 44·2 20·1	37·3 51·7 78·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	62 21 8	85 102 63	36 66 67	183 189 138	33·9 11·1 5·8	46·4 54·0 45·7	19·7 34·9 48·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total South Lancashire	83	368	697	1,148	7-2	32.1	60.7	100.0	91	250	169	510	17.8	20.50	33.2	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	54 18 15	334 195 273 802	341 454 1,159	729 667 1,447 2,843	7·4 2·7 1·0	45·8 29·2 18·9	46·8 68·1 80·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	50 15 3	325 298 133 756	183 327 317 827	558 640 453	9·0 2·3 0·6 4·1	58·2 46·6 29·4 45·8	32·8 51·1 70·0 50·1	100·0 100·0
Total Wrexham 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	17-4	60 42	83 117	160 163	10·6 2·4 1·0	37·5 25·8 19·1	51·9 71·8 79·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	40 24 5	126 147 110	31 48 84	197 219 199	20·3 11·0 2·6	64·0 67·1 55·2	15·7 21·9 42·2	100-0
Over 26	25	178	517	720	3.5	24.7	71.8	100-0	69	383	163	615	11:2	62.3	26.5	100-0
Scottish 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	1,320 384 221	5,424 3,130 3,667	3,469 3,042 6,191	10,213 6,556 10,079	12·9 5,9 2·2	53·1 47·7 36·4	34·0 46·4 61·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	838 250 101	2,625 2,449 1,974	1,105 1,176 1,438	4,568 3,869 3,513	18·3 6·5 2·9	57·5 63·3 56·2	24·2 30·2 40·9	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total		12,221	12,702	26,848	San	45.5	47-3	100-0	1,189	7,048	3,713	11,950	9.9	59.0	31.1	100.0

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,

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 of the United Kingdom and the United ment, 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.

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 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

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 dependents. 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

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 pro-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 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 the

balance of their earnings during employment in the United Kingdom.

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 chairman-ship of the late Mr. H. E. Chasteney 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 or 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

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 iron-foundries 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

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 recom-mended that ironfoundries should no longer be exempted from the mended that from oundries 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 expertision are regarded by the Comavoiding 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 recommenda-tions are made indicating the ways in which obstructions and con-gestion 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 expreienced 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 con-ditions, 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

^{*} S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1503, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post

[†] Treaty Series No. 54 (1947). Cmd. 7168. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free.

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

much attention to the matter, the various sources of pollution have been considered in detail, and a whole series of recommendations made with regard to the use of open fires, methods of drying and heating ladles, mould drying, the use of mould and core stoves, the easing of castings, "knock-out," dressing operations, and fumes from core bonds. Many technical points have had to be considered, but, with the help of a Sub-Committee which made special inquiries into the many difficulties involved, the Committee have been able to put forward most helpful suggestions. A castion have been able to put forward most helpful suggestions. A section is also devoted to suggestions respecting the fundamental principles to be followed with regard to the design of equipment for the removal of dust and fumes.

The remaining sections of the Report deal with various matters relating to health and noise, and the final section, on new foundries, picks out the points which are of particular concern to designers of new foundries and which, if taken into consideration at an early will enable good standards of working conditions to be

NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACT 1947

The National Service Act, 1947*, received the Royal Assent on 18th July, 1947. A brief summary of the provisions of the Bill, as introduced into the House of Commons on 12th March, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (pages Act, subject to certain amendments made during the passage of the Bill through Parliament. The principal amendments are indicated below.

The exclusion from liability proposed in respect of men who had served in the Armed Forces before 1st January, 1947, is to be extended with certain exceptions to men who will have served in the Armed Forces in 1947 and 1948.

The last paragraph of the article on the Bill mentioned the amendment, tabled by the Government, proposing a reduction in the period of whole-time service. This amendment was duly carried, and, accordingly, the period of such service is limited under the Act to 12 months, instead of 18 months as originally proposed. The period of part-time service is correspondingly increased from 5½ to 6 years. The period for which conditionally registered conscientious objectors will be required to undertake civilian work specified by the Tribunal is also reduced to 12 months plus 60 days.

The Act contains new provisions which prohibit as from 1st January, 1949, the dismissal of employees by reason of their liability for whole-time military service. Until that date, the present provisions in the matter in the National Service Acts remain operative. As regards men whose employment is terminated because of liability for part-time service, the maximum amount of compensation which may be claimed from a former employer is increased to the equivalent of remuneration for five weeks instead of one month, as originally proposed.

As regards the duration of the National Service Acts, the new Act provides that no person who attains the age of 18 years on or after the first day of January, 1954, shall be liable to be called up (unless a later day is substituted by Order in Council), and the Acts are, accordingly, to continue in operation only with respect to persons who have attained that age, or who have been called up, before that date.

The bulk of the provisions of the Act will not come into force until 1st January, 1949. Certain sections of the Act, however, came into force as soon as it was passed. These include provisions modifying the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, with regard to the persons to whom the Act applies and the time of making application for reinstatement and of notification of availability for employment, in respect of men released or disof availability for employment, in respect of their released of unser-charged from the Forces on or after 18th July, 1947, who were called up on or after 1st January, 1947. They also include the section which empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service to make Regulations for early registration and calling up; these Regulations have already been made and they will cominto force on 1st October, 1947 (see article below).

REGULATIONS RELATING TO EARLY REGISTRATION AND CALLING UP.

The National Service (Early Registration and Calling Up) Regulations, 1947†, were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 28th July under the National Service Act, 1947.

At present the minimum age for registration in the military service register under the National Service Acts is 17 years and 8 months and the minimum age for calling up for service in the Armed Forces is 18 years. Under the new Regulations a person may in future, at his own request and for sufficient cause, be registered at any time after he has attained the age of 17 years and 2 months and be called up for service in the Armed Forces at any time after he has attained the age of 17 years and 6 months. The Regulations, which

prescribe the form to be used and the particulars to be furnished by persons applying for early registration and call up, will come into operation on 1st October, 1947.

FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 6th September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October, 1929, and 31st December, 1929, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt

from the operation of the Acts.

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

The men who register will be given leaflets about employment in

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

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

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

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY, 1945, AND JULY, 1947.

Each month the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland issue Returns showing the progress of the housing programme in England and Wales and in Scotland, respectively. These Returns give detailed information as to the numbers of houses of various types completed, under construction, etc., together with other particulars relating to the housing programme. They also include estimates of the numbers of persong gramme. employed in housing and in other building and civil engineering

work.

The Housing Return for England and Wales for 31st July, 1947 (which gives employment figures for Scotland as well as for England and Wales), shows that the estimated total number of male operatives, aged 16 and over, in building and civil engineering in Great Britain had risen from 535,000 at 31st July, 1945, to 985,000 at the end of July, 1947*; for housing alone the corresponding figures were 343,900 and 550,300 respectively. All of these figures exclude German prisoners of war engaged on the preparation of housing sites; these numbered 6,766 at 31st July, 1945, and 13,007 at 31st July, 1947.

The Table below shows a detailed analysis of the total numbers employed at 31st July, 1945, and at the end of July, 1947, together with corresponding figures for the end of June, 1947.

Estimated Numbers of Male Operatives, aged 16 and over, employed in Building and Civil Engineering in Great Britain.

	and the second second second	the state of the s	
CHARLES OF THE REST OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	31st July, 1945.	End of June, 1947.†	End of July, 1947.†
Housing: War Damage Repairs to Houses Erection of Temporary Houses Construction of Permanent Houses and Preparation of Housing Sites (exclusive	204,000 14,500	106,000 12,300	100,000 11,100
of German Prisoners of War) Repair and Maintenance to Houses Conversions and Adaptations§	17,400 70,000 38,000	245,100‡ 142,700§ 50,600§	245,900‡ 142,700§ 50,600§
Total, Housing	343,900	556,700	550,300
Other Building and Civil Engineering: War Damage Repairs Construction and Repair of Factories,	16,000	26,500	26,500
Public Utilities, Commercial, Agri- cultural and other Premises	175,100	394,800	408,200
Total, Other Building, etc	191,100	421,300	434,700
Grand Total	535,000	978,000	985,000

Although the total number of male operatives employed on housing work increased by more than half between July, 1945, and July, 1947, the proportion which this total represents of

all workers in the building and civil engineering industries declined an workers in the building and civil engineering industries declined from over 64 per cent, to nearly 56 per cent, during the same period. As might be expected, there were significant changes within the housing category: at 31st July, 1945, over 59 per cent. of the total for housing were employed on war damage repairs to houses, compared with about 18 per cent, at the end of July, 1947. On the other hand, while only about 9 per cent, were employed on the provision of temporary and permanent houses at the earlier date pearly 47 per cent, were so employed in July. at the earlier date, nearly 47 per cent, were so employed in July, 1947. The figures for July, 1947, may, however, be incomplete, and the percentages based on them may, consequently, be subject

August, 1947.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENCE REGULATION RELATING TO CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, ETC.

An Order in Council* was made by His Majesty on 25th July, amending Regulation 56AB of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, under which builders and civil engineering contractors are red to be registered.

This Order cancels the provisions in Defence Regulation 56AB which require a registered building or civil engineering contracting undertaking to observe terms and conditions of employment which are neither more nor less favourable than those laid down in the industrial agreements or by arbitration, and the conditions as to hours of employment laid down in directions issued by the Minister of Works. Similarly, the power to revoke or suspend a certificate for breach of these conditions has been cancelled.

It is still necessary, however, for a person who wishes to set up in business as a building or civil engineering contractor to be registered with the Ministry of Works and to make periodical returns of labour or other such information as may be called for. The Minister retains his power to refuse or revoke a certificate of registration in the case of a person who has been convicted of an offence under the Licensing Regulation.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS FOR 1935-1944.

A volume entitled "Agricultural Statistics, 1939-1944, United Kingdom, Part 1"† has recently been compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the corresponding Departments for Scotland and Northern Ireland, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The volume contains detailed statistics in respect of (i) acreage and livestock; (ii) production of crops; (iii) agricultural holdings; (iv) agricultural workers; and (v) agricultural machinery. In most cases separate figures are given for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, with totals for Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

and the United Kingdom.

The section on agricultural workers consists of a Table analysing the numbers of workers employed on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent (½ acre in Northern Ireland) in June of each of the years 1935 to 1944. For England and Wales and for Scotland the figures exclude the occupier, his wife and domestic servants, and children still at school; for Northern Ireland the figures exclude the occupier and children still at school (those for 1935 also exclude other members of the family aged over 18)

The following Table shows, for the years 1935 to 1944, the total numbers of males and females so employed in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland, with grand totals for the United Kingdom :-

Year	Great	Britain.	Northe	United Kingdom.		
(June).	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1935	684,362	102,304	38,869	5,906	831,441	
1936	656,885	94,305	69,426	30,221	850,837	
1937	643,628	98,784	66,220	29,859	838,491	
1938	610,248	87,215	62,400	26,034	785,897	
1939	618,026	93,236	64,043	28,221	803,526	
1940	602,216	109,855	66,914	27,394	806,379	
1941	618,687	140,549	65,606	24,841	849,683	
1942	626,776	196,864	65,558	26.106	915,304	
1943	620,526	222,586	70,019	42,337	955,468	
1944	646,933	216,025	69,628	42,665	975,251	

In a foreword to the statistical Tables given in the volume, it is pointed out that the expansion of the arable area during the war called for a larger labour force, and that the number of agricultural workers in June increased each year between 1939 and 1944. Over the whole period, the increase amounted to 172,000 (21 per cent.). Because of the needs of the Services, the numbers of regular male workers fell during the five years by 20,000 (3 per cent.) and the increased labour force consisted largely of women, with some increase in casual male workers and the addition of prisoner-of-war labour. The number of female workers rose over the period by 137,000 (well over 100 per cent.), many of

whom were provided by the Women's Land Army, while the casual male labour force increased by 29,000.

The number of workers employed in 1944 is analysed in the

Table below.

gard the triple of	Regular V	Workers.	Casual V	All Classes.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales Scotland Northern Ireland	446,705 75,327 49,623	69,369 25,755 30,104	87,601 12,027 20,005	63,735 9,305 12,561	740,544 122,414 112,293
United Kingdom	571,655	125,228	119,633	85,601	975,251

Of the total of 571,655 regular male workers employed in the United Kingdom in June, 1944, 453,046 were aged 21 years and over and 118,609 were under 21 years. The total for male casual workers (viz., 119,633) included 102,102 aged 21 and over and 17,531 under 21.

NEUROSIS AMONG FACTORY WORKERS.

STUDY BY INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

A Report entitled "The Incidence of Neurosis among Factory Workers" has recently been prepared by the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Report states that the survey covered in all over 3,000 adult workers in 13 light or medium presidents.

The Report states that the survey covered in all over 3,000 adult workers in 13 light or medium engineering factories employing a total of over 30,000 workers. Most of the factories concerned were situated in the Birmingham area, but one factory in Lancashire and three in London were also included. As regards the period covered, the enquiry was concerned with health and circumstances during a series of six-monthly periods between September, 1942, and December, 1944, so that the data collected provide information about the health of workers in the engineering trade under stabilised war-time conditions.

The Report states that of the sample of workers studied to

rering trade under stabilised war-time conditions.

The Report states that of the sample of workers studied 10 per cent. (9·1 per cent. of the men and 13·0 per cent. of the women) had suffered from definite and disabling neurotic illness, and a further 20 per cent. (19·2 per cent. of the men and 23·0 per cent. of the women) from minor forms of neurosis, during the course of six months. Neurotic illness caused between a quarter and a third of all absence from work due to illness. Neurosis was responsible for the loss of 1·09 per cent. of the men's possible working days and of 2·40 per cent. of the women's—a loss equivalent to an annual absence of three working days by every man studied and of six days by every woman. In the factories covered by the enquiry neurosis was found to be as frequent among workers on the more skilled as among those on the less skilled jobs, and as frequent among workers usually receiving the highest

workers on the more skilled as among those on the less skilled jobs, and as frequent among workers usually receiving the highest range of earnings as among those usually earning less.

A large part of the Report is occupied with the results of an investigation of the workers' susceptibility to neurotic illness.

The constitutional factors taken into account for this purpose The constitutional factors taken into account for this purpose were past health record, age, physique, personality, employment record and intelligence level. It was considered, however, that from the standpoint of preventive medicine the environmental causes of illness were more important, because more remediable, than constitutional factors. Some of the conclusions of the investigators as regards the effect of environment upon the investigators of neurosis are indicated below. incidence of neurosis are indicated below

It was found that workers who during the war changed their It was found that workers who during the war changed their residence or their work, often under compulsion, had no more illness than others, and that the type of house and district in which the individual lived did not bear a significant relation to the amount of illness he suffered. Workers who had considerable domestic responsibilities, without excessive hours of duty at the factory or elsewhere (under 75 hours a week), experienced less than the average amount of neurosis, and the same was true of those with a wide range of human contacts and of those with a lost their them. wide range of human contacts and of those with a job that they

The report says that a decrease in social contacts was the circumstance most commonly associated with neurosis. Among persons whose leisure was usually spent alone, or only with their immediate family, the incidence of neurosis was higher than the average, and, to a lesser degree, the same was found to be the case with those with diminished recreation and leisure interests. Neurosis was with diminished recreation and leisure interests. Neurosis was more frequent among groups whose domestic circumstances could be regarded as unsatisfactory, for example, women widowed or separated, and married women with partial home duties (i.e., with either housework or the care of children, but not both). On the other hand, the married women with full home duties (both housework and the care of children) had experienced better health than the other married women and as good health as the single women, though they had been more frequently absent from work. The Report draws the conclusion that war-time factory

^{* 10} and 11 Geo. 6. Ch. 31. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post

[†] S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1612. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post

These estimates have been compiled by the Ministry of Works; they are comparable with the statistics of insured persons shown on page 266 of this

not comparable with the statistics GAZETTE.

† Provisional figures.

‡ These figures may be incomplete and therefore subject to adjustment. Moreover they do not include building and civil engineering workers directly employed by Local Authorities; the numbers of such workers in England and Wales were 18,120 and 18,832 in June and July, respectively.

§ These estimates relate to menengaged on work on existing premises resulting in additional accommodation but not necessarily in the provision of new family

^{*} S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1551. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

[†] H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

^{*} The total of "All Classes" in England and Wales includes 47,861 member of the Women's Land Army and 25,273 prisoners-of-war returned separately The returns of Scotland and Northern Ireland did not separate these categories † Industrial Health Research Board Report No. 90. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free).

hours are unsuitable for married women with full home duties, but that, with shortened hours, such women may be efficient and

thealthy factory workers.

There were also some indications, says the Report, that fatigue and inadequate diet may contribute to the development of neurosis. The nature of the worker's job was found to be relevant to the incidence of the disorder. Thus the incidence of neurosis was above the average among those who disliked their jobs or found them boring, and also in association with certain types of job, mainly those which would tend to produce a trying monoton and those involving very light or sedentary work. Neurosi was also more frequent than usual among workers on jobs assessed as requiring constant attention, particularly when little scope was offered for initiative or technical responsibility, and among those whose job programme involved little variety. It was, however, no more frequent among those engaged on machine work or on repetition work than among the others. The Report points out that, while tasks in engineering factories have been sufficiently mechanised to eliminate undue physical effort, less attention has been paid to making them satisfying and manageable in other respects. It may be less important to make jobs "fool-proof" than to design them so that they will not be disliked or found boring, or demand long periods of close attention to unvarying detail

The investigators found that many other aspects of the working environment may affect the development of neurosis; thus, poor lighting, which tends to make the task a strain and its environ-

ment gloomy, was associated with an increase of neurotic illness.

The Report, in summarising the conclusions of the enquiry. suggests that measures tantamount to good welfare and social work, both within and outside the factory, would be beneficial in alleviating and preventing neurosis, together with more extensive facilities for the medical treatment of neurotic illness than were available during the war.

FACTORIES ACT.

FEES OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Fees of Examining Surgeons Order, 1947,* was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 1st August under the Factories Act. 1937.

This Order determines the scales of fees payable by the occupier of a factory to Examining Surgeons for various services under the Factories Act. The fees are those payable in respect of (1) examinations of young persons as to their fitness for employment, and (2) tions of young persons as to their fitness for employment, and (2) periodical medical examinations of workers engaged in various processes involving special risks to health; the fee is increased when the factory is more than two miles from the Surgeon's "central point." The rates of fees mentioned in the Order are those payable in the absence of any agreement between the occupier and the Examining Surgeon to the effect that different rates should be paid. The new Order, which comes into force on 1st October, 1947, provides for higher rates of fees than those laid down in the Fees for Examining Surgeons Order, 1938, and the earlier Order is accordingly revoked. earlier Order is accordingly revoked.

JOINT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES IN DENMARK.

By an agreement concluded between the Danish Employers' Association and the Danish Trade Union Federation, provision has been made for the establishment, at the desire of either the employer or the majority of the workers, of Joint Production Committees (Samarbejdsutvalg) in undertakings in industry or handicrafts where at least 25 workers over 18 years of age are regularly employed, i.e., where at least 58,000 man-hours of work are performed in a year, or 29,000 man-hours in a half-year. In smaller undertakings, such committees may also be set up by mutual agreement between the management and the workers. The application of the agreement in the case of the building and contracting industry is to be the subject of negotiations between the organisations of employers and workers concerned.

The committees are to consist of members elected in equal numbers, varying according to the size of the undertaking, from

The committees are to consist of members elected in equal numbers, varying according to the size of the undertaking, from the management side and the workers' side of the undertaking. Technical and commercial personnel who do not belong to any workers' organisation are included on the management side. Representatives of the two sides on the Committee are to be elected for a period of one or two years. In the case of undertakings in which shop stewards have been appointed in accordance with established arrangements, the shop stewards are to be exofficio members of the workers' side of the committees, subject to special provisions regulating cases in which the number of shop to special provisions regulating cases in which the number of shop stewards exceeds the permitted number of workers' representatives on the committees. In undertakings where shop stewards do not exist, the workers' representatives are to be elected from among those workers of recognised competence who have worked in the undertaking for at least one-and-a-half years within the

last two years.

The Joint Production Committees are to serve as agencies for co-operation, the giving of advice and the supply of information, and they are specifically charged with responsibility for proposing and considering technical and other measures that would promote the achievement of the maximum working efficiency and productivity of the undertaking, with a view to the reduction of

* S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1672. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post

production costs and the selling prices of the commodities produced. They are also to encourage the development of the best possible system of vocational training within the undertaking, to work towards the improvement of working conditions from the point of view of the health, safety and welfare of the workers, and to consider in good time ways and means of effecting, with the minimum of hardship for the workers concerned, changes within the undertaking that are necessitated by measures of retrenchment or reorganisation.

Express provision is made, however, that the committees shall

have no competence to deal with questions normally regulated by collective agreement or by negotiations between the employers

Ordinary meetings of the Production Committees are to be held at least once a quarter, and at each of these meetings the employer is required to furnish information concerning the economic position of the undertaking and its position within the relevant branch of economic activity, as well as information concerning matters of importance affecting production and marketing conditions generally. Extraordinary meetings are to be convened at the request of either the employers' or the workers'

For the purpose of assisting and guiding the Joint Production Committees in their work, the central organisations of employers and workers are to set up a co-ordinating committee (Samarbejdsnævn), which will also function as an organ for interpreting

ashevil, which will also include as an organ for interpreting the agreement and dealing with breaches of its terms.

The agreement, which is similar in nature to earlier agreements concluded in Norway in December, 1945, and in Sweden in August, 1946, is to come into operation on 1st September, 1947, instead of on 1st July, 1947, the date originally prescribed in the agree-

ACT TO ESTABLISH INDUSTRY COUNCILS IN NORWAY.

By an Act dated 6th June, 1947, provision has been made in Norway for the establishment by Royal Order of Industry Councils (Bransjeråd) in the several branches of economic activity, for the purpose of promoting co-operation within the industries and trades concerned and between them and the State organs

of economic policy.

The members of the Councils are to be appointed by the Head of the State for periods and in numbers to be specified by him; and they are to consist of representatives of the State and of th employers and workers in the branch of economic activity concerned. the appointments in the latter case being made preferably on the basis of nominations by the employers and workers. Represen-

basis of nominations by the employers and workers. Representatives of the raw material interests may also be appointed.

Each Industry Council is to act as an advisory organ for the competent administrative department and is to submit reports on matters referred to it by that authority. The Councils are specifically required to consider and to report on matters affecting (i) the utilisation of the results of scientific research in co-operation with the Norwegian Technical and Scientific Research Council and other multiple or private research organizations: (ii) the disand other public or private research organisations; (ii) the dis-tribution of the work-load as between the various undertakings, in the interests of the highest possible utilisation of productive capacity, as determined in the light of production and marketing capacity, as determined in the light of production and marketing conditions at home and abroad; (iii) the establishment, extension, reorganisation or the closure of undertakings; (iv) the study of the technical and economic functioning of the industry, with a view to promoting its development, and the consideration of problems affecting the supply of raw materials; and (v) the technical and organisational rationalisation of the industry and other matters and organisational rationalisation of the industry and other matters of importance for increasing productive and economic efficiency. The Councils may not, however, act as organs for the regulation of prices or wages, nor may they concern themselves with matters affecting tariffs. In cases where special matters are to be investigated, the Councils may, in conjunction with the competent administrative department, appoint expert committees comprising persons who are not Council members.

prising persons who are not Council memoers.

The Councils are empowered by the Act to inspect industrial undertakings, premises, stocks and other movable property, and to call for any information required in the performance of their duties. Such information may not be wilfully withheld; but information concerning secret appliances or processes need be supplied only to persons specially authorised by the Government to ask for it. Information of a confidential nature may not be revealed or in any way utilised for the purposes of the business activity of

hose to whom it is confided.

By a Resolution of the Head of the State (who may issue more detailed provisions concerning the organisation and activities of the Industry Councils), the Act was brought into operation on

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN CANADA.

A review of the changes occurring during 1946 in the distribution of man-power in Canada was published in the May, 1947, issue of *The Labour Gazette*, the journal of the Canadian Department of Labour. The review is based largely upon the results of the quarterly Labour Force Surveys carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Studies of man-power distribution in Canada during the war-years and during 1945, previously published by the Department of Labour, were summarised in the issues of this GAZETTE for March and August, 1946 (pages 73 and 219, respectively).

The figures in the Table below have been extracted from the latest review and show the estimated distribution of civilian manpower in Canada at 17th November, 1945, and 23rd February, 1st June, 31st August and 9th November, 1946. The figures relate to male and female persons 14 years of age and over, exclusive of those in the Armed Forces and in institutions.

August, 1947.

4002 TOTAL 3012 19	(Thousands)							
Population Class.	17th	23rd	1st	31st	9th			
	Nov.,	Feb.,	June,	Aug.,	Nov.,			
	1945.	1946.	1946.	1946.	1946.			
Employed: In Agriculture— Operators Paid Workers Unpaid Workers	611	659	696	706	656			
	116	116	157	188	125			
	329	308	421	423	290			
Total, Agricultural	1,056	1,083	1,274	1,317	1,071			
Not in Agriculture— Paid Workers— Private Employment	2,496	2,430	2,578	2,657	2,750			
	344	341	369	384	403			
	129	130	145	150	162			
	289	290	297	307	305			
	50	38	39	45	42			
Total, Non-Agricultural	3,308	3,229	3,428	3,543	3,662			
Total Employed Unemployed	4,364	4,312	4,702	4,860	4,733			
	167	213	126	117	115			
Total in Labour Force Not in Labour Force	4,531	4,525	4,828	4,977	4,848			
	3,799	4,013	3,890	3,815	4,018			
Total Civilian Non-Institutional Man-Power	8,330	8,538	8,718	8,792	8,866			

The review indicates that there was an increase of over half-amillion in the total civilian man-power of Canada during 1946. Of this increase, it is estimated that about 125,000 was contributed by the natural growth of the population and that the remainder resulted from demobilisation. By the end of 1945 the total strength of the Armed Forces of the Dominion had fallen to 366,000, and almost all of these were discharged during 1946. Most of the demobilised men entered the labour market directly, while some set themselves up in business or enrolled in vocational or other training courses. Of a total of 766,000 Servicemen discharged set themselves up in business or enrolled in vocational or other training courses. Of a total of 766,000 Servicemen discharged during 1945 and 1946, only 54,000 were registered at the end of the period with the National Employment Service as unplaced applicants for employment. It is pointed out, however, that the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen was not complete, as many thousands had "stop-gap" employment only, and as jobs would have to be found for about 73,000 persons who were in training courses.

The total labour force (i.e., the number of persons actually in the labour market, either working or seeking employment) grew from about 4,500,000 at the beginning of 1946 to 4,800,000 in November, the corresponding figure for 1939 being 3,800,000 only. There was a seasonal increase in agricultural employment during the summer of 1946, when, for the first season since the outbreak of war, enough workers were available for harvesting. The number in regular farm employment rose through the year by about

in regular farm employment rose through the year by about 20,000; but, as it is estimated that 200,000 male workers left agriculture during the war, the pre-war level of employment was not attained. It is stated that 52 per cent. of the agricultural labour force worked 55 hours or more each week, compared with 12 per cent. only of those in non-agricultural employment.

The number of persons engaged in non-agricultural activities rose by about 400,000 during 1946. There was a considerable

account engaged in such activities.

As a result of the reconversion of industrial capacity to peacetime needs, there had been a drastic fall in employment in certain manufacturing industries in the autumn of 1945, but the downward tendency was reversed during 1946. Industrial unrest interrupted reconversion and expansion in the summer of 1946; but by the reconversion and expansion in the summer of 1946; but by the end of the year the level of employment in almost every manufacturing industry was above that of the previous year. The total number employed in all manufactures rose from 981,500 at the end of 1945 to 1,039,400 at the end of 1946, by which time labour shortages were becoming urgent in highly-industrialised areas. The proportion of women engaged in manufacturing industries, which had reached 28·2 per cent. in October, 1944, fell to 23·1 per cent. by the end of 1946. The total number of women working in manufacturing industries was however considerably greater than in manufacturing industries was, however, considerably greater than in the pre-war period.

No great expansion occurred in the coal and other mining

No great expansion occurred in the coal and other mining industries during 1946, and the shortage of skilled miners persisted throughout the year and hindered the employment of unskilled workers. In building and construction, activity was hampered by shortages of materials and of skilled men, but employment was nevertheless 35,000 above the figure of the previous year. There were marked increases in the numbers employed in transport, wholesale and retail distribution, and tourist and other services. Unemployment remained at a comparatively low level during 1946. The highest figure was recorded on 23rd February, when the unemployed numbered 213,000 or nearly 5 per cent. of the total civilian labour force, compared with about 3½ per cent. three months earlier. This increase in unemployment was largely a temporary result of demobilisation. After the first quarter of 1946, the level of unemployment dropped rapidly and on 9th November the unemployed numbered 115,000 only, or approximately 2½ per cent. of the civilian labour force. At the end of 1946, the number of

persons who had been unemployed for more than three months represented less than 1 per cent. of the total civilian labour force.

The number of civilians not in the labour force rose from about 3,800,000 in November, 1945, to over 4,000,000 in November, 1946. Most of the increase in this class, which included women keeping house, young persons attending school, persons permanently would be a work on account of are or other research. unable to work on account of age or other reasons, the superannuated, and persons voluntarily idle, was due to the withdrawal of women from the labour force on the return of their husbands from the Services or on marriage.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS IN AUSTRALIA

A survey covering the first year of operation of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act, 1944, which came into force in Australia on 1st July, 1945, has been issued by the Commonwealth Statistician. The survey contains information compiled from data made available by the Department of Social Services.

The Act, a summary of the provisions of which was published in

The Act, a summary of the provisions of which was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1944 (page 124), has established a non-contributory scheme throughout the Commonwealth of Australia for the payment of unemployment and sickness benefits, subject to certain conditions and the application of a means test. It provides, in addition, for a third class of benefit, designated "special benefit," to afford a measure of assistance to those persons who, on account of some special circumstance, cannot comply with the statutory requirements, relating to unemployment or with the statutory requirements relating to unemployment or sickness benefit, and who are prevented from earning a livelihood and are in need. The weekly rates of benefit payable are uniform for each class of benefit and range from 15s. for an unmarried person under 18 years of age, without dependants, to 50s. for a married person with a dependent spouse and one or more dependent children. These rates are, however, subject to reduction where

he recipient has an income exceeding a specified amount.

The Table below shows the numbers of claims for unemployment, sickness and special benefit admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1946, together with the numbers of benefit grants discontinued during the year, and the number of grants in force at the end of the year.

Year ended 30th June, 1946.	Unemploy- ment Benefit.	Sickness Benefit.	Special Benefit.	All Benefits.
Claims for benefit admitted during year : Males Females	63,622 12,212	31,974 6,471	125 157	95,721 18,840
Total	75,834	38,445	282	114,561
Benefit grants discontinued during year :* Males Females	55,171 11,774	25,847 5,094	105 47	81,123 16,915
Total	66,945	30,941	152	98,038
Benefit grants in force at end of year:* Males Females	8,451 438	6,127 1,377	20 110	14,598 1,925
Total	8,889	7,504	130	16,523

Of the 75,834 claims for unemployment benefit admitted during the year, 48,832, or 64 per cent., were due to power restrictions imposed on industry, mainly in New South Wales and South Australia during December, 1945, and the earlier part of January, 1946; the periods of unemployment in these cases were comparatively short. Nearly one-half of all the admitted claims were in respect of persons engaged in the founding, engineering, shipbuilding and other metal working industries and in the manufacture of textiles

The total amount expended on unemployment benefit during the year ended 30th June, 1946, was £525,070, or an average of £6.9 for each person admitted to this class of benefit. The average duration of the unemployment benefit grants that were discontinued before the end of the year was three weeks. It should, however, be noted that claimants to benefit have normally to serve a waiting period of six days, during which no benefit is payable. Over 97 per cent. of the persons whose unemployment benefit was terminated during the year had secured or resumed employment. Included in this category were persons failing to report, who were assumed in most cases to have secured employment without notifying the competent authorities. The number of persons (exclusive of dependants) in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of June, 1946, represented 38 per 10,000 of all wage and salary earners in employment in Australia, the proportions for males and females being 51 and 6 per 10,000, respectively.

The total amount of sickness benefit paid during the year under review was £525,869, an average of £13-7 for each beneficiary, and the average duration of the sickness benefit grants terminating during the year was 6½ weeks. The total amount of special benefit paid during the same period was £4,273, an average of £15-2 for each recipient.

* It is stated in the survey that, while the returns of claims admitted during the year were practically complete, some notices of discontinuance of benefit failed to arrive in time for inclusion in the statistics. In consequence, the numbers of benefit grants discontinued during the year, as given in the Table, are somewhat understated and those of benefit grants in force at the end of the year are correspondingly overstated.

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.

The United States	30 000	2 15 - 10	(Tho	usands)		Contraction of
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service) Men	14,656 5,094	14,881 6,768	14,481 5,788	14,445 5,755	14,420 5,750	14,412 5,745
Total	19,750	21,649	20,269	20,200	20,170	20,157
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured persons	-	40	300	105	145	155
registered as un- employed	1,270	103	398	560	310	260*
industry	13,643 4,837	14,786 6,720	13,896 5,675	13,915 5,620	14,050 5,665	14,069 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:—

			(Thousands)								
040	Mid-	Mid-	End,	March,	May,	June,					
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1947.	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

5. CIVIL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE.

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

		(Thousands)								
-1	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.				
Men Women	80	112 15	85 4	87	87	88				
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.

	162.8 (9)	(Thousands)								
- 1 . I	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.				
Men	13,083 4,837	10,021 6,268	12,450 5,593	12,498 5,545	12,702 5,596	12,754 5,606				
Total: Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Other Work*	1,270 16,650	3,830 12,459	459 17,584	440 17,603		502				
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:-

TO THE WAR THAT SEE T	(Thousands)								
to make sky to	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) 2,836	(b) 2,857	2,844			
Other Manufactures§	2,969	1,566	2,519	(a) 2,570 (b) 2,670	400	2,696			
Total, Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,033	(a) 5,066 (b) 5,506	(b) 5,548	5,540			
Export:— Metals and Chemicals‡ Other Manufactures§	450 540	200 210	936 530	949 519	957 532	975 539			
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) 6,974	(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 quipment and supplies for the Forces (See para. 7 above).
- † Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship-repairing, engineering, reraft, 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:—

	(Thousands)								
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.			
Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil	4,683	5,191	5,555	5,583	5,612	5,608			
Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	1,310 2,887 2,225	722 1,958 1,598	1,260 2,304 1,966	1,210 2,297 1,979	1,290 2,318 2,041	1,300 2,325 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 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		-	

12. SUMMARY.

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

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			(Inousan	(ds)	
	Mid. 1939.	Mid- 1945.	March, 1947.	May, 1947.	June, 1947.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	1,270 4,555 990	3,830 2,580 410	440 5,066 1,468	5,548 1,489	5,540 1,514
Total, Manuf. Industries Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	6,815 4,683 1,310 2,887 2,225	6,820 5,191 722 1,958 1,598	6,974 5,583 1,210 2,297 1,979	7,037 5,612 1,290 2,318 2,041	7,054 5,608 1,300 2,325 2,073
Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S., Police Armed Forces and Aux. Services	17,920 80 480	16,289 127 5,090	18,043 91 1,401	18,298 90 1,327	18,360 91 1,291
Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured persons registered as Unemployed.	18,480 — 1,270	21,506 40 103	19,535 105 560	19,715 145 310	19,742, 155 260
Total Working Population*	19,750	21,649	20,200	20,170	20,157

The Table below shows the changes in main categories-

increases (+) or decrease	s (—).	(Tho	usands)	and the party of	
	Mid-1939	Mid-1945	Changes		
A TOTAL STATE OF CHARLES	Mid-1945.	Number.	Per cent. of mid-1945.	during June, 1947.	
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	+ 2,560 - 1,975 - 580	- 3,390 + 2,520 + 1,104	- 89 + 98 + 269	— 8 + 25	
Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	+ 5 + 508 - 588 - 929 - 627	+ 234 + 417 + 578 + 367 + 475	+ 3 + 8 + 80 + 19 + 30	+ 17 - 4 + 10 + 7 + 32	
Total in Industry	- 1,631 + 47 + 4,610	+ 2,071 - 36 - 3,799	+ 13 - 28 - 75	+ 62 + 1 - 36	
Total of above	+ 3,026 + 40	- 1,764 + 115	- 8 + 288	+ 27 + 10	
Unemployed Total Working Population*	- 1,167 + 1,899	+ 157 - 1,492	+ 152 - 7	- 50 - 13	

* Excluding indoor private domestic service. † Mid-1945 to March, 1947, in the case of equipment and supplies for the

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 parttime 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 classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly

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) takings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1946, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain-industries and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), National and Local Government service, railways, shipping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

	A STATE OF THE STA			(2	nousunus)					227 (1801)			
Industry.	М	ales (14 a	nd under	65).	Fe	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.	
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):— Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron Steel Melting, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, etc Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering: General Engineering Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	15·5 156·4 51·2 22·7 29·1 22·4 297·3 637·4 105·9 51·1 47·1 841·5	15·0 147·0 63·0 9·7 25·9 19·2 279·8 777·9 106·1 70·1 35·7 989·8	16·1 152·9 62·1 10·3 26·4 20·9 288·7 709·9 99·9 67·1 49·0 925·9	16-5 161-2 74-1 12-0 27-5 22-1 313-4 773-8 105-7 63-0 57-2 999-7	0·0 3·6 4·7 2·4 2·6 4·4 17·7 67·3 28·0 1·1 1·9 98·3	0·9 27·8 21·0 2·7 8·8 10·7 71·9 361·9 69·7 10·4 6·2 448·2	0·5 18.0 17·7 1·8 6·8 8·8 53·6 192·5 53·2 4·9 7·5 258·1	0.5 14.9 15.7 1.9 6.2 7.9 47.1 181.4 51.0 3.7 7.6 243.7	15-5 160-0 55-9 25-1 31-7 26-8 315-0 704-7 133-9 52-2 49-0 939-8	15-9 174-8 84-0 12-4 34-7 29-9 351-7 1,139-8 175-8 80-5 41-9 1,438-0	16-6 170-9 79-8 12-1 33-2 29-7 342-3 902-4 153-1 72-0 56-5 1,184-0	17-0 176-1 89-8 13-9 33-7 30-0 360-5 955-7 66-7 64-8 1,243-4	
Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	428·1 10·7 51·6 490·4 141·8	597·2 10·9 41·1 649·2 230·4	443·1 15·2 51·5 509·8 217·6	465·2 19·5 55·9 540·6 209·1	45.2 1.9 1.4 48.5 2.9	279·0 3·5 5·7 288·2 21·9	109·3 3·7 3·3 116·3 11·5	93·4 4·2 2·9 100·5 7·5	473·3 12·6 53·0 538·9 144·7	876·2 14·4 46·8 937·4 252·3	552·4 18·9 54·8 626·1 229·1	558·6 23·7 58·8 641.1 216·6	

^{*} Estimate for 30th June.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued. (Thousands)

andone the second	M	ales (14 ar	d under	65).	Fen	nales (14 ar	nd under 6	0).	apatal.	Tot	al.	
Industry.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	June, 1947.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	June, 1947.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	June, 1947.
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	84·9 38·9	39·4 32·0 112·2	53·0 45·5 117·4	63.5 47.5 138.8	9·8 2·8 79·5	12·9 5·5 167·7	12·0 5·4 126·8	12·3 5·6 132·2	94·7 41·7 195·9	52·3 37·5 279·9	65·0 50·9 244·2	75·8 53·1 271·0
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc	34·0 20·8	38·1 7·3	36·1 13·6	40·3 17·0	14·3 17·9	38·7 6·9	27·0 10·8	25·7 12·9	48·3 38·7	76·8 14·2	63·1 24·4	66.0
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. Bolts, Nuts, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	21.9 16.8 17.4 21.2	20·6 16·1 9·2 15·7	24·2 16·1 15·4 21·7	27·8 17·4 18·6 25·2	11·6 13·0 11·1 1·4	16·6 18·8 8·8 4·2	18·1 14·8 11·5 3·8	18·7 14·9 12·5 3·9	33·5 29·8 28·5 22·6	37·2 34·9 18·0 19·9	42·3 30·9 26·9 25·5	46·5 32·3 31·1 29·1
Other Metal Industries	185·2 557·5	170·0 460·6	177·2 520·2	202·6 598·7	101·1 262·5	145·6 425·7	124·5 354·7	126·5 365·2	286·3 820·0	315·6 886·3 12·7	301·7 874·9	329·1 963·9 14·3
Chemicals	88.6 29.2 20.4 60.0 210.5	91.6 78.3 14.2 44.1 240.4	108·6 23·2 18·3 51·5 214·5	121·2 22·2 20·7 54·9 233·0	36·2 7·9 6·5 23·2 73·9	65·9 90·4 9·2 31·7 197·7	63·5 20·4 9·1 27·9 121·3	61·8 18·5 8·8 28·7 118·1	124·8 37·1 26·9 83·2 284·4	157·5 168·7 23·4 75·8 438·1	172·1 43·6 27·4 79·4 335·8	183·0 40·7 29·5 83·6 351·1
Total, Group I Industries	2,539-0	2,850-2	2,676-7	2,894.5	503.8	1,453.6	915.5	882-1	3,042-8	4,303-8	3,592-2	3,776.6
GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES*):—	6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		200 6	728-0	2.7	0.8	0.0	8.8	761-2	717-6	717-4	736-8
Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Ser-	757·5 203·2 193·0 34·1 141·7	707·8 138·2 129·3 13·1 129·8	708·6 184·4 183·9 20·7 153·0	205·3 208·2 23·2 163·6	3·7 11·6 12·0 3·0 4·9	9·8 28·4 82·0 2·0 13·4	8·8 22·6 51·3 2·6 11·5	21·0 39·8 2·7 10·3	214·8 205·0 37·1 146·6	166·6 211·3 15·1 143·2	207·0 235·2 23·3 164·5	226·3 248·0 25·9 173·9
GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES): Food, Drink and Tobacco:	19-6	18:7	24-3	27.2	2.6	6.8	8.0	7.4	22:2	25.5	32.3	34.6
Grain Milling Bread, Biscuits, etc	28·2 103·1 26·4	21·6 69·3 13·4	24·4 81·6 16·5	26·0 92·9 20·3 76·4	3·9 77·6 55·9 62·2	8·7 68·0 23·9 71·9	7·5 63·5 27·4 70·8	7·3 63·5 35·4 73·7	32·1 180·7 82·3 133·5	30·3 137·3 37·3 125·7	31·9 145·1 43·9 138·7	33·3 156·4 55·7 150·1
Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco	71·3 95·0 15·5 339·5	53·8 71·0 14·4 243·5	67·9 81·9 14·8 287·1	88·1 15·2 318·9	25.9 26.8 252.3	38·1 31·1 241·7	35·4 31·1 235·7	34·2 29·6 243·7	120·9 42·3 591·8	109·1 45·5 485·2	117·3 45·9 522·8	122·3 44·8 562·6
Textile Industries: Cotton Spinning	65·5 53·7 90·3	35·3 27·4 50·1	47·6 31·9 64·8	52·5 36·2 73·9	119·4 101·3 117·3	78·3 71·9 79·7	89·0 74·4 83·8	91·4 77·4 90·5	184·9 155·0 207·6	113·6 99·3 129·8	136·6 106·3 148·6 54·9	143·9 113·6 164·4 61·5
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc	34·6 29·1 12·6 3·7	19·9 12·3 2·2 2·9	25·6 17·3 4·9 3·5	30·5 20·1 7.3 4·0	37·6 97·3 19·4 9·0	26-0 50-4 3-5 6-8	29·3 57·2 7·8 6·4	31·0 61·0 10·1 6·1	72·2 126·4 32·0 12·7	45·9 62·7 5·7 9·7	74·5 12·7 9·9	81·1 17·4 10·1
Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc Lace Other Textiles	- 10·2 6·8 5·1 20·0	3·8 5·1 2·4 16·9	5.0 5.3 2.9 18.2	6·3 6·0 3·6 21·9	15·5 10·2 7·8 41·9	9.7 11.4 4.5 46.5	10·8 10·4 4·4 37·0	12·0 10·5 5.6 37·1	25·7 17·0 12·9 61·9	13·5 16·5 6·9 63·4	15·8 15·7 7·3 55·2	18·3 16·5 9·2 59·0
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc	56·7 388·3	32·0 210·3	38·5 265·5 27·8	43·1 305·4 31.9	22.9 599.6 11.3	20·2 408·9	37.0 19.5 430.0	20·7 453·4 11·7	79·6 987·9 44·8	52·2 619·2 33·2	58·0 695·5=	63·8 758·8 43·6
Leather Goods Total, Leather Clothing Industries:	11·6 45·1	6·2 27·6	7·9 35·7	9.4 41·3 54·9	16·6 27·9	12·2 24·0	13·6 25·4	14·1 25·8	28·2 73·0	13·4 51·6	21·5 61·1 199·4	23.5 67.1 211.6
Tailoring Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dressmaking, etc. Hats and Caps	66.6 10.1 11.4 11.1	37·4 4·2 6·7 3·7	46·4 5·2 8·2 6·0	5·8 9·6 7·4	168·0 83·4 96·1 18·5	134·8 48·3 48·0 9·0	153.0 55.6 62.5 10.4	156·7 59·0 68·4 11·0	234·6 93·5 107·5 29·6	172·2 52·5 54·7 12·7	60·8 70·7 16·4	64·8 78·0 18·4
Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, etc	7.5 78.4 185.1	2·8 51·1 105·9	4·3 59·9 130·0	5·3 67·7 150·7	23·4 56·6 446·0	12·6 44·2 296·9	16·2 48·5 346·2	19·6 52·0 366·7	30·9 135·0 631·1	15·4 95·3 402·8	20·5 108·4 476·2	24·9 119·7 - 517·4
Furniture, etc. Sawmilling Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	111·5 63·0 9·2 17·8 201·5	39·8 56·1 14·0 13·5 123·4	74·7 69·0 11·9 16·5 172·1	90·4 70·5 10.7 18·3 189·9	26·9 3·4 2·4 5·8 38·5	22.6 20.2 13.4 7.7 63.9	24·7 14·1 5·3 7·4 51·5	23·8 10·7 3·7 7·7 45·9	138·4 66·4 11·6 23·6 240·0	62·4 76·3 27·4 21·2 187·3	99·4 83·1 17·2 23·9 223·6	114·2 81·2 14·4 26·0 235·8
Paper, Printing, etc.: Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not paper)	50·7 29·0 5·3 4·9	30·8 14·6 0·5 1·7	40·9 17·0 3·1 2·8	46·2 20·0 3·4 5·3	19·1 53·3 2·5 6·3	17·9 34·9 0·6 3·3	17-6 36-4 1-5 5-0	17.7 39·9 1·7 7·8	69·8 82·3 7·8 11·2	48·7 49·5 1·1 5·0	58·5 53·4 4·6 7·8	63.9 59.9 5.1 13.1
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	198·9 288·8 90·7 30·0	97·0 144·6 29·0 14·7	141·2 205·0 53·2 23·1	165·7 240·6 62·3 26·9	105·4 186·6 - 5·7 37·0	76·4 133·1 5·3 24·3	88·2 148·7 6·2 31·9	99·8 166·9 6·0 35·6	304·3 475·4 96·4 67·0	173·4 277·7 34·3 39·0	229·4 353·7- 59·4- 55·0	265·5 407·5 68·3 62·5
Glass and Glass Bottles: Glass Manufacture Glass Bottles Total, Glass	22·5 15·4 37·9	15·5 12·2 27·7	20·9 15·6 36·5	23·7 17·3 41·0	8·1 2·2 10·3	10·2 7·9 18·1	10·7 6·5 17·2	9·8 4·4 14·2	30·6 17·6 48·2	25·7 20·1 45·8	31·6 22·1 53·7 =	33·5 21·7 55·2
Other Manufacturing Industries: Cement, Whiting, etc. Cast Stone, etc. Rubber	17·1 27·8 41·1	9·5 16·8 34·3	14·1 28·7 43·2	15·6 35·6 52·1	0·7 2·5 29·1	1·5 6·6 28·0	1·3 6·2 27·7	1·2 6·1 28·8	17·8 30·3 70·2	11·0 23·4 62·3	15·4 34·9 70·9	16·8 41·7 80·9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	11.0 6.1 6.9 8.0	4·2 4·3 1·5 2·7	6.6 5.9 3.7 6.4	7·2 7·0 5·4 8·6	2·3 6·2 1·8 10·7	2·1 6.5 0·6 4·4	1.8 8.1 1.2 10.2	1.5 8.9 1.3 13.0	13·3 12·3 8·7 18·7	6·3 10·8 2·1 7·1	8·4 14·0 4·9 16·6	8·7 15·9 6·7 21·6
Other Industries Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries	27·8 145·8	1,017.6	32·1 140·7	39·8 171·3 1,548·3	22·5 75·8	27·5 77·2 1,293·4	35·4 91·9	38.5 99·3	50·3 221·6 3,432·4	45·1 168·1 2,311·0	67·5 232·6 -	78·3 270·6 3,005·8
GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND	111159	1,017-0	1,540. 9		1,0191	1,293.4	1,3047		7,72.7			
SERVICES)† Building and Civil Engineering Construction	1,190-8	607-8	978-4	1,105.0	15.7	24.2	24.9	25.0	1,206.5	632.0	1,003-3	1,130-0
Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restau-	1,309·5 216·5 80·1	604·7 83·9 50·5	785·1 136·1 71·6	892·0 154·8 87·6	850·9 98 6 60·4	909·8 148·0 79·1	899·2 125·6 91·8	912·5 122·6 99·6	2,160·4 315·1 140·5	1,514·5 231·9 129·6	1,684·3. 261·7 163·4	1,804·5 277·4 187·2
rants, etc Laundries and Dry Cleaning	172.7	82·1 26·7	124·9 31·7	144·6 35·6	280·7 149·3	296·6 123 1	319·3 126·2	327·9 127·8	453·4 193·2	378·7 154·8	444·2 157·9	472·5 163·4 12,262·9
GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE	8,654.3	6,460.4	7,428.3	8,217-9	3,676.9	4,475-2	3,992.0	4,045.0	12,331.2	10,935.6	11,420.3	12,202.9

* Excluding agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal), National and Local Government service, railways, shipping, dock and harbour service.
† Excluding professional and personal services,

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th JULY, 1947.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 16th June and 14th July, 1947 were as follows:—

	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
16th June	196,928	5,292	66,320	3,796	272,336
	185,789	4,536	61,899	3,322	255.546

In addition, there were on the registers at 14th July 11,324† uninsured persons, including 1,835 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 14th July are analysed below :-

	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including C	asuals).		
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	loyed for ore than weeks but not more than than 8 weeks.		Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
Men, 18-64 Boys, 14-17 Women, 18-59 Girls, 14-17	35,912 2,423 14,511 1,927	37,671 1,177 12,449 663	105,395 838 32,237 612	178,978 4,438 59,197 3,202	6,811 98 2,702 120	185,789 4,536 61,899 3,322
Total	54,773	51,960	139,082	245,815	9,731	255,546

The total of 255,546 includes 33,582 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 10,864 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 16th June and 14th July, 1947, in each administrative Region, are given in the Table below:—

	as a st		Vholly Unincluding	employed Casuals).	gick		
Region.	200	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
London & South-	16th June 14th July	12,881 12,217	7,264 7,128	11,527 10,543	31,672 29,888	284 482	31,956 30,370
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	_ 664	136	_ 984	1,784	+ 198	— 1,586
Eastern	16th June 14th July	1,843 1,947	1,381 1,319	2,899 2,333	6,123 5,599	80 62	6,203 5,661
102.712	Inc. or Dec.	+ 104	_ 62	_ 566	_ 524	18	_ 542
Southern	16th June 14th July	1,519 1,472	1,331 1,155	2,280 1,906	5,130 4,533	78 115	5,208 4,648
Section 1	Inc. or Dec.	- 47	_ 176	_ 374	_ 597	+ 37	_ 560
South- Western	16th June 14th July	2,284 2,555	2,315 1,878	3,750 3,573	8,349 8,006	74 70	8,423 8,076
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 271	_ 437	_ 177	_ 343	- 4	_ 347
Midland	16th June 14th July	2,362 2,398	2,248 1,862	4,811 4,324	9,421 8,584	2,247 1,205	11,668 9,789
A SOLD TEST	Inc. or Dec.	+ 36	- 386	- 487	_ 837	- 1,042	1,879
North- Midland	16th June 14th July	1,416 1,280	1,350 1,143	3,084 2,656	5,850 5,079	416 508	6,266 5,587
	Inc. or Dec.		_ 207	428	- 771	+ 92	— 679
East and West Ridings	16th June 14th July	3,597 3,162	3,124 2,891	7,974 7,014	14,695 13,067	1,170 861	15,865 13,928
Nest	Inc. or Dec.	435	_ 233	- 960	— 1,628	309	1,937
North- Western	16th June 14th July	10,422 10,360	11,041 10,434	28,290 26,036	49,753 46,830	1,779 1,644	51,532 48,474
	Inc. or Dec.	_ 62	- 607	- 2,254	- 2,923	- 135	_ 3,058
Northern	16th June 14th July	5,613 5,065	6,557 5,886	20,574 19,526	32,744 30,477	621 797	33,365 31,274
	Inc. or Dec.	_ 548	- 671	- 1,048	- 2,267	+ 176	2,091
Scotland	16th June 14th July	9,308 9,544	12,206 11,434	31,875 31,362	53,389 52,340	1,936 1,930	55,325 54,270
206	Inc. or Dec.		- 772	_ 513	- 1,049	- 6	1,055
Wales	16th June 14th July	4,744 4,641	7,315 6,406	29,603 28,261	41,662 39,308	2,514 2,057	44,176 41,365
	Inc. or Dec.		- 909	_ 1,342	2,354	- 457	2,811
Great Britain (including	16th June 14th July	56,186 54,773	56,609 51,960	148,342 139,082	261,137 245,815	11,199 9,731	272,336 255,546
Special Schemes)	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,413	— 4,649	— 9,260	-15,322	1,468	-16,790

^{*} See footnote * in the next column.

† See footnote † in the next column.

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 14th July among insured males and females in each Region:—

Region.	registe	r of insured red as uner 14th July, 1	mployed	Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Northern Southad Wales Wales	24,614 4,702 3,686 6,187 8,096 4,704 10,622 38,606 20,539 39,625 27,921	5,756 959 962 1,889 1,693 883 3,306 9,868 10,735 14,645 13,444	30,370 5,661 4,648 8,076 9,789 5,587 13,928 48,474 31,274 54,270 41,365	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2			
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	189,302	64,140	253,442	2	11/2	11			

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 14th July, 1947, was 281,161, including 212,833 men and boys and 68,328 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 14th July, 11,689† uninsured persons, including 1,878 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
	W	holly Unen	ployed (inclu	ding Casua	ls).
London and South- Eastern	23,469 4,565 3,475 6,034 6,882 4,134 9,917 36,697 19,450 37,719 25,618 1,018	982 117 106 102 155 111 160 806 562 892 440 5	4,869 830 819 1,742 1,455 758 2,881 9,025 9,864 13,182 12,697 1,075	568 87 133 128 92 76 109 302 601 547 553 6	29,888 5,599 4,533 8,006 8,584 5,079 13,067 46,830 30,477 52,340 39,308 2,104
Great Britain	178,978	4,438	59,197	3,202	245,815
Northern Ireland	21,838	410	2,544	86	24,878
United Kingdom	200,816	4,848	61,741	3,288	270,693
		Ten	porarily Stop	oped.	7
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	156 20 105 51 1,052 458 524 1,088 510 1,001 1,846	7 — 7 1 21 15 17 13 17	312 41 10 19 141 45 288 530 244 905 167	7 1 — 5 4 28 11 26 11 27	482 62 115 70 1,205 508 861 1,644 797 1,930 2,057
Great Britain	6,811	98	2,702	120	9,731
Northern Ireland	252	8	469	8	737
United Kingdom	7,063	106	3,171	128	10,468
		Total Re	egistered as U	nemployed	
London and South- Eastern Southern Southern Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes Croat Pointing	23,625 4,585 3,580 6,085 7,934 4,592 10,441 37,785 19,960 38,720 27,464 1,018	989 117 106 102 162 112 181 821 579 905 457 5	5,181 871 829 1,761 1,596 803 3,169 9,555 10,108 14,087 12,864 1,075	575 88 133 128 97 80 137 313 627 558 580 6	30.370 5,661 4,648 8,076 9,789 5,587 13,928 48,474 31,274 54,270 41,365 2,104
Great Britain	185,789	4,536	61,899	3,322	255,546
Northern Ireland	22,090	418	3,013	94	25,615
United Kingdom	207,879	4,954	64,912	3,416	281,161

^{*} The figures exclude 18,233 insured men and 523 insured women on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

[†] This figure excludes 1,099 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

	Numbe Regis	rs of Inst	ured Perso	ons* on 1947.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(—) in Totals
Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 16th June, 1947.
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	23,625	5,181	1,564	30,370	1,586
County)	12,057	2,268 14	465 16	14,790	- 377 + 3
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	120 618	27 163	32	149 813	— 16 — 75
Chatham	452 596	173 148	61 47	686 791	- 265 + 153
Dagenham	312 315	103 84	37 18	452 417	— 66 — 26
Harrow and Wembley	137 207 75	25 85 56	22 15 19	184 307 150	— 21 — 68
Hendon Leyton and Walthamstow	276 699	64 75	15 32	355 806	- 16 - 8 + 8
Tottenham	720 751	108 117	36 57	864 925	— 16 — 12
Willesden	266	52	23	341	+ 2
Eastern	4,585 111 104	871 11	205	5,661 128	- 542 - 24
Cambridge	184 96	25 45 12	10 10 14	139 239 122	+ 44
Norwich	658	81 55	10 19	749 141	- 11 - 55 + 11
Southern	3,580	829	239	4,648	— 560
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	98 768	55 207	23 55	176 1,030	
Reading	100 136 644	53	23	176 159	— 24 — 13
South-Western	6,085	154	230	839 8,076	— 50 — 347
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	1,815 248	300 69	71	2,186	— 295 — 26
Gloucester Plymouth	61 641	52 593	6 31	119	- 5 + 4
Swindon	7,934	43	13	176	- 4
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	2,029	1,596 305 66	259 71 11	9,789 2,405 98	- 1,879 + 37 - 14
Coventry	1,010	204	29	1,243	— 96 — 22
Smethwick	50 1,216	11 64	5 16	1,296	_ 949
Walsall West Bromwich	275	60	15 5	350 19	+ 36 - 3
Wolverhampton	591 56	83 24	22	696	$- \frac{6}{13}$
North-Midland	4,592 231	803 68	192	5,587	- 679 - 10
Derby	93 630	40 47	5 20	138	_ 9 _ 55
Leicester Lincoln	339	38	_26	403	- 29 - 2
Mansfield	279 122	27	6 3	330 152	- 34 - 16
Nottingham Peterborough	887 63 17	95 16 29	38 10 1	1,020 89 47	- 112 - 4
Scunthorpe East and West Ridings	10,441	3,169	318	13,928	— 16— 1,937
Barnsley	407 833	73 41	18 15	498	- 115
Dewsbury	158 537	235	28	800	- 20 - 143
Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield Vork	63 229 2,193	8 38 393	11 54	71 278 2,640	- 2 - 18
Leeds	1,814	270 341	31	2,040 2,115 558	- 235 - 201 - 167
Sheffield Wakefield	663	246	7		- 236 - 19
TOIR	257	53	12	322	- 81
North-Western	37,785 125 262	9,555 43 43	1	48,474 169	- 3,058 - 55
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	476 1,457	779 227	5 32 27	310 1,287 1,711	- 35 - 75 - 202
Blackpool	452 390	34 30	3 6	489	- 202 - 34 - 18
Bolton	951 587	163	10 5	1,124 -	- 70 - 6
Crewe	130	10 72	11	145 -	- 3 + 23
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	15,441 4,352	2,660 721	526 101	18,627 5,174	- 876 - 213
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton)	993 551	62 466	9 27	1,064	- 65 - 94
Preston	213 659	22 670	6 16	241 1,345	- 94 - 55 - 162
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury)	1,091	69	29	1,189	- 102 - 111
	799 714	212 279	43 27	1,054 -	- 17 - 74
Wallasey Warrington Wigan	1,181	158 458	16 20	1,659	+ 44
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	CONTRACTOR STATE	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	

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

			th July, 1		Inc.(+) or Dec. (—) in Totals
Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 16th June, 1947.
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (including	19,960	10,108	1,206	31,274	- 2,091
	182	117	28	327	+ 25
	160	82	24	266	- 3
	1,251	376	54	1,681	- 118
	730	1,230	30	1,990	- 303
	797	468	40	1,305	- 94
South Bank)	552 3,400 1,444 497 2,323	547 1,318 224 1,130 810	60 122 63 51 154	1,159 4,840 1,731 1,678 3,287	- 161 - 219 - 1 - 175 - 199 + 27
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (including	38,720	14,087	1,463	54,270	- 1,055
	832	133	23	988	- 157
	-285	114	20	419	+ 49
	1,582	371	27	1,980	- 135
	2,966	259	79	3,304	+ 11
Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	15,342 1,219 1,667 736	5,167 532 1,142 150	461 89 50 23	20,970 1,840 2,859 909	$ \begin{array}{cccc} + & 342 \\ \hline $
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	27,464	12,864	1,037	41,365	- 2,811
	1,777	333	60	2,170	- 342
	1,817	484	56	2,357	- 251
	1,001	393	57	1,451	+ 16
	3,237	1,033	115	4,385	- 346
	2,119	901	71	3,091	- 138
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	22,090	3,013	512	25,615	- 1,081
	8,709	965	55	9,729	- 613
	2,356	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

Trainer out are	I mot regi		eat Britain			1
		nemployed Casuals).		orarily oped.	Total.	United Kingdom: Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1939	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 296,196	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 5,732	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 401,249	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 437,471
22nd Feb.§(a) (b)	349,294	110,889	902,044	511,834	1,874,061 503,200	1,915,531
10th Mar.§(a) (b)	347,206	102,989	242,436	72,217	764,848 24,000	
14th April 12th May 16th June	284,931 233,674 193,855	92,604 81,321 67,282	33,412 12,750 8,365	16,042 3,798 2,834	426,989 331,543 272,336	460,177 360,923 299,032
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.

The book of the second of the	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A—Insured Unemployed Insured Persons on the Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment				A STATE OF	
Allowances	178,524	2,027	49,874	866	231,291
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 Employ- MENT EXCHANGES: Applicants for Un- e m p l o y m e n t Allowances Persons not applying for Allowances	530 1,700	23 1,240	325 6,128	17 1,361	895 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

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.

August, 1947.

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 persons not demiciled in the undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Eire) 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.

A STATE OF THE PARTY WAS		*		Gre	eat Britain.	1		100		Un	ited Kingd	lom.
Industry.		lly Unemp		Temp	orarily Sto	pped.	19	Total.		Temp	ly Unemplo orarily Sto nd Casuals.	pped
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture*:— Farming, Forestry, etc	2,145 407 2,552	446 107 553	2,591 514 3,105	18 5 23	15 2 17	33 7 40	2,163 412 2,575	461 109 570	2,624 521 3,145	4,001 445 4,446	530 111 641	4,531 556 5,087
Fishing Mining:— Coal Mining† Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	705 1,751 35 43 398 96	150 — — 9 2 78	707 1,901 35 43 407 98	32 32 — 4	1 -	32 33 - 4	1,783 35 43 402 96	151 — 9 2	739 1,934 35 43 411 98	755 1,820 35 43 683 96	151 1 10 2	757 1,971 36 43 693 98
Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining† Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone	66 90 2,479 158	78 5 244 8	144 95 2,723 166	-1 37 4	1 2 -	1 1 39 4	66 91 2,516 162	79 5 246 8	145 96 2,762 170	70 177 2,924 162	79 5 248 8	149 182 3,172 170
Grinding, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products. Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	484 126 768 753 276	99 16 <i>123</i> 136 87	583 142 <i>891</i> 889 363	20 24 8 9	10 10 2 9	30 34 10 18	504 126 792 761 285	109 16 133 138 96	613 142 925 899 381	559 184 905 813 302	109 17 134 138 100	668 201 1,039 951 402
Glass:— Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:— Chemicals	295 274 569 1,241	233 261 494	528 535 1,063	9 3 12	1 2 3	10 5 15	304 277 581 1,250	234 263 497	538 540 1,078 2,307	311 277 588 1,323	235 263 498 1,068	546 540 1,086 2,391
Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Metal Manufacture:—	4,126 299 840 6,506	1,035 3,100 105 338 4,578	2,276 7,226 404 1,178 11,084	9 7 3 3 22	22 12 2 15 51	31 19 5 18 73	4,133 302 843 6,528	1,057 3,112 107 353 4,629	7,245 409 1,196 11,157	4,150 310 869 6,652	3,114 107 355 4,644	7,264 417 1,224 11,296
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes. Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.	1,563 1,006 272 355 251 3,576	814 1,156 161 144 175 2,490	2,377 2,162 433 499 426 6,066	9 1,561 3 833 107 220 2,733	23 20 44 13 14 114	9 1,584 23 877 120 234 2,847	3,124 1,009 1,105 462 471 6,309	837 1,176 205 157 189 2,604	3,961 2,185 1,310 619 660 8,913	3,162 1,134 1,107 469 477 6,493	839 1,177 205 161 189 2,611	4,001 2,311 1,312 630 666 9,104
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering, etc Total, Engineering, etc Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—	11,430 1,286 1,166 1,174 15,056	3,620 506 379 256 4,761	15,050 1,792 1,545 1,430 19,817	86 2 15 7 110	68 20 1 2 91	154 22 16 9 201	11,516 1,288 1,181 1,181 15,166	3,688 526 380 258 4,852	15,204 1,814 1,561 1,439 20,018	12,188 1,393 1,504 1,237 16,322	3,734 529 380 259 4,902	15,922 1,922 1,884 1,496 21,224
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries:—	8,698 198 238 9,134 6,895	1,659 45 18 1,722 772	10,357 243 256 10,856 7,667	45 2 3 50 176	27 - - 27 38	72 2 3 77 214	8,743 200 241 9,184 7,071	1,686 45 18 1,749 810	10,429 245 259 10,933 7,881	9,927 234 247 10,408 8,301	1,738 45 18 1,801 812	11,665 279 265 12,209 9,113
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts Nuts Scraws Pivets Walls	554 1,117 1,566	204 43 1,175	758 1,160 2,741	13 24 9	4 24	17 24 33	567 1,141 1,575	208 43 1,199	775 1,184 2,774 307	634 1,261 1,611	208 44 1,207	842 1,305 2,818
etc	166 183 103 240	131 170 56 38	297 353 159 278	. 2 2 2	5 1 7	10 3 9 2	171 185 105 242	136 171 63 38	307 356 168 280	176 188 114 255	136 172 63 38	312 360 177 293
Metal Industries not separately speci- fied Total, Other Metals	3,185 7,302	1,502 3,422	4,687 10,724	113 170	63 107	3 176 277	3,298 7,472	1,565 3,529	4,863 11,001	3,441 7,874	1,604 3,578	5,045 11,452

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

[†] 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.

[†] The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 14th July, who, although their unemployment books bear the coal mining classification, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included in the "grand total" on the next page.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The second of the second of the second				G	reat Britair	1.		Culture :		U	nited King	dom.
Industry.		ly Unemp		Temp	orarily Stop	oped.	On Manual Light of	Total.	15 10 TO 15	Tem	illy Unempi porarily Stand Casual	opped
Modely of the service	Males aged 14 and	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted	567 334 901 527	430 276 706 233	997 610 1,607 760	50 7 57 24	9 17 26 10	59 24 83 34	617 341 958 551	439 293 732 243	1,056 634 1,690 794	618 341 959 563	440 294 734 256	1,058 635 1,693 819
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manu-	101 127	71 85	172 212	-	5	5 2	101 128	76 86	177 214	108	83 86	191 216
facture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Other Textiles	62 162 115 98 30 53 310	71 138 235 217 11 62 259	133 300 350 315 41 115 569	2 1 134 11 12 25	1 28 1 3 37	2 2 162 12 15 62	62 164 116 232 41 65 335	71 138 236 245 12 65 296	133 302 352 477 53 130 631	1,376 164 166 233 42 73 369	502 138 285 251 17 71 346	1,878 302 451 484 59 144 715
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	441 2,927	121 2,209	562 5,136	269 536	5 117	274 653	710 3,463	126 2,326	836 5,789	848 5,031	150 2,919	998 7,950
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur: Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. Leather Goods Total, Leather	341 127 468	113 98 211	454 225 679	24 3 27	10 8 18	34 11 45	365 130 495	123 106 229	488 236 724	382 134 516	129 111 240	511 245 756
Clothing: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw	1,562 170	1,002 341	2,564 511	145 7	397 58	542 65	1,707 177	1,399 399	3,106 576	1,735 179	1,675 424	3,410 603
Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing	60 74 36 620 2,522	60 240 83 141 1,867	120 314 119 761 4,389	222 5 	57 52 3 29 596	279 57 3 51 997	282 79 36 642 2,923	117 292 86 170 2,463	399 371 122 812 5,386	290 115 41 716 3,076	142 786 94 173 3,294	432 901 135 889 6,370
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	1,189 226	870 114	2,059 340	_ 8	61 2	69	1,197 226	931 116	2,128 342	1,280 289	952 123	2,232 412
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	290 987 1,005 307 4,004	248 982 434 219 2,867	538 1,969 1,439 526 6,871	2 17 7 2 36	2 102 6 19 192	119 13 21 228	292 1,004 1,012 309 4,040	250 1,084 440 238 3,059	542 2,088 1,452 547 7,099	294 1,137 1,079 333 4,412	257 1,155 456 289 3,232	551 2,292 1,535 622 7,644
Woodworking, etc.: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc Building and Civil Engineering Con-	1,024 265 1,242 300 2,831	326 108 229 115 778	1,350 373 1,471 415 3,609	23 1 183 12 219	9 11 20 30 70	32 12 203 42 289	1,047 266 1,425 312 3,050	335 119 249 145 848	1,382 385 1,674 457 3,898	1,202 277 1,516 363 3,358	338 121 255 152 866	1,540 398 1,771 515 4,224
struction: Building Civil Engineering Construction Total, Building, etc.	15,817 8,535 24,352	162 70 232	15,979 8,605 24,584	112 44 156	8 1 9	120 45 165	15,929 8,579 24,508	170 71 241	16,099 8,650 24,749	18,989 9,751 28,740	176 71 247	19,165 9,822 28,987
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	420	259	679	240	28	268	660	287 284	947 480	699	296 296	995 499
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requi-	195 23 28	267	462 25 84	1	17	18 1	196 24 28	2 57	26 85	203 25 28	57	27
sites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries:—	1,156 1,822	364 948	1,520 2,770	14 256	9 55	23 311	1,170 2,078	373 1,003	1,543 3,081	1,241 2,196	392 1,043	1,633 3,239
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms. Scientific and Photographic Instru-	709 121 85	302 52 90	1,011 173 175	977 14 16	62 2 23	1,039 16 39	1,686 135 101	364 54 113	2,050 189 214	1,744 135 102	54 113	2,111 189 215
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Other Manufactures Total, Other Manufacturing	410 50 182 719 2,276	199 11 150 425 1,229	609 61 332 1,144 3,505	3 1 3 10 1,024	5 1 16 58 167	8 2 19 68 1,191	413 51 185 729 3,300	204 12 166 483 1,396	617 63 351 1,212 4,696	417 55 203 887 3,543	209 12 185 502 1,442	626 67 388 1,389 4,985
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service	1,713 2,426 1,204 579 3,037 6,164	1,406 1,099 35 70 58	1,912 3,832 2,303 614 3,107 6,222	21 27 8 4 30 49	8 10 1 -6	21 35 18 5 30 55	1,734 2,453 1,212 583 3,067 6,213	1,414 1,109 36 70 64	1,933 3,867 2,321 619 3,137 6,277	1,898 2,697 1,285 662 3,302 6,625	1,418 1,112 36 70 66	2,100 4,115 2,397 698 3,372 6,691
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	3,351 485 3,836 786	33 21 54 56	3,384 506 3,890 842	55 5 60 3		55 5 60 5	3,406 490 3,896 789	33 21 54 58 2,805	3,439 511 3,950 847	4,450 521 4,971 800	33 21 54 58 2,814	4,483 542 5,025 858
Total, Transport, etc	18,032 12,356	2,778 8,359	20,810 20,715	214	27 219	208 433	18,213 12,570	8,578	21,018 21,148	20,342 14,495	8,907	23,156 23,402
Miscellaneous Services: National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service Local Government Service	1,841 12,251 242 7,643	1,483 4,938 86 2,858	3,324 17,189 328 10,501	51 1 147	1 18 1 595	69 2 742	1,847 12,302 243 7,790	1,484 4,956 87 3,453	3,331 17,258 330 11,243	1,954 14,055 308 8,436	1,498 5,227 89 3,506	3,452 19,282 397 11,942
Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service Laundry Service	1,310 2,845 4,447 378	1,325 1,121 6,511 912	2,635 3,966 10,958 1,290	24 30 27 5	15 58 176 2	39 88 203 7	1,334 2,875 4,474 383	1,340 1,179 6,687 914	2,674 4,054 11,161 1,297	1,411 3,028 4,902 438	1,420 1,211 6,894 969	2,831 4,239 11,796 1,407
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Services† Total, Miscellaneous Ex-Service Personnel not classified by	122 2,654 31,892	188 510 18,449	310 3,164 50,341	2 22 309	1 10 876	3 32 1,185	124 2,676 32,201	189 520 19,325	313 3,196 51,526	139 2,862 35,579	193 528 20,037	332 3,390 55,616
Industry‡	12,717	1,406	14,123 245,815	6,909	2,822	9,731	12,834	1,410	14,244 255,546	13,818	1,478	15,296 281,161

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

† Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, hairdressers, window cleaners, etc.

‡ These are ex-Service personnel who have not yet been classified to a particular industry, although they may have had some employment since release or discharge from the Forces.

§ The totals include 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

nd	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 numbers unemployed were

7,197 men and 253 women.

The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at

each of the Offices :-

Appointments Office.			In Emp	ployment.	Unem	ployed.
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
London	1 -000 1 -000	70.0	4,818 665 534	477 38 57	4,851 525 270	441 37 44
Winchester Bristol			598 1,005 1,633	16 88 163	515 611 1,081	28 73 113
Nottingham Leeds	10.10	E S	690 967	49 86	316 527	40 65
Liverpool Manchester Newcastle-on-Tyne		1000	1,056 1,698 696	75 138 59	512 759 307	30 76 48
Edinburgh Glasgow Cardiff			981 1,041 517	134 115 31	636 587 344	109 74 54
Total‡	*12		16,899	1,526	11,841	1,232

During the period 17th June to 14th July, there were new registrations by 4.773 men and 1.064 women a during period the registrations of 4,775 men and 799 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies (other than

* This figure includes 201 registrants who are also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 72 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 696 persons registered for overseas employment only, Regisltrations of nurses and midwives are also excuded.

those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 17th June and 14th July.

Analysis of Vacancies, 17th June-14th July.

	Men.*	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 16th June Notified during the period Cancelled or withdrawn during the period Vacancies filled during the period† Vacancies unfilled at 14th July	Men.* 4,564 2,131 1,010 748 4,937	1,145 645 287 190 1,313

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1947.

The number of disabled persons registered under the Disablea Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, who were unemployed at 21st July, 1947, was 66,689, of whom 63,819 were males and 2,870 were females. The total included 36,130 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 30,559 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

of Clone to a second	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-Service Non-Ex-Service	31,026 22,563	194 2,047	31,220 24,610
Total	53,589	2,241	55,830
Requiring employment under special conditions: Ex-Service	4,872 5,358	38 591	4,910 5,949
Total	10,230	629	10,859
Grand Total	63,819	2,870	66,689

In agreement with the National Advisory Council on the Employment of the Disabled, it has been decided that the register of disabled persons shall in future be counted only quarterly instead of monthly, and that the detailed analysis of the register according to the nature of the disablement shall be made only every six months instead of quarterly. There are therefore no statistics of registrations available in respect of July. At 16th June the total number registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, was 793,000.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a statement giving certain statistics of employment, output, etc., in the coal mining industry in June, 1947, with comparative figures for May, 1947, and June, 1946.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in June, 1947, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with May, 1947,

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or Decrease (-); compared with the average for			
District.	5 weeks ended 5th July, 1947.	5 weeks ended 31st May, 1947.	5 weeks ended 29th June, 1946.		
Northumberland	41,700 5,800 109,700 98,000	+ 200 + 700 + 300	+ 1,400 + 100 + 4,800 - 200		
West Yorkshire North and South Derbyshire Notts, and Leicestershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales	41,400 44,500 50,500 51,300 9,100	+ 200 + 300 + 200	+ 1,100 + 1,000 + 2,000 + 1,700 + 400		
North Staffordshire	21,400 17,800	100	+ 800 + 100		
Warwickshire South Wales and Mon. Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	15,100 109,400 7,400	+ 100 + 400 + 100	+ 1,400 + 1,400		
Kent England and Wales	6,400	+ 2,400	+ 200 + 400 + 15,200		
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians Lanarkshire, etc. Ayrshire, etc.	20,900 11,900 36,200 13,000	+ 200 + 100 + 200	+ 1,100 + 500 + 1,000 + 300		
Scotland	82,000	+ 1500	+ 2,900		
Great Britain	717,500	+ 2,900	+ 18,100		

* This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

† The number of vacancies filled included 492 filled by ex-Service men and 41 filled by ex-Service women.

‡ No change is indicated by three dots.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

It is provisionally estimated that during June about 8,150

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 respectively. In comparing the figures for May 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

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 per-centage 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 workprivate domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people 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,

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

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. 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 Tobacco Figurity Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Figurity Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Coffin Furnity Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Coffin Furnity Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Coffin Furnity Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Coffin Furnity Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Tobacco Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947), No. 1432 (S.R. & O. 1947), No. 143 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1432), dated 10th July, 1947; The Coffin 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 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 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 employeers the Ministry of Labour to make regulations. 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.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates 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, 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

valley there were increases of 8s. a week for men, of 6s. ld. for women on felt production processes, and of 5s. 6d. for women on cutting and stitching. In Scottish sawmills labourers had an increase of 1½d. 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 Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary

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

Industry Group. ing and Quarrying ik, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. al, Engineering and Shipbuilding 1,500 11,800 41,600 9,000 48,300 43,200 5,800 8,300 28,500 154,800 64,400 63,300 Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Supply 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

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in July resulted in an average reduction of about 33 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 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 millsawing 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 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

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 datal workers.	Bonus granted of payment for 6 full shifts to workers who have worked 5 full shifts in any week.
	A STORMAN TO SAN OF		Surface datal workers (other than those en- gaged in handling stone).	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 on the basis of 20 minutes extra for each complete shift worked to workers becoming disqualified for payment in respect of 6 shifts.
	Section of the section of		Piece-workers	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 10\frac{1}{2}d. at 14, rising to 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. at 20; women 18 and over 1s. 4d., girls 9d. at 14, rising to 1s. 2d. at 17.\frac{8}{5}
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. 2¾d. an hour, other male workers, except learners 2s. 0¾d., male learners 7½d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 9¾d. at 20; women and girls, other than learners 1s. 4¾d., female learners 7½d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 1¼d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates 7½d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 1¼d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates 7½d. at under 15 years, rising to 1s. 1¼d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates 7½d.

changes affecting Government employees, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Wher 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 21 years and over, with proportional amounts to younger workers) was to be equated to the existing tonnage prices. A workman's qualifying shifts for these increases 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

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

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 com- mencing 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 en- gaged on plain time-work.	Increases in existing composite rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men and women 2 years and over, of 3s. 9d. for juniors 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for those
Sack and Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	under 18.† New minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a normal working week of 4: hours, resulting in increases of 1½d. or 1¼d. an hour, according to occupation in general minimum time rates for men 21 or over, of 1d. for women 18 year or over, of varying amounts for younger workers, and of 1d. in pieceworl basis time rates for women. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over, in specified occupations, 2s. 0½d. an hour (1s. 11½d. during first six months for new entrants into the trade), other men 21 or over 1s. 8¾d youths and boys 6½d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20 and under 21 women 18 or over, in specified occupations, 1s. 3d. (1s. 2½d. during firs six months for new entrants into the trade), other women 18 or over 1s. 1½d girls 6½d. at under 16, rising to 10¾d. at 17 and under 18. Piecework basi time rates for female workers of any age, 1s. 4½d. in specified occupations
Pressed Felt Manufacture.	Rossendale Valley (certain firms).	26 May	Men, women and juveniles Men, youths, boys, women	others 1s. 3d.‡ 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 93s. 8d., women 18 years and over, felt production processes 71s. 7d., cutting and stitching 64s. 2d.§ New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	7 July	and girls.	45-hour week, resulting in increases of l\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour in general minimum time rate and of l\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. in piecework basis time rate for male workers 21 year or over and for female workers engaged in certain specified occupations, of ld. an hour for other female workers 21 or over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to l\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 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. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, other female workers 21 or over 1s. 3d. youths and boys, and girls in specified occupations 6\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. at 20; other girls 6\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. it ls. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, and female workers in specified occupations 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., other female workers 1s. 5\(\frac{3}{2}\)d.
Millsawing mported 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 apprentice and female workers, following reduction of normal working week from 47 t 44 hours. Rates after change for qualified adult male workers: universe minimum rate 2s. 4½d.; district basic rates—Cardiff and district, Hartlepoo and Tees, Humber district, London, Tyne and district 2s. 8½d., Berwick of Tweed 2s. 8d., Bristol and district, Barrow-in-Furness and the West Riding Yorkshire and Sheffield 2s. 7½d., Coyentry, Leicester and Nottingham district 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., Ear Anglia 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d.*
Table of State	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. a 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 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 3\frac{3}{4}d.), following reduction of norm working week from 47 to 44 hours.***
	Bristol and Gloucester.	do.	do.	Increase of 13d. an hour (2s. 2d. to 2s. 33d.)**
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.	
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 rate after change; men 91s. a week, women 67s. 6d.
Entertainments.	England and Wales (certain towns).‡‡	25 July§§	Musicians employed in theatre and music hall orchestras.	Minim m weekly rates fixed for musicians, according to grade of theatre, follows: Grade A theatres and music halls—leaders 127s. 6d., others 117s. 6d. B 117s. 6d., 107s. 6d.; C 112s. 6d. and 102s. 6d.§§
AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O	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 theatres and music halls, 9s. 6d. in Grade B and 11s. 6d. in Grade C. Minimu weekly rates after change: Grade A theatres and music halls—leade 127s. 6d., repetiteurs 120s. 6d., others 117s. 6d.; B 117s. 6d., 110s. 6d.
Slaughtering.	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period following 15 July.	Men employed in slaughter-houses.	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 continuous rail), and other piece and head rates to be adjusted in like proportion. Rates after change include: foremen slaughtermen 130s. 6d. a wee slaughtermen 110s.,6d., gutmen 100s., other adult workers from 93s. Full-time slaughtermen working on piece work and head rates to be guaranteed weekly minimum fall-back wage equal to three-quarters of their appropriatime 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 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 condititions 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, these increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act.

8 These increases were agreed on 25th July, 1947, and made retrospective to the date shown. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." and page 249 of the July, 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

¶ 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.

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** The sincrease was the result of an award of the Industrial Court. See also page 281 of this GAZETTE.

** The theatres and creating increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Court and English Court. See also page 281 of this GAZETTE.

** The theatres and music halls affected are the County Theatre, Redford, Theatre Royal, Brighton, New Theatre and Prince of Wales Theatre, Cardiff, the 11 the 12 the 12

August, 1947.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.*
Match	Great Britain	7 July	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.* Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.*
Manufacture. Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and parts of South Yorks.	7 July	and girls. Workpeople employed on a 47-hour week in the malle-	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44.‡
Tin Box Manufacture.	and South Lancs. Great Britain	28 July	able iron trade.† Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 44.8
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.			Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.
Pressed Felt Manufacture.	Rossendale 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	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.
	Cardiff, Newport, Swansea and Barry.	14 July. 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 mani- pulation of traffic (other than those crossing keepers and canal lock keepers whose existing normal hours of attendance exceed 48 a week).	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 44.††
	That Lake		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.	do. do.
Slaughtering	England and Water	Paginnin	Clerical staffs	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
Slaughtering	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period following 15 July.	Men, youths and boys employed in slaughterhouses.	June; from July to December the normal weekly working hours remain at 48.88

* 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,

| This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also check changes in Rates of the Sazette.

| 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. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."
| 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 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 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 piecework 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

shown in the following Table account has been taken of the

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

months of 1946:

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 director 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:—

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

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 conded during July, 22 directly involving 20,300 workers, lested

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 circ days. six 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

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

	Janu a	ry to July,	1947.	Janua	ry to July,	1946.
Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Fishing	2	2,200	11,000	10 (10 July 10 10)	6,000	60,000
Coal Mining	680	157,600†		823	146,500†	
Other Mining and		107,000	0.15,000	023	110,5001	20000
Quarrying	8	500	2,000	6	500	1,000
Brick, Pottery,						
Glass, Chemical	Marie Control	1 400	6000	-		
etc	15 48	1,400 9,600	59,000	20 122	1,500 76,800	7,000
Shipbuilding	74	59,200	295,000	62	11,600	128,000
Iron and Steel and		35,200	255,000	02	11,000	120,000
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		1 100	4 000	1		24 000
Tobacco Woodworking,	11	1,100	4,000	13	2,900	24,000
Furniture, etc.	9	700	3,000	12	700	4,000
Paper, Printing,	20123662	,00	3,000	12	700	4,000
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	Delication and	THE RESE	and the	ne Sepatan	2 - 114	STATE OF THE PARTY
Electricity Sup-		400	1 000	8	2 200	0.000
ply Transport	59	107,600	1,000 546,000	60	3,300 28,900	8,000 62,000
PublicAdministra-	39	107,000	340,000	00	20,900	02,000
tion Services	7	3,200	51,000	5	1,200	8,000
Distribution, Com-		1			-,	
merce, etc	16	16,300	68,000	13	7,100	38,000
All Other Indus-	Made Block			The second		
tries	25	6,600	25,000	17	1,700	9,000
Total	1.060	382,400†	1,485,000	1.354	332,900†	1,330,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES, INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.	The second secon		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Wath, Yorkshire (one colliery).	1,740		1 July§	4 July	Protest against dismissal of an under- ground waste worker for industrial	Work resumed pending investigation.	
Colliery workers—Worsboro', near Barnsley (one colliery). ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:	1,570		1 July	2 July	misconduct. Objection to management's refusal to allow top coal to be left in.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Plumbers, engineers, etc.—Clyde- holm, Glasgow and Edinburgh.	740		30 June	29 July	Demarcation dispute respecting allo- cation of certain work.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING: Workers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing—South Bank, Yorkshire (one firm). ROAD TRANSPORT:—	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 negotia- tions. Allowances subsequently agreed with all trades involved.	
Drivers, conductors and mainten- ance staffs employed by private omnibus companies—Various dis- tricts 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 engineer- ing 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 agree- ment.	Work resumed.	
DISTRIBUTION:— Workers employed in the grocery, meat, fruit and vegetable, drapery, and other departments of a Cooperative 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

† 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.

† l.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 case twork was resumed after a stoppage of one or two days.

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

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 'fall items' index for that date and which will be used for similar calculations in succeeding months:-

		TIADEV I IOCKTO	
	GROUP	FOR	WEIGHTS
		15 JULY, 1947.	
I.	Food	101.2	348
П.	Rent and rates	100.0	88
	Clothing	101.5	97
	Fuel and light.	100.1	65
	Household durable goods	101.7	71
	Miscellaneous goods	100.6	35
VII.	Services	100.1	79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco	100.0 -	217
-	Dimit and toomer		
	All items	100.7*	1,000

The figures given above are shown in the form in which they are used in the procedure adopted for calculating the index for all the groups combined, i.e., to the nearest first place of decimals The decimals are shown only in order that, if desired, calculations may be made of the effect of combining particular groups and excluding others†. The information available as to price changes however, is such that no precise significance can be attributed t 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 retain 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 replace ment by potatoes of the new crop at higher prices. The increases in the average prices of milk and tea were the result of Order made by the Minister of Food which raised the maximum price of milk by ½d. per pint from 1st July and those of tea (other that China and Formosa tea) by 4d. per lb. from 22nd June. Durin the month under review there was also an increase in the averag price of hake, following the raising of the maximum permitte prices. The effect of these price increases, however, was offse to a considerable extent by a seasonal fall in the retail prices o 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 price 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

an average rise of about 1 per cent. during the month.

In the clothing group there were price increases of small dimen sions between 17th June and 15th July for most of the items of clothing, other than footwear. This upward movement followers. the increases, which were authorised as from the end of June, the retailers' permitted margins on various types of apparel a materials. As a result of these price increases, the average level clothing prices at 15th July was a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 oversea 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.	of Index Figure compared with Previous Month		Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
	North 19 10 10 20 21			(in I	ndex	Index Points.	Per Cent.
	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: Belgium (1936-1938=	DOMESTICAL STREET			CERTY C		
	100) Food	April	278	-	2	175	170
	Bulgaria (1939=100) All Items	June	630-8	+ 3	20.0	530·8† 724·3†	531† 724†
	Food Czechoslovakia	toan " maya.	0210				3800
	(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	174 178	++	1‡ 2‡	67† 70†	63† 65†
	Food Finland (Aug., 1938- July, 1939=100)	"		150	adba	T Taggar	
	All Items	May	559§ 676§	++	13	459† 576†	459† 576†
y	France (1938=100) Food, Paris	May	883	+	53	775	718
r	Other Large Towns	Feb.	972	+	7‡	863	792
S	Iceland (Reykjavik) (JanMar., 1939=	PROVE THE BOOK AND A					2 000
1	100) All Items	June (1st)	310	_	1	209†	207†
,	Food	"	362	-	10	261†	258†
S	(1938=100) All Items	April	4,182	+	353	4,082†	4,082†
,	Food Netherlands (Medium	"	5,330	+	495	5,230†	5,230†
n	and Small Towns) (1938-1939=100)					100†	100†
e e	All Items	May "	200 208	E	Nil Nil	108†	108†
il	Norway (1938=100) All Items	Apr. (15th)	159-2	+	0.4	58·4 56·2	58 56
3,	Portugal (Lisbon) (July,	"	157-1	T	0.6	302	30
y e	1938-June, 1939= 100)		017.0		0.2	118.5	120
-	All Items*	Apr.	217.2	++	0.1	128.9	131
S	Poland (Apr., 1945= 100)¶		125	+	6	25†	25†
s	All Items, Warsaw Lodz	Mar.	131	+	8	31† 1†	31†
n g	Food, Warsaw Lodz	"	113	++	11	13†	13†
e	OTHER COUNTRIES: Canada (1935-39=100) All Items	June (beginning)	134.9	+	1.8	34.1†	34†
d	Food India (Bombay) (July,	" "	157-7	+	2.8	58-3†	59†
of of	1933-June, 1934=					1	
n	All Items	May ,,	271 330	++	1	166 218	158 195
d	Jamaica (Kingston)			10 223	Grant (0.5
is	(Aug., 1939=100) All Items Food	Mar.	185·25 172·32		3.55 4·45	85·25 72·32	85 72
1-	Palestine (Arab and Jewish Markets)						STATE OF
of	(Pre-war Period= 100)**	SIATES				1974	1774
d	All Items	May	277	+	1	177†	177†
d	(Aug., 1939=100) All Items	June	133-8	+	0.4	33.8	34 42
of er	Food	,	142-2	1-	1-2	42.2	42
ne		10		10 8	Softig	Not 1	ne land

* 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, Litt. 1939.

1939; Bulgaria, average of 1939; Čzechoslovakia, 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.

Britis Gelowi		
MINES AND QUARRIES.†		FACTORIES—continued.
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Flactrical Stations
	42	Electrical Stations 2
Curfoce	1000	Other Industries 1
Surface	4	
Metalliferous Mines		WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Quarries	8	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
		ACT 1937
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	54	Docks, Wharves, Quays
Quinting.		and China
	12.00	and Ships 5
		Works of Engineering
FACTORIES.		Construction 4
		Warehouses 1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		
tery and Glass	1	TOTAL FACTORIES 107 97
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 87
Metal Extracting and	4	
Defining and		
Refining Metal Conversion and	5	RAILWAY SERVICE.
Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards 3
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube		Engine Drivers, Motor-
Rolling Mills and Tube		men
Making) 1	12	men
Engineering Locomotive	2	Firemen
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	50	Guards (Passenger) 1
building, Bollermaking,		Labourers
Deilesses 1 T	0	Micchaines
etc 1 Railway and Tramway		Permanent Way Men 7
Carriages, Motor and		Porters
other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters 1
craft Manufacture	2	Shunters 1 Other Grades 4
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	5	
Other Metal Trades	2	Contractors' Servants
Cotton		
Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 19
Wool, Worsted, Snoddy		-
Other Textile Manufacture .		Total (excluding Seamen) 160
Textile, Printing, Bleaching		TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
and Dyeing	1	SEAMEN.
Tanning, Currying, etc.		Trading Vessels
Food and Drink	3	Trading Vessels 22
General Woodwark and		Fishing Vessels 3
Furniture		THE SHEET WAS A SHEET OF THE
Paran Printing	4	TOTAL, SEAMEN 25
Furniture Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber trades Gas Works	1	
Rubber trades		Total (including Seamen) 185
Gas Works	3	3 2 3 3 3 3 3
	181136	

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:—

1101, 1920 .		
I. Cases. LEAD POISONING. Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking		I. Cases—continued. EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch 9 Tar 8
Other Contact with		Paraffin
White and Red Lead Works		TOTAL
Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator	::	CHROME ULCERATION. Manufacture of
Works Paint and Colour Works Other Industries Painting of Buildings		Bichromates
TOTAL	<u>-</u> 1	TOTAL
		Total Cases 241 II. Deaths,
ANTHRAX. Handling of Horsehair		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins Other Industries	2	Oil 2
TOTAL	$\frac{\cdot \cdot}{2}$	Total deaths 2
The state of the s		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.

* These figures included 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 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 there is a total to

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.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing

Service	:		Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
The state of the				June,	1947.	
Limero ser				M	len.	
Royal Navy			7,730	1 120	1,040	8,890
Royal Air Force			37,790	1,460	1,950	41,200
Rojai Ali Force			6,370	160	1,270	7,800
	Total		51,890	1,740	4,260	57,890
Royal Navy			170	Wor	men.	
Army	The same		1,900	10	10	180
Royal Air Force	100 Mars		1,140	10	260 200	2,170 1,340
20						1,340
	Total		3,210	10	470	3,690
Royal Navy			T	otal, Men	and Women.	
Army			7,900 39,690	120	1,050	9,070
Royal Air Force	10.000		7,510	1,470 160	2,210	43,370
10100		1	7,510	100	1,470	9,140
	Total		55,100	1,750	4,730	61,580
		01	18th Ju	ne, 1945, to	o 30th June,	1947.
				Me	en.	
Royal Navy			624,280	20,720	45,720	690,720
Army Royal Air Force			2,214,710	202,510	190,250	2,607,470
Royal All Porce			773,780	55,520	52,810	882,110
	TT . 1		3,612,770	0=0===	288,780	4,180,300
	Total		3,012,770	278,750	200,700	4,100,300
	Total			Wor	ANTICON TORS	4,100,300
Royal Navy	Total		70,710	Wor 300	nen. 5,570	76,580
Army			70,710 179,710	Wor 300 2,870	5,570 20,030	76,580 202,610
	lotal		70,710	Wor 300	nen. 5,570	76,580
Army			70,710 179,710	Wor 300 2,870	5,570 20,030	76,580 202,610
Army Royal Air Force			70,710 179,710 131,810 382,230	Won 300 2,870 970 4,140 otal, Men	5,570 20,030 15,420 41,020 and Women.	76,580 202,610 148,200 427,390
Army Royal Air Force			70,710 179,710 131,810 382,230	Won 300 2,870 970 4,140 otal, Men 21,020	5,570 20,030 15,420 41,020 and Women. 51,290	76,580 202,610 148,200 427,390
Royal Navy			70,710 179,710 131,810 382,230 To 694,990 2,394,420	Won 300 2,870 970 4,140 Otal, Men 21,020 205,380	5,570 20,030 15,420 41,020 and Women. 51,290 210,280	76,580 202,610 148,200 427,390 767,300* 2,810,080
Army Royal Air Force			70,710 179,710 131,810 382,230	Won 300 2,870 970 4,140 otal, Men 21,020	5,570 20,030 15,420 41,020 and Women. 51,290	76,580 202,610 148,200 427,390

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

	Men.			Women.				
Service.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Programme.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Pro- gramme.		
Royal Navy Army Royal Air	677,000 2,606,400	690,720* 2,607,470	+13,720 + 1,070	75,750 206,880	76,580 202,610	+ 830 -4,270		
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.

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.

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

August, 1947.

	Nu	mber Relea	ased or Dischar	ged.	Programme announced on 18th March.	
Service.	Class A.	Class B,	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.		
loyal Navy Army	18,550 110,230 25,820	270 4,350 680	Men. 3,250 6,030 3,840	° 22,070 120,610 30,340	14,000 126,200 22,910	
Total	154,600	5,300	13,120	173,020	163,110	
loyal Navy rmy loyal Air Force	750 6,150 3,250	20 20	Women. 100 950 600	850 7,120 3,870	870 8,270 3,350	
Total	10,150	40	1,650	11,840	12,490	
loyal Navy loyal Air Force	19,300 116,380 29,070	Tot: 270 4,370 700	3,350 6,980 4,440	Vomen. 22,920 127,730 34,210	14,870 134,470 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,

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. of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.

The provisional programme in respect of the period October

	Men.	Women.		
Period.	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	(Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges
and team	The same of the same of	Royal Nav	у.	
	(Average)		(Average)	of white
October	Officers. Men. Pt. 65 65 and Pt. 66	4,500	Pt. 68	150
November	66 Pt. 66 and 67	5,000	Pt. 69	150
December	Pt. 67 68 and Pt. 69	5,000	Pt. 69	200
Total: OctDec.	Pt. 65-Pt. 67 65-Pt. 69	14,500	Pt. 68-Pt. 69	500
	ald sai asbau tere	Army.	ROBLOS IL WILL	155 - BJ 60/5
October	(Actual)	1 27.700	(Actual)	2.10
November	59 and Pt. 60 Pt. 60-Pt. 62	37,760 37,230	Pt. 65 and Pt. 66 Pt. 66 and Pt. 67	2,110 2,030
December	Pt. 62 and Pt. 63	25,910	Pt. 67	1,970
Total: OctDec.	59-Pt. 63	100,900	Pt. 65-67	6,110
	R	loyal Air Fo	orce.	1000
	(Gen. Level)	2 30 030	(Gen, Level)	100 H 151
October	Pt. 59	5,110	Pt. 61	1,610
November	60-Pt. 61	7,310	62	1,260
December	Pt. 61-62	7,300	63-67	1,160

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.

Pt. 59-62

Total: Oct.-Dec

19,720

Pt. 61-67

	Ro	on Made	Royal Air Force.			
Pariod	Age and S Group (Class A rel	S	Estimated Number of Releases	Age and Service Groups	Estimated Number of Releases and Discharges.	
Period. Nursing Sisters and V.A.D Officers.	Sisters and V.A.D.	V.A.D's	and Discharges.	(Class A releases).		
October November December	(Averag Pt. 59 Pt. 59 Pt. 60	e) Pt. 64 Pt. 64 Pt. 64	25 25 50	(Gen. Level) 56 57 58	23 21 13	
Total: OctDec.	59 and Pt. 60	Pt. 64	100	56-58	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

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		A DOMESTIC AND A STATE OF	
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:	TIAL		1
Government Training Centres-			
Able-bodied	14,075	201	14,276
Disabled	2,760	20	2,780
Technical and Commercial Colleges—		CALOREDA	
Able-bodied	2,256	1,764	4,020
Disabled	530	219	749
Employers' Establishments—	SHIP THE SA		
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:	oru elato		
Able-bodied	3,648	244	3,892
Disabled	461	26	487
	101	20	407
Total	4,109	270	4,379
PROCESSES TO SERVE OF THE TEST COMPANY OF THE SERVE OF TH	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,,575

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.

emenga wit in the second on the beginning to the complete of the second	July, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to end of July, 1947.
Number of applications for assistance made Number of awards made by	5,671	118,560
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
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.

The number of persons who, at 19th July, had already completed General Business Course was 5,477. Of this number, 3,450 The number of persons who, at 19th July, and already completed a General Business Course was 5,477. Of this number, 3,450 had already proceeded to Specialised Business Courses, while a further 782 were under submission to such Courses; this latter figure includes 401 persons who had completed a General Business Course within the previous four weeks. At 19th July, 459 persons had been allocated to, or were attending, a General Business

Statistics relating to the progress of the Business Training Scheme (a) during the four weeks ended 19th July, 1947, and (b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme to 19th July are given in the following Table:—

ances were placed at employment outlies factor (continue factor)	Four weeks ended 19th July, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to 19th July, 1947.
Number who have completed a General Business Course	712	5,477
Courses	331	3,450
vacancies	24 121	175 1,062

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT.

ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee appointed under the Act to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1947 was 486, compared with 674 during the preceding quarter and 1,157 during the last quarter of 1946; the total number of cases decided up to 30th June, 1947, was 5,942.
Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made

by the former employer in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circum-stances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When

the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the June quarter of 1947, and (b) in the whole period up to 30th June, 1947. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE—see, for example, page 172 of the issue for May, 1947.)

plotted to see the part of the seed of seed of the grant of the seed of the se	June Quarter, 1947.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant. Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	88 67 96	1,189 493 1,287
Total of orders made	251	2,969
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	235	2,973
Total of cases decided	486	5,942

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th June, 1947, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 709 appeals. In 410 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 299 cases the Committee's determination was

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 30th June, 1947, was 32, of which 21 were determined in favour of the applicant. Six cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, the determination of the Reinstatement Committee being confirmed in each case. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

SHIPBUILDING: 2nd QUARTER, 1947.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1947, the number of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June was 461, with a gross tonnage of 2,062,949 tons, compared with 456 vessels of 2,031,715 tons gross at the end of March, 1947, and 412 vessels of 1,764,943 tons gross at the end of June, 1946. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the

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

end of June, 1947, was the highest recorded since March, 1922, and exceeded by nearly 280,000 tons the total reported as under construction abroad; no returns had been received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and certain other countries involved in recent hostilities. It was, however, noted that the increase in the tonnage of vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland which has been shown for the last four quarters has necessarily been influenced by the delays which present circumhas necessarily been influenced by the delays which present circumstances are imposing upon the completion of ships, and the consequent prolongation of the time required for their building. The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale, which had increased progressively since the end of March, 1946, rose to 580,000 tons at the end of June, 1947, representing 28·1 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction in the country. The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Ireland during the second quarter of 1947 were 36 steamers of 81,860 tons, 49 motorships of 189,455 tons, and 6 sail and barges of 1,388 tons, making a total of 91 vessels of 272,703 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 38 steamers of 103,905 tons, 48 motorships of 138,324 tons, and 7 sail and barges of 1,415 tons, making a total of 93 vessels of

sail and barges of 1,415 tons, making a total of 93 vessels of 243,644 tons gross.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the

A recent decision in a case of general interest is set out below. Case No. 485/47 (27th June, 1947).

SECTION 5(3) AND 31(6) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: SECTION 2 OF OLD AGE AND WIDOWS' PENSIONS ACT, 1940: CLAIMANT, WOMAN, SERVED THREE WAITING DAYS BEFORE REACHING AGE OF 60, WHEN SHE CEASED TO BE INSURABLE: HELD THAT DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AFTER 60TH BIRTHDAY NOT ELIGIBLE TO COUNT TOWARDS "FURTHER NINE DAYS" IN THE WAITING DAYS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT REGULATIONS: BENEFIT NOT PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF WAITING DAYS.

The Umpire's decision was that the claim for benefit was disallowed in respect of the three "waiting days" 12th, 13th and 14th February, 1947; and that days of unemployment on and after 18th February, 1947, might not count as days of unemployment or continuity purposes.

The claimant on 18th February, 1947, attained the age of sixty

years and then ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, as amended. Under Section 5(3) of the Act, as amended by Section 2 of the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, women who have attained the age of sixty years "shall not be insured under this Act."

"shall not be insured under this Act.

She was a woman who commenced a continuous period of unemployment on 12th February, 1947. She was not paid benefit for the three waiting days 12th, 13th and 14th February, but was paid benefit for the remaining days until she ceased to be entitled to it on attaining the age of sixty. The material question was whether for "continuity purposes," as in the cases of the claimants whether for "continuity purposes," as in the cases of the claimants to whom Umpire's Decisions 5013/28† and 9297/30† refer, she might count as days of unemployment days when she was unemployed and "signing the register as a non-claimant" on and after 18th February.

she might do so she would be entitled to benefit in respect of the three waiting days aforesaid, in accordance with Section 31(6) of the Act as substituted for the original (amended) subsection by the National Insurance (Waiting Days for Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1947, which is as follows:—

Benefit shall be payable in respect of each week of a continuous

of the first three days of any such period, unless it is a day not earlier than the tenth day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and unless, within the period of thirteen weeks beginning with the first of those three days or the tenth of February, nineteen hundred and forty-seven h nineteen hundred and forty-seven, whichever is the later, an insured contributor has been unemployed for a further nine days

in the same continuous period of unemployment."

By Section 5(3) of the Act, amended as aforesaid, the claimant was not insured and was not therefore an "insured contributor" on attaining the age of sixty years; and although she continued

These decisions have been published in U.I. 440, page 278 (Volume VII) (Pamphlet No. 12/1928), and in U.I. Code 8B, page 119 (Volume IX) (Pamphlet No. 8/1930) respectively.

August, 1947.

to be unemployed for 12 days thereafter the Umpire could not hold that she was unemployed as "an insured contributor." In this material respect the case was distinguishable from those to which Umpire's Decisions 5013/28 and 9297/30 (supra) refer; to which Umpire's Decisions 5013/28 and 9297/30 (supra) refer; for, under the statutory provisons in force when those decisions were given but which were repealed by the Act, the claimants, although disentitled to benefit on attaining the age of 65 years did not cease to be "insured contributors." As was stated by the Umpire in Umpire's Decision 9297/30, "a person who has once become an insured contributor is not removed from that category by his right to benefit being temporarily suspended or (as in the present instance) finally determined."

or (as in the present instance) finally determined."

Under the statutory provisions now in force, the claimant not only ceased to be entitled to benefit but ceased to be an "insured

contributor' on attaining the age of sixty years.

The conditions which, under Section 31(6) of the Act (amended as aforesaid), would justify payment of benefit for the three waiting days in question were not in this case fulfilled, and the Umpire accordingly allowed the appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer from the decision of the Court of Referees.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During July, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued twelve awards,* Nos. 971-982. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 974 (14th July).—Parties: Members of the Federation of Gelatine and Glue Manufacturers Ltd., which comprises the Employers' Side of the Gelatine and Glue Joint Industrial Council, and members of trade unions comprising the Work-peoples' Side of the Council. Claim: For the reduction of the standard working week from 48 to 44 hours without reduction of pay. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st October 1947

with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 1st October, 1947.

Award No. 980 (23rd July).—Parties: Sawmilling firms in membership of the Scottish Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: That the minimum rate for labourers should be 2s. 2d. an hour and that the working week be one of 44 hours. Award: The Tribunal found against he claim as stated, but awarded that the existing hourly rates of pay for the 44 hours. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim as stated, but awarded that the existing hourly rates of pay for the towns and districts set out in the Appendix to the Memorandum of Agreement between the parties dated April, 1945, as amended on 8th April, 1946, should be increased by 14d. an hour, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During July, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued ten awards, Nos. 619-628. Four of these awards are summarised below

pard No. 619 (25th June).—Parties: The member firms of Award No. 619 (25th June).—Parties: The member firms of the Flax Spinners' Association Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: (1) That the engineering maintenance workers employed in the Northern Ireland factories and mills of the Flax Spinners' Association Ltd., should receive payment for six customary holidays and for the guaranteed week, and should work the shorter working week of 44 hours; and (2) that the Association should conclude an agreement with the Amalgamated Engineering Union to the effect that agreements covering the wages and conditions of employment of engineering maintenance workers employed in the general engineering industry should in future govern the wages and conditions of engineering maintenance workers employed in the textile industry by the member firms of workers employed in the textile industry by the member firms of the Flax Spinners' Association. Award: The Tribunal awarded

the Flax Spinners' Association. Award: The Tribunal awarded in favour of the first part of the claim as set out above, but made no award in respect of the second part.

Award No. 620 (25th June).—Parties: The member firms of the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: (1) That the engineering maintenance workers employed in the Northern Ireland factories and mills of the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association should receive payment for six customary holidays and for the guaranteed week, and should work the shorter working week of 44 hours; and (2) that the Association should conclude an agreement with the Amalgamated Engineering Union to the effect that agreements covering the wages and conditions of employment of engineering maintenance workers employed in the general of engineering maintenance workers employed in the general engineering industry should in future govern the wages and conditions of engineering maintenance workers employed in the textile industry by the member firms of the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association. Award: The Tribunal awarded in favour of the first part of the claim as set out above, but made no award

of the first part of the claim as set out above, but made no award in respect of the second part.

Award No. 626 (11th July).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board.

Claim: Application by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen on behalf of the workers for a reduced working week, for certain improvements in pay, and for an increase in annual holidays. Award: The Tribunal awarded (1) that the working week should be a

* See footnote * in first column on page 283,

guaranteed week of 44 hours, and that wages should be the same guaranteed week of 44 hours, and that wages should be the same as those now paid for a 48-hour week; (2) that men working a spread-over of 11 hours or more should be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half for all hours in excess of 11 (whether worked or not), and that hours in excess of 11 paid at time-and-a-half should not be included in the guaranteed week and should not rank for weekly overtime; and (3) that hours worked on four customary public holidays, i.e., Easter Monday, 12th and 13th July and Boxing Day, should be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half on the ordinary week-day rate (with certain special provisions in the case of the Londonderry district). The Tribunal found the other parts of the claim, relating to overtime payment, increased payment for night work and for an increase in annual

found the other parts of the claim, relating to overtime payment, increased payment for night work and for an increase in annual holidays, had not been established, and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 627 (11th July).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board.

Claim: Application by the Ulster Transport and Allied Operatives' Union on behalf of the workers for a 44-hour week of five days; for payment at the rate of time-and-a-half for Sunday work; for three weeks' holidays annually after twelve months' continuous service; for double ordinary week-day rates for certain statutory holidays, with a minimum of six hours' work; and for continuous service; for double ordinary week-day rates for certain statutory holidays, with a minimum of six hours' work; and for a reduction in spread-over duties from twelve to ten hours daily. Award: The Tribunal found (1) that the working week should be a guaranteed week of 44 hours and that wages should be the same as those now paid for a week of 48 hours; (2) that hours worked on four customary public holidays, i.e., Easter Monday, 12th and 13th July and Boxing Day, should be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-half on the ordinary week-day rate (with certain special provisions in the case of the Londonderry district); and (3) that men working a spread-over of 11 hours or more should (3) that men working a spread-over of 11 hours or more should be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half for all hours in excess of 11 (whether worked or not), and that hours in excess of 11 paid at time-and-a-half should not be included in the guaranteed week and should not rank for weekly overtime. The Tribunal found that the other parts of the claim, relating to payment for Sunday work and annual holidays had not been established, and awarded ordingly. The award was to have effect as from 4th August.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS

During July, 1947, the Industrial Court issued eight awards, Nos. 2097-2104. These are summarised below.

Award No. 2097 (7th July).—Parties: The Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Auxiliary Workers, and the Nottingham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. Claim: For the interpretation of an agreement between the Nottingham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Auxiliary Workers. mated Society of Operative Lace Makers and Auxiliary Workers as to the rate of payment for holidays for twist-hands. Award: The Court decided that, as a matter of strict interpretation of the agreement, the holiday payments applicable to the twist-hands concerned should be calculated at the time rate of 1s. 71d. per hour plus 30 per cent., subject to the over-riding minimum weekly wage of £5 2s. 6d.

Award No. 2098 (15th July).—Parties: The National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Coke Workers, Ore Miners and Kindred Trades, and the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association. Claim: For a wage increase in lieu of output bonus. Award: The Court found that the claim in its present form had not been established, but expressed the view that the parties should reconsider the introduc-

expressed the view that the parties should reconsider the introduction of an incentive bonus for the workers concerned.

Award No. 2099 (15th July).—Parties: The National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union on the one hand; and the Grimsby United Fish Merchants and Fish Curers Association Ltd. on the other. Claim: To determine variations in rates of wages, overtime and holidays for workers employed in the Grimsby Fish Market and Fish Houses. Award: The Court found that the claim for increased minimum rates of wages had not been established, but awarded that overtime should be paid at time-and-a-half instead of the present rate of

should be paid at time-and-a-half instead of the present rate of time-and-a-quarter. The Court also awarded in favour of the claim with regard to holidays.

Award No. 2100 (15th July).—Parties: The Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers (Charlton) Ltd. Claim: That a substantial increase should be granted on the basic shop rate for skilled and semi-skilled engineering grades, and that the annual holiday should be increased to two

weeks with full pay. Award: The Court found against the claim.

Award No. 2101 (15th July).—Parties: The Joint Industrial Council representative of employers and workpeople connected with slaughter-houses in the meat trade—Employees' Side and Employers' Side. Claim: To determine variations in rates of wages and conditions of employment. Award: The Court awarded,

wages and conditions of employment. Award: The Court awarded, inter alia, increased weekly wage rates and head rates, and a working week of 40 hours during the first half of the year (January to June) and of 48 hours during July to December.

Award No. 2102 (25th July).—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Incorporated Bristol Channel Timber Importers' Association. Claim: For a 44-hour week and increased hourly rates of pay. Award: The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

Award No. 2103 (25th July).—Parties: The Musicians' Union, and the Theatrical Managers' Association. Claim: For increased

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

† These decisions have been addressed.

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, piace work basis trips rates and control of the string of the stri minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime

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 interpreted by the control of the country rupted 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 (I.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 being terminated.

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.—The Order provides for the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration in the event

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. 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

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 porcel weekly bourse of week fearer 4 to 45.

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.G. (N.92), dated 25th July, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time

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

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 continuation 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.

Title and Price.
Factories Act, 1937. Exceptional Overtime in Fruit

or Vegetable Preserving Factories. Form of Notice. April, 1947. Price 7½d. (8½d.).
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.). 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.). Memorandum on the Use of Radium in Industry with particular reference to Luminising with Radioactive Material. June, 1947. Price 2d. (3d.).

rist 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.

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.

August, 1947.

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.).—

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

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.).

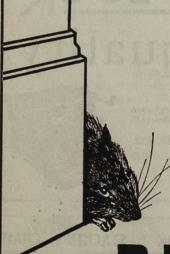
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during January to April, 1947. U.I. Code B. Pamphlets Nos. 1 and 2/47. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. each (3d.).

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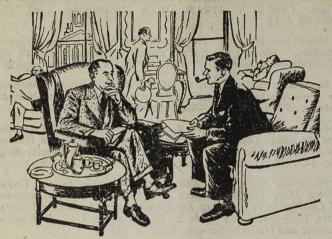
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