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CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Summary of Principal Statistics	113	Employment and Unemployment, etc. :	
Special Articles :		Employment in Great Britain in February:	
Employment and Training Bill	114	General Summary	134
Factories Bill	114	Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis	136
Coal Mining : Progress in Dealing with Silicosis	115	Unemployment among Insured Persons at 15th March, 1948 :	
Average Earnings and Working Hours in Principal Industries, October, 1947	115	Summary for Great Britain	138
Manufacturing Industries : Number of Establishments ; Analysis by Size	126	Numbers Unemployed in United King- dom : Regional Analysis	138
Duration of Unemployment and Turnover of Unemployed	127	Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	139
Employment and Wages in Railway Ser- vice, 1946-1947	128	Numbers Unemployed : 1939 to 1948	139
Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices : Letter of Minister of Labour to Wages Councils and Wages Boards	129	Numbers Unemployed : Composition of Statistics	139
Establishment of Wages Councils for Retail Distributive Trades	129	Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis	140
Apprenticeships Interrupted by War Ser- vice : Progress of Scheme	129	Placing Work of Exchanges	142
Training Within Industry for Supervisors : Progress of Scheme	129	Work of Appointments Department	143
Foreign Domestic Workers : Employment in Residential Catering Establishments	130	Coal Mining : Employment in February	143
Employment and Unemployment, 1947 : Regional and Industrial Analysis	130	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	144
Leaflets on Employment, Training, etc.	130	Employment Overseas	144
National Insurance : Draft Regulations submitted to National Insurance Ad- visory Committee	130	Unemployment Fund	144
Development Councils : Establishment of Cotton Board, 1948	131	Unemployment Allowances	144
Cinematograph Industry : Establishment of National Film Production Council	131	Wages, Disputes, Retail Prices :	
Electrical Power : Plans for Spreading Load	131	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in March	145
Assisted Migration to Australia	131	Industrial Disputes in March	149
International Labour Organisation : First Session of Chemical Industries Com- mittee	132	Index of Retail Prices	150
Redistribution of Man-Power in Europe	132	Retail Prices Overseas	150
Family Benefits in France	132	Official Publications Received	151
Wages Rates and Working Hours in Canada, 1946	133	Factory Acts : Factory Forms	151
		Other Statistics :	
		Fatal Industrial Accidents	152
		Industrial Diseases	152
		Releases and Discharges from the Forces	152
		Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes	153
		Further Education and Training Scheme	153
		Notices, Orders, Arbitration Awards, etc. :	
		Legal Cases affecting Labour	153
		Unemployment Insurance : Umpire's Decisions	154
		Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders : Awards	155
		Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal: Awards	155
		Industrial Courts Act and Conciliation Act : Awards	155
		Wages Councils Acts : Notices and Orders	155
		Statutory Instruments	156

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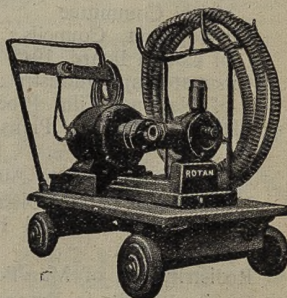
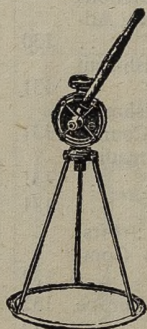
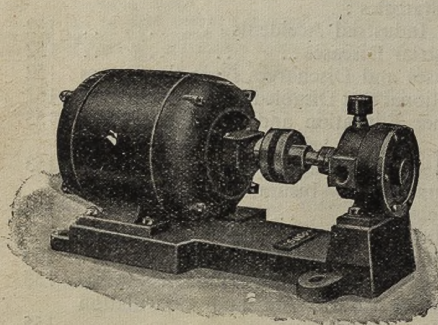
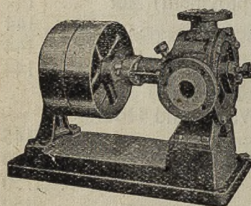
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SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

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

	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Dec., 1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Number in Civil Employment —					
Manufacture for Export ..	990	410	1,942	1,960	1,983
Other Manufactures:—					
Equipment, etc., for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	350	5,312	5,300
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	4,959		
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, etc., Utilities and Transport ..	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,636	3,648
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,364	1,343	1,340
Government Services ..	1,465	2,030	2,172	2,173	2,175
Distribution ..	2,887	1,958	2,351	2,341	2,340
Other Services ..	2,225	1,598	2,120	2,128	2,134
Total in Civil Employment ..	18,000	16,416	18,887	18,893	18,920
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480	5,090	1,113	1,054	996
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40	123	147	170
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270	103	300	317	307
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) ..	19,750	21,649	20,423	20,411	20,393

The total number in civil employment in February, 1948, included 13,294,000 males and 5,626,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 131,000 and the number of females an increase of 789,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 134 and 135.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th March, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for February and for mid-1939.

	Mid-1939.	16th Feb., 1948.	15th Mar., 1948.	Decrease at March compared with February.
Men (18 and under 65) ..	992,000	231,313	222,501	8,812
Boys (under 18) ..	20,000	5,169	4,661	508
Women (18 and under 60) ..	239,000	74,822	68,804	6,018
Girls (under 18) ..	19,000	4,062	3,439	623

The numbers unemployed at 15th March, 1948, represented 2 per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 2 and 1½ respectively.

Of the total of 299,405 persons unemployed, 292,831 were wholly unemployed and 6,574 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 72,829 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 72,111 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 147,891 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for March, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 138 to 141 on which statistics are

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

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £325,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,127,000 workpeople. These figures show the effect of increases in wage rates which came into operation during February in certain occupations in the printing industry and in the railway service, particulars of which were received too late for inclusion in the issue of this GAZETTE for last month.

The principal industries and services affected by increases in wage rates included the railway service in Great Britain, the tramway, trolleybus and omnibus services in London and other areas in Great Britain, readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirtmaking and corset making, electricity supply, certain branches of the printing industry and cinema theatres.

At the end of March, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages compared with the level at the end of June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 105; the corresponding figure for the end of February, 1948, was 104.

Reductions in hours of labour in March affected workpeople employed in the rubber reclamation industry, whose normal working hours were reduced by 3 hours a week.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in March are given on pages 145 to 148.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as beginning in March was 190. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during March, in these 206 stoppages (including also workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 63,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during March, was about 228,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during March are given on page 149.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 16th March, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 106, the same figure as at 17th February.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 150.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING BILL.

The Employment and Training Bill* was introduced into the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 22nd March.

In an Explanatory and Financial Memorandum prefixed to the text of the Bill it is stated that the main objects of the measure are (a) to bring up to date the statutory provisions regarding the functions of the Minister of Labour and National Service, and the facilities and services provided by him, in relation to employment and training for employment, and (b) to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive juvenile employment service based on the Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service presented to the Minister on 18th September, 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945, page 220). The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and certain provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts relating to employment and training are to be repealed and re-enacted with certain modifications.

The first part of the Bill specifies the functions of the Minister of Labour and National Service as to employment services. The Bill imposes upon the Minister a duty to perform certain general functions in relation to employment and to training for employment, and in relation to the promotion of employment in the national interest. It gives the Minister power to appoint Advisory Committees and to make regulations about their constitution. It also gives him power to establish and maintain Employment Exchanges and to make arrangements, whether through Employment Exchanges or otherwise, for collecting and furnishing information, and for providing advice, guidance or other services, for any of the purposes of the Bill in respect of employment, training for employment or the promotion of employment in the national interest. The Minister is empowered also to defray or contribute towards the expenditure of Local Authorities, and of certain non-profit-making bodies, incurred in providing services in relation to employment and training.

The power to establish and maintain Employment Exchanges exists already under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, as does also the provision proposed in the present Bill that no person is to be disqualified or otherwise prejudiced if he refuses a job where a trade dispute exists or where the wages offered are lower than the standard wages.

The Bill authorises the payment at the discretion of the Minister, by grant or loan, of the expenses of applicants for employment when attending at an Employment Exchange or other place and of the fees of medical practitioners to whom applicants are referred for medical examination.

The provision regarding penalties for false statements or representations, and the provision regarding arrangements with employers for the notification by them to Employment Exchanges of vacancies, substantially reproduce existing statutory provisions.

Provision is made in the Bill for the training of persons above the compulsory school age, whether they are employed or unemployed. This will replace Section 77 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, as extended by Section 8 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1939, in which the provision of training is limited to the unemployed and certain members of the Armed Forces; it will also replace Section 79 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, which provides for expenditure in connection with training courses. This extension of scope provides the extended powers for training for re-deployment of labour proposed in the White Paper on Employment Policy (Cmd. 6527, 1944—see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944, pages 90 to 92). The provision regarding the assistance which the Minister may give to schemes for promoting regularity of employment reproduces with slight modification the existing provision made in Section 100 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

The powers hitherto derived from Section 2 of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and Section 102 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, to make payments towards the cost of removal and resettlement of workers and their dependants are being re-defined, and extended to cover recruitment of foreign workers; and provision is being made for the further removal of such persons, should the need arise, because of the termination of employment.

Under Section 103 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, there is provision for certain repayments to the Exchequer out of the Unemployment Fund in respect of part of the grants or loans made on account of travelling expenses of insured contributors to any place for the purpose of taking up employment, and there is also provision for the recovery, in certain circumstances, of such repayments from the insured contributor. Under the present Bill, repayments from the Fund are being restricted to cases where the travelling expenses are paid by way of loan only.

The second part of the Bill deals with the Juvenile Employment Service and is based upon the Report of the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service referred to above, which was accepted in principle by the Government. The Committee recommended that the existing arrangements, under which the Juvenile Employment Service is provided partly by the Ministry and partly by Local Education Authorities, should in substance be retained but should be modified in a number of ways. Provision is made in the present Bill for such of the recommendations in the Report as require legislative cover or sanction (except the proposal for compulsory interview of school-leavers, which is not embodied in the Bill).

The Bill provides for the setting up of a Central Juvenile Employment Executive to be staffed by officers of the Ministry of Labour

and National Service and the Education Departments for England and Wales and Scotland.

Provision is further made for the setting up of a National Juvenile Employment Council, with Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales, whose function shall be to advise the Minister on all questions affecting the Juvenile Employment Service. The constitution of the Council is set out in the First Schedule to the Bill.

Under the provisions of Section 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, a Local Education Authority in England and Wales may be authorised to provide a Juvenile Employment Service in its area under a scheme approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service. Hitherto, however, there has been no obligation upon an Authority to submit a scheme for the whole of its area and it has been open to an Authority to opt to exercise powers or to lay them down, at short notice, of its own volition. The Bill provides that an Authority which submits a scheme must do so for the whole of its area and must submit its scheme within six months from the date at which the Royal Assent is given to the present measure. These provisions will also apply to Education Authorities in Scotland, which have not hitherto had the power exercisable by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales of submitting schemes for the operation of the Juvenile Employment Service in their area. The Bill continues the existing power to make contributions towards the cost of these schemes, and continues the liability of the Insurance Fund to repay the sums disbursed by way of unemployment benefit under such schemes, and of the National Assistance Board to repay expenditure by way of National Assistance.

An obligation will be placed upon proprietors of schools to furnish the appropriate authority with such particulars in respect of school-leavers as are required for the purpose of vocational guidance. This is the only provision in the Bill which entails compulsion and the obligation will be imposed upon schools and not upon children or their parents.

In the third part of the Bill, provision is made for the payment out of monies provided by Parliament of expenditure incurred by the Minister consequent on the passing of the Bill. Apart from general administrative costs, the Bill provides for certain specific services the cost of which will vary according to the extent to which they are utilised from time to time in carrying out employment policy. In the main, expenditure on these services is covered by existing legislation, now being re-enacted, or has been authorised in recent years by means of the annual Appropriation Acts, and does not constitute a new charge on the Exchequer. Under present conditions, the estimated annual expenditure on such services is £12,000,000; of this amount, sums estimated at £600,000 a year are expected to be recovered, mainly from the National Insurance Fund in relation to services rendered on behalf of insured persons.

There is provision to enable the Government of Northern Ireland to enact legislation for Northern Ireland for purposes similar to the purposes of the Bill, and for a contribution from the Consolidated Fund to the Government of Northern Ireland.

The existing regulations under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, and also the existing schemes under which Local Education Authorities give vocational guidance to juveniles, are kept in force until there is time to make fresh regulations, or until the new schemes come into operation.

FACTORIES BILL.

The object of the Factories Bill,* which was introduced into the House of Lords by Viscount Hall on 23rd March, is to make a number of miscellaneous amendments (mainly on points of detail) of the comprehensive amending and consolidating Factories Act of 1937. An Explanatory Memorandum precedes the text of the Bill. The nature of the principal provisions is indicated below.

The Bill proposes to amend and extend the scope of the provisions of Section 99 of the Factories Act so as to elaborate the system of medical examinations of young persons employed in factories, by applying it to all young persons entering factory employments (not merely those under 16 as at present), by requiring the re-examination at least once a year, and by extending the system to some other classes of employment within the scope of the Act. This would be a step towards implementation of an International Labour Convention of 1946 on this subject, as contemplated in Command Paper Cmd. 7296 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1948, page 15).

Section 11 of the Act gives the Minister special powers to require arrangements for medical supervision if he suspects risk of injury to health on one or more of various grounds specified in the section (including, for instance, changes in a process or the introduction of a new substance for use in a process). The Bill would extend the list of grounds so as to cover, for example, the arrival of a consignment of material suspected of being infected, or some change in the conditions other than a change in the actual process.

It is proposed to amend Section 40 of the Act, which enables courts of summary jurisdiction to make orders as to dangerous factories, by extending the power of those courts so as to enable orders to be made for stopping, and also for preventing, the use for factory purposes of premises which are unsuitable from the point of view of the safety, health or welfare of the persons employed. It is further proposed to amend Section 113 of the Act by requiring as a general rule one month's previous notice of intention to occupy a factory or to use mechanical power for the first

* House of Commons Bill 66 (Session 1947-1948). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

* House of Lords Bill 61 (Session 1947-1948). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT OCTOBER, 1947.

In October, 1947, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE,* together with some comparative figures for October, 1938.

In the enquiry of October, 1947, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in April, 1947, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in October, 1947, of the numbers paid at time rates and at piece rates, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or where the works were stopped for the whole of the week as a result of shortage of fuel, power or other supplies, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.). The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, who had entered their employment since July, 1941, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in October, 1947, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 53,500, of which approximately 52,000 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was nearly six million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1947, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 120 and 121, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in October, 1947, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 122 and 123, and a further Table on pages 124 and 125 shows the average percentage increases in weekly and hourly earnings in October, 1947, as compared with those in October, 1938 (the latest pre-war date for which statistics of average earnings are available). Particulars of the average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938, and of the average hours worked in that week, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, and February, 1945, respectively.

WEEKLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1947, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The average earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947, of the six million workpeople covered by the returns received were as shown below:—

Men (21 years and over)†	128s. 10d.
Youths and boys (under 21 years)	51s. 2d.
Women (18 years and over):	
Excluding part-time workers‡	69s. 3d.
Part-time workers‡	35s. 0d.
Counting two part-time workers‡ as representing one full-timer	69s. 5d.
Girls (under 18 years)	44s. 4d.

These figures, however, relate only to the wage-earners employed in the establishments from which returns were received and the average earnings shown are affected by the fact that different industries, with varying levels of wages, were not

* See the issues for November and December, 1940; March, 1941; November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February and August, 1944; February and August, 1945; February, July and October, 1946; April and October, 1947.

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week), who had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 120 to 125, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 37s. 9d. in October, 1947, and the hours worked averaged 16.4.

‡ The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week, and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

time, instead of the present requirement to give notice within one month after starting a factory or first using mechanical power in a factory.

The Bill would extend the provisions in Section 44 of the Act, which relates to sitting facilities, by requiring that a supply of suitable seats be available to enable workers, irrespective of age or sex, to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which may occur in the course of their employment, and by making provision as to seats and seating arrangements where a substantial proportion of any work can properly be done seated. It is proposed that these provisions shall not actually come into legal force until October, 1950.

Several clauses of the Bill deal with points relating to the administration and enforcement of the Factories Act, including the duties of Examining Surgeons (whose title it is proposed to change to "Appointed Factory Doctor"), the prescribing of standards and provision for exemptions, inspectors' power of entry into warehouses, and the liability of occupiers or owners. The safety provisions of the Act are to be amended on some points of detail. A later clause of the Bill is intended to make it clear that the Minister's power to make special health or safety regulations under Section 60 of the Act includes power to make regulations not only as to dangerous manufacturing processes or plant used in them, but also as to dangerous equipment (for instance, some fire-extinguishing equipment in factories) in the case of which it might be argued that persons are not "employed in connection therewith." The clause would also widen somewhat the power of an inspector under Section 52 to take for analysis samples of substances suspected to be likely to prove dangerous.

It is proposed that Section 94 of the Act shall be amended so as to provide (subject to prescribed conditions) for the employment of women and young persons over 16 on Sunday if work has to be done without delay in connection with the preservation of fish, fruit or vegetables. (The Section already provides for dispensation for that purpose, in the case of women and young persons over 16, from the ordinary provisions of the Act as to hours of employment and employment on statutory holidays.) It is proposed also to extend to factories where milk powder, condensed milk or any milk product is made the provisions in Section 95 which empower the Minister to make regulations varying, for classes of factory where milk is treated, the ordinary provisions of the Act as to hours of employment and employment on Sundays and holidays.

Amendments are proposed to Section 102 of the Act, which contains provisions relating to buildings partly let off for factory purposes. The Section applies some of the provisions of the Act (for instance, as regards lifts, steam boilers, the construction and maintenance of floors, passages and stairs, and lighting) to parts of the building used for the purposes of the factory or factories but outside them, and imposes various obligations on the owner of the building. The Bill proposes to apply some additional safety provisions of the Act to these parts of the building (so as to cover, for instance, lifting machines and lifting tackle belonging to the owner of the building but used for factory purposes) and to adjust the respective responsibilities of the owner of the building and the factory occupiers.

Other provisions in the Bill are intended to supplement, extend or clarify the provisions of the Factories Act in respect of the loading, unloading or coaling of ships, repairing, refitting, painting and other work on ships in harbour or wet dock, and building operations and works of engineering construction when undertaken in a factory.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

PROGRESS IN DEALING WITH THE SILICOSIS PROBLEM.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd March, the Minister of Fuel and Power gave some information on the progress made in dealing with the problem of silicosis in coal mines.

The Minister pointed out that the problem was complex and that its main features covered (a) the suppression of all forms of dust in the mines, (b) medical and X-ray examinations of mine-workers on entry and periodically thereafter, (c) after-care of the men affected, including medical attention, and (d) their placing in suitable alternative employment with pre-employment training where necessary.

These matters, the Minister continued, covered the responsibilities of many Government Departments. Progress in the formulation of comprehensive arrangements was being stimulated and co-ordinated by the National Joint Pneumoconiosis Committee, under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Four sub-committees were engaged on the main features of the problem, each with a chairman from the Department mainly responsible, the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers being also represented. Dust prevention measures, already highly developed in South Wales, were now being improved and extended in each coal division through Dust Prevention Committees, on which the Inspectors of Mines, the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers were represented. A medical rehabilitation centre was also being provided by the Miners' Welfare Commission.

The Minister further stated that the number of new cases of silicosis at mines had dropped appreciably during the past two years, the figures being 5,821 in 1945, 4,426 in 1946 and 3,800 (provisional) in 1947.

represented in equal proportions in the returns. For example, returns were obtained from a much higher proportion of employers in the engineering industry than in the building industry, and the engineering industry has therefore an unduly heavy weight, in comparison with the building industry, in the calculations from which the foregoing averages are derived. In order to eliminate the effects of such disparities, general averages for all industries combined, and for each of 16 broad groups of industries, have been calculated* on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in October, 1947. These averages are set out in the following Table, together with the percentage increases which they show as compared with similar averages relating to October, 1938, calculated by "weighting" the average earnings in each industry by the total numbers employed at that date (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1944, page 26). In computing the averages for October, 1947, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.†

Average Weekly Earnings in October, 1947, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Average Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947.					All Workers.‡
	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	123 3	62 6	64 8	§	118 0	✓
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products	133 0	62 7	69 5	§	125 11	✓
Brick, pottery and glass	130 1	59 7	66 8	44 10	108 1	✓
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	127 3	53 6	68 2	42 11	108 5	✓
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	140 3	49 1	73 9	45 8	122 2	✓
Textiles	119 3	53 2	68 1	48 6	85 5	✓
Leather, fur, etc.	125 11	54 0	71 5	43 2	102 8	✓
Clothing	120 11	48 3	68 6	41 8	76 0	✓
Food, drink and tobacco	121 2	50 3	65 6	41 11	95 11	✓
Woodworking	126 6	48 1	72 2	41 4	108 7	✓
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	137 3	42 6	67 3	40 2	105 2	✓
Building, contracting, etc.	117 0	57 6	66 7	§	109 7	✓
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	135 4	50 9	71 7	45 5	106 10	✓
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	123 7	52 3	88 11	§	118 11	✓
Public utility services	111 7	48 9	60 10	39 2	102 1	✓
Government industrial establishments	120 8	58 3	77 9	40 2	114 9	✓
All the above	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2	
	Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	105	107	§	§	108	
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products	100	101	134	§	106	
Brick, pottery and glass	106	115	140	202	127	
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	84	82	109	136	97	
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	87	88	121	129	105	
Textiles	108	122	114	147	126	
Leather, fur, etc.	96	113	105	147	120	
Clothing	88	95	109	138	117	
Food, drink and tobacco	86	79	99	121	104	
Woodworking	91	106	114	137	109	
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	63	72	97	135	83	
Building, contracting, etc.	77	124	§	§	79	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	96	90	125	147	130	
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	77	93	155	§	82	
Public utility services	77	77	120	83	71	
Government industrial establishments**	60	79	74	§	63	
All the above	86	99	114	136	103	

When the average earnings for October, 1947, shown in this Table, are compared with those given in the previous column, it will be seen that the effect of re-calculating the general averages for all industries combined on the basis of the total numbers

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† See footnote † on the previous page.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women employed as part-time workers in October, 1947 (see footnote † on previous page), have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ For the engineering industry, most returns used in 1938 related to a week in July.

¶ For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

** In the case of the Government industrial establishments, the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and October, 1947, are materially affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments which were not in operation in October, 1938.

employed in each industry (instead of the numbers employed by those firms who supplied returns) is to lower the average shown for men by 9d. and that for girls by 7d. and to raise the average for boys by 8d., and that for women by 2d. In calculating the average earnings of women and "all workers" at October, 1947, women who were employed as part-time workers have, as stated above, been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-timer. The number of such part-time workers increased by about one-third between April, 1947, and October, 1947. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general average of 69s. 7d. for women in all industries combined would have been altered by only 2d. (to 69s. 5d.), and among the sixteen groups of industries for which separate figures are given in the Table, the exclusion of the women part-time workers would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 6d.

In the last week of October, 1938—the latest pre-war date for which similar statistics are available—the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in the groups of industries covered by the foregoing Table were approximately 69s. 0d. for men, 26s. 1d. for youths and boys, 32s. 6d. for women, 18s. 6d. for girls, and 53s. 3d. for all workers combined. The corresponding averages for October, 1947, given in the Table, showed increases of 59s. 1d. or 86 per cent., for men; 25s. 9d. or 99 per cent., for youths and boys; 37s. 1d. or 114 per cent., for women; 25s. 3d. or 136 per cent., for girls; and 54s. 11d. or 103 per cent., for all workers combined. The percentage increases, however, varied widely in different industries. In those industries for which particulars are given on pages 124 and 125, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men ranged from less than 65 per cent. in some industries to over 110 per cent. in others, while those for women ranged from less than 80 per cent. to over 150 per cent. The fact that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women was greater than that shown for men is to some extent due to the increase since October, 1938, in the numbers of women engaged on work normally undertaken by men. Agreements in various industries provide that such women should be paid either the full rates for men (usually after a qualifying period, or subject to ability to perform the man's work without extra supervision or assistance), or specified proportions of those rates, yielding wages higher than those generally paid for work not regarded as men's work. Much of the difference is, however, due to the fact that advances in wage rates, granted to women, while usually less in amount than those granted to men, have generally represented a greater percentage increase on pre-war rates than the advances granted to men.

It should be noted that the figures of average earnings and percentages of increase of all classes of workers combined, as shown in the last column of the foregoing Table, are affected by the changes which have taken place since 1938 in the relative proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the various groups of industries, the proportions of men included in the totals for all the industries, combined on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries at the respective dates, having risen from between 61 and 62 per cent. in October, 1938, to between 69 and 70 per cent. in October, 1947, while the proportions of youths and boys declined from about 12 per cent. to between 6 and 7 per cent., and those of girls from nearly 7 per cent. to between 3 and 4 per cent. The proportion of women was slightly below 20 per cent. in October, 1938, and slightly above 20 per cent. in October, 1947. If the proportion of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the industries had remained the same in October, 1947, as in October, 1938, the averages quoted for "all workers" for the individual industries enumerated in the detailed Table on pages 120 and 121 would have been lowered in nearly all of the cases.

The average earnings and the percentage increases shown for groups of industries and for all the industries taken together include also the effects of changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in the different industries.

It should, moreover, be observed that the figures shown in the above Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 120 and 121, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations, and that they represent the actual earnings in the weeks specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece work or other methods of payment by results. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece-workers, the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED IN OCTOBER, 1947, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in October, 1947, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 122 and 123. The following Table shows the averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries and for all industries taken together, with the corresponding averages for the last pay-week in October, 1938,

calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries at each of the two dates.* The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

Average Hours worked in October, 1947, and October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1947.					All Workers.‡
	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).		
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	46.8	45.7	41.5	§	46.6	
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products	49.7	45.6	41.4	§	49.1	
Brick, pottery and glass	48.0	44.4	42.2	43.8	46.3	
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	46.4	43.2	41.9	42.1	45.2	
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	46.0	43.2	41.3	41.6	45.0	
Textiles	47.2	44.4	42.5	42.9	44.5	
Leather, fur, etc.	45.7	43.9	41.1	42.6	44.2	
Clothing	44.3	43.7	40.6	41.4	41.7	
Food, drink and tobacco	48.1	44.4	42.8	42.6	46.0	
Woodworking	45.1	43.7	41.4	42.4	44.4	
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	45.0	43.5	42.2	42.4	43.9	
Building, contracting, etc.	47.1	45.4	40.5	§	46.9	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	46.4	43.6	41.8	42.2	44.6	
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	48.6	46.3	44.2	§	48.2	
Public utility services	47.0	44.5	38.3	42.2	45.6	
Government industrial establishments	46.0	42.5	43.2	41.4	45.6	
All the above	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2	
	Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1938.					
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	45.9	45.7	§	§	45.8	
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products	49.8	47.3	45.5	45.2	49.3	
Brick, pottery and glass	48.7	45.9	42.6	44.1	46.8	
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	48.4	46.7	44.0	44.6	47.2	
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	48.0	45.9	44.2	44.7	47.1	
Textiles	47.7	45.6	44.5	45.9	45.8	
Leather, fur, etc.	47.4	46.8	45.7	46.5	46.8	
Clothing	44.8	45.3	41.2	42.7	42.4	
Food, drink and tobacco	49.4	47.3	45.8	45.9	47.8	
Woodworking	46.9	46.2	44.3	45.0	46.4	
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	46.1	45.5	44.4	44.9	45.4	
Building, contracting, etc.	46.3	46.5	§	§	46.3	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	48.6	46.9	44.5	44.9	46.8	
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	48.9	48.1	45.7	§	48.8	
Public utility services	49.0	47.6	32.8	43.7	48.0	
Government industrial establishments	49.5	47.1	44.9	§	49.1	
All the above	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5	

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 122 and 123 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1947, ranged between 44 and 49, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44. For all the industries taken together, the hours worked averaged approximately 46½ for men, 44 for youths and boys, 41½ for women, and 42 for girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938, these averages showed reductions of about 1 hour for men, of about 2 hours for youths and boys, of 2 hours for women and of about 2½ hours for girls. For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the last pay-week of October, 1947, was 45½ hours or 1½ hours less than in the last week of October, 1938.

The Table above shows that compared with October, 1938, the average hours worked by men in October, 1947, were lower in all but two industry groups (mining and quarrying, and building), those worked by women, youths and boys were lower in all but one group, and those for girls were lower in every case.

* See footnote * in the first column on page 116.

† See footnote † in the second column on page 115.

‡ See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 116. The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in October, 1947, averaged 21½.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ For the engineering industry, most returns used in 1938 related to a week in July.

** For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

HOURLY EARNINGS IN OCTOBER, 1947, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, and the average percentage increases as compared with the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1938. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 122 to 125.

Average Hourly Earnings in October, 1947, and Percentage Increases as compared with October, 1938.

Industry Group.	Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947.					All Workers.*
	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	2 7.6	1 4.4	†	†	2 6.4	✓
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products	2 8.1	1 4.5	1 8.1	†	2 6.8	✓
Brick, pottery and glass	2 8.5	1 4.1	1 7.0	1 0.3	2 4.0	✓
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	2 8.9	1 2.9	1 7.5	1 0.2	2 4.8	✓
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	3 0.6	1 1.6	1 9.4	1 1.2	2 8.6	✓
Textiles	2 6.3	1 2.4	1 7.2	1 1.6	1 11.0	✓
Leather, fur, etc.	2 9.1	1 2.8	1 8.9	1 0.2	2 3.9	✓
Clothing	2 8.8	1 1.2	1 8.2	1 0.1	1 9.9	✓
Food, drink and tobacco	2 6.2	1 1.6	1 6.4	11.8	2 1.0	✓
Woodworking	2 9.7	1 1.2	1 8.9	11.7	2 5.3	✓
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	3 0.6	11.7	1 7.1	11.4	2 4.7	✓
Building, contracting, etc.	2 5.8	1 3.2	1 7.7	†	2 4.0	✓
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2 11.0	1 2.0	1 8.6	1 0.9	2 4.7	✓
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	2 6.5	1 1.5	2 0.1	†	2 5.6	✓
Public utility services	2 4.5	1 1.1	1 7.1	11.1	2 2.9	✓
Government industrial establishments	2 7.5	1 4.4	1 9.6	11.6	2 6.2	✓
All the above	2 9.0	1 2.1	1 8.1	1 0.5	2 4.7	
	Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	101	107	†	†	105	
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products	101	109	157	†	107	
Brick, pottery and glass	109	123	142	204	129	
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	92	97	119	150	106	
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	95	100	137	146	114	
Textiles	111	127	125	164	132	
Leather, fur, etc.	104	127	127	169	132	
Clothing	90	102	112	146	121	
Food, drink and tobacco	91	91	113	138	112	
Woodworking	99	118	129	152	119	
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	67	80	108	149	89	
Building, contracting, etc.	74	130	†	†	77	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	105	105	140	162	141	
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	78	100	163	†	84	
Public utility services	84	89	88	89	80	
Government industrial establishments	73	98	81	†		

The average hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1947, were higher than in April, 1947, in some industries but lower in others. On balance there was a slight increase, in spite of the fact that between these two dates there were reductions in normal full-time hours of work, excluding overtime, averaging nearly 3½ hours a week for about one million workpeople employed in the industries covered by these enquiries. For men the average increase over all industries was 0.3 hours, for youths and boys it was 0.4 hours, and for girls 0.1 hours. For women there was no change in the general average. The average hourly earnings were about 1d. higher in October, 1947, than in April, 1947, in the case of men, boys and girls, but only about ¼d. higher in the case of women.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN OCTOBER, 1947, COMPARED WITH EARLIER YEARS.

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries,* in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and October, 1947, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified:—

Average Weekly Earnings.					
Date.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.†
Average Weekly Earnings.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October, 1938	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3
July, 1940	89 0	35 1	38 11	22 4	69 2
July, 1941	99 5	41 11	43 11	25 0	75 10
January, 1942	102 0	42 6	47 6	26 10	77 9
July, 1942	111 5	46 2	54 2	30 3	85 2
January, 1943	113 9	45 1	58 6	32 1	87 11
July, 1943	121 3	47 2	62 2	33 10	93 7
January, 1944	123 8	46 10	63 9	34 3	95 7
July, 1944	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8
January, 1945	119 3	44 1	63 2	33 8	93 9
July, 1945	121 4	45 6	63 2	35 1	96 1
January, 1946	120 9	46 6	65 3	38 8	101 0
October, 1946	114 1	43 4	59 10	34 3	92 7
April, 1947	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
October, 1947	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
Percentage Increase since October, 1938.					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1940	29	35	20	21	30
July, 1941	44	61	35	35	42
January, 1942	48	63	46	45	46
July, 1942	61	77	67	64	60
January, 1943	65	73	80	73	65
July, 1943	76	81	91	83	76
January, 1944	79	80	96	85	79
July, 1944	80	81	98	89	82
January, 1945	73	69	94	82	76
July, 1945	76	74	94	90	80
January, 1946	65	66	84	85	74
October, 1946	75	78	101	109	90
April, 1947	79	81	107	117	94
October, 1947	86	99	114	136	103

At October, 1947, average weekly earnings were higher than those recorded for any previous date.

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the foregoing Tables, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated, from such information as is available to the Department, that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 61.62 per cent.† higher in October, 1947, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 103 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

As regards working hours, the following Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1943, and October, 1947, which were covered by the enquiries into average earnings; particulars of working hours were not collected for earlier dates during the war.

Average Weekly Hours Worked.

Date.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).*	Girls.	All Workers.*
October, 1938	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
July, 1943	52.9	48.0	45.9	45.1	50.0
January, 1944	52.0	47.1	45.2	44.6	49.2
July, 1944	51.2	46.7	44.6	44.2	48.6
January, 1945	49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0
July, 1945	49.7	45.6	43.3	43.5	47.4
January, 1946	47.4	44.1	42.3	42.5	45.8
October, 1946	47.6	44.7	42.6	42.5	46.2
April, 1947	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October, 1947	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings at each of the dates for which particulars of working hours have been collected, and the percentage increases as compared with October, 1938:—

Average Hourly Earnings.

Date.	Men.	Youths and Boys.	Women.*	Girls.	All Workers.*
Average Hourly Earnings.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October, 1938	1 5.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	1 1.7
July, 1943	2 3.5	11.8	1 4.3	9.0	1 10.5
January, 1944	2 4.5	11.9	1 4.9	9.2	1 11.3
July, 1944	2 5.1	1 0.2	1 5.3	9.5	1 11.9
January, 1945	2 5.0	11.7	1 5.6	9.4	1 11.9
July, 1945	2 5.3	1 0.0	1 5.5	9.7	2 0.3
January, 1946	2 4.9	11.8	1 5.0	9.7	2 0.2
October, 1946	2 6.4	1 0.5	1 6.4	10.9	2 2.2
April, 1947	2 8.0	1 1.0	1 7.5	11.5	2 3.6
October, 1947	2 9.0	1 2.1	1 8.1	1 0.5	2 4.7
Percentage Increase since October, 1938.					
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
July, 1943	58	74	81	81	63
January, 1944	64	76	89	85	70
July, 1944	68	80	93	90	74
January, 1945	67	73	96	89	74
July, 1945	69	77	95	94	77
January, 1946	66	74	89	94	77
October, 1946	75	84	105	119	91
April, 1947	84	92	117	131	101
October, 1947	90	108	124	150	109

The figures of average hourly earnings show the effect of increases in hourly time rates or in piece rates granted, in industries in which the standard number of weekly hours has been reduced since the end of the war, in order to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week; they also reflect changes in earnings due to changes in the proportions of hours paid at overtime, etc., rates and to changes in the number of workers paid on systems of payment by results.

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which occurred during and since the war in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. On the one hand, the transference of workers during the war from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers," as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that, during the war period, the proportions of men, boys and girls represented in the figures were lower than in October, 1938, while those of women were higher. Since January, 1946, however, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938. The proportion of women decreased from January, 1945, to April, 1947, when it reached a figure slightly lower than that of 1938, but showed an increase in October, 1947, to a figure which was somewhat higher than at October, 1938.† If the average weekly earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at October, 1947, are combined by the use of "weights" corresponding with the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for October, 1947, show increases of 84 per cent. for men, 97 to 98 per cent. for youths and boys, 112 to 113 per cent. for women, 137 to 138 per cent. for girls, and 89 to 90 per cent. for all workers combined. The result of this calculation is to eliminate the effects, on the general averages, of the changes which have taken place in the proportions of workpeople employed in the different industries covered by the enquiry (and in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of these industries), but not the changes in the proportions employed in different occupations within each industry.

NUMBER OF TIME-WORKERS AND PIECE-WORKERS.

As stated above, particulars were also obtained during the enquiry of October, 1947, relating to the number of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) at piece rates, etc. In the first category the firms were asked to enter the number paid only at time rates or receiving a standing wage, and in the latter category the number paid wholly or partly under any system of payment by results (e.g., by piece-work arrangements, output bonus

* See footnote † in the first column on page 116.

† See the figures quoted in the third paragraph of the second column on page 116.

INCREASES IN WAGES SINCE OCTOBER, 1947.

schemes, etc.). Workers paid partly under payment-by-result systems and partly at time rates were to be entered in category (b). Satisfactory returns giving these particulars were obtained in respect of over 99 per cent. of the six million workpeople covered by the enquiry. The proportions of time-workers and piece-workers in each of the 16 groups of industries, and in all the industries combined, in October, 1947, are shown in the Table below. These proportions have been calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in October, 1947.

It will be seen from this Table that the proportions of the total number of wage-earners employed at piece rates, or on other systems of payment by results, varied very widely in different industry groups. For example, in the case of men in the building, transport and public utility groups of industries, only a very small percentage were stated to be on piece work. On the other hand, in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group of industries the percentage on piece work was about 48. The proportion of women employed on piece work was in general higher than the proportion of men so employed.

Percentage of Time and Piece Workers, etc., employed in October, 1947, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Percentage of Time and Piece Workers in the last pay-week in October, 1947.									
	Men (21 years and over).		Youths and Boys (under 21 years).		Women (18 years and over).		Girls (under 18 years).		All Workers.	
	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	70	30	88	12	60	40	*	*	71	29
Treatment of non-metaliferous mine and quarry products	83	17	88	12	80	20	*	*	82	18
Brick, pottery and glass	65	35	72	28	55	45	64	36	64	36
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	91	9	94	6	84	16	85	15	89	11
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	52	48	60	40	47	53	50	50	52	48
Textiles	71	29	86	14	42	58	51	49	55	45
Leather, fur, etc.	64	36	77	23	73	27	73	27	68	32
Clothing	72	28	85	15	64	36	67	33	67	33
Food, drink and tobacco	94	6	94	6	78	22	80	20	88	12
Woodworking	78	22	88	12	77	23	83	17	80	20
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	96	4	98	2	79	21	83	17	90	10
Building, contracting, etc.	97	3	99	1	87	13	*	*	98	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	63	37	71	29	52	48	58	42	60	40
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	96	4	98	2	98	2	*	*	96	4
Public utility services	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Government industrial establishments	87	13	89	11	76	24	88	12	86	14
All the above	76	24	80	20	61	39	65	35	72	28

The corresponding percentage numbers of workers employed on piece work in all the industries combined in April, 1947, were:—men 23, youths and boys 18, women 38, girls 31, and all workers combined 26. There was thus a small increase, on the average, between April and October, 1947, in the proportions employed at piece rates, etc.

As compared with October, 1938, figures for which date were published on page 325 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1947, there has been a slight increase (from 25 per cent. in 1938 to 28 in 1947) in the proportion of workers as a whole who were paid at piece rates. In the case of women, however, there has been a marked drop on average (from 46 to 39 per cent.) in this proportion, although nearly two-fifths of the individual industries listed on pages 120 and 121 had relatively more women piece-workers in October, 1947, than in October, 1938.

It should be noted that the comparison between 1947 and 1938 is affected by the changes that have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries and in the proportions of workpeople in different sex and age groups. If the percentages at October, 1947, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers employed in October, 1938, the figures so obtained for October, 1947, show percentage numbers of workers employed on piece work in all industries combined as follows:—men 22, youths and boys 22, women 43, girls 35, all workers combined 27.

* The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. As regards manual wage-earners employed in coal mining and railway service, and dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

INDUSTRIES NOT COVERED BY THE ENQUIRY.

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. As regards manual wage-earners employed in coal mining and railway service, and dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Coal Mining.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the estimated average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 3d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 1s. 0d. per shift for holiday pay) were approximately 28s. 10d. in the month of October, 1947, as compared with 11s. 2d. in the corresponding period of 1938, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to approximately 158 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 145s. 4d. in the month of October, 1947, compared with 55s. 5d. in the month of October, 1938, showing an increase of approximately 162 per cent.

For adult male workers in the industry in the month of October, 1947, it is estimated that the weekly cash earnings averaged 152s. 10d., as compared with 60s. 4d. in the month of October, 1938. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods, 7s. 2d. in 1947 and 2s. 6d. in 1938, is not included in these figures.

Railway Service.

In the railway service, statistics showing the average earnings of the wage earners employed in one week of March, 1947, by the railway companies in Great Britain and by the London Passenger Transport Board, have been included in a return prepared by the Ministry of Transport and published by H.M. Stationery Office. The average earnings of men, youths and boys, women and girls are shown in an article on page 128 of this issue of the GAZETTE, together with corresponding averages, so far as available, for one week in March, 1946, and March, 1939. It will be seen that the average earnings in March, 1947, were 123s. 6d. for men, 46s. 2d. for youths and boys, 87s. 4d. for women, and 43s. 6d. for girls. These figures showed increases as compared with the corresponding averages for March, 1939, of 80 per cent. for men and 60 per cent. for youths and boys. It should be noted that in March, 1947, and March, 1946, considerable numbers of the male juniors in the higher age groups were employed in adult positions and were accordingly included in the returns as men. The number of women and girls employed in March, 1939, was insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for averages comparable with those for March, 1947.

It should also be noted that the average earnings shown above do not include a general increase in standard rates which took effect from 30th June, 1947. For men and women the increase was 7s. 6d. a week; for youths and girls it was 3s. 9d. a week in the conciliation grades and 3s. 9d. or 2s. a week, according to age, for railway workshop staff.

Dock Labour.

The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service given on pages 121 to 125 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last pay-week in October, 1947, the earnings of all classes of dock labourers on the pay-rolls during that week, averaged 157s. 1d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel time allowances. In the three months October-December, 1947, the average earnings were 157s. 1d. a week. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war date, but in the corresponding three months of the years 1942 to 1946, the average weekly earnings were 127s. 7d. in 1942, 150s. 10d. in 1943, 158s. 11d. in 1944, 131s. 6d. in 1945 and 143s. 0d. in 1946. The average of 131s. 6d. for the last quarter of 1945 was affected by a wide-spread strike of dockers during the first five weeks of the quarter. The average earnings for the remaining eight weeks of the quarter were 138s. 6d.

* For list of industries covered, see pages 120 and 121.

† See footnote † in the first column on page 116.

‡ This figure applies only to the industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in October, 1947. If industries not covered by the enquiry (e.g., agriculture, coal mining, railway service and merchant shipping) were included, the figure would be raised to about 71 per cent.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1947.

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" in the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1947.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.‡
								Exclud- ing part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.†		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING —											
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,801	235	84	3	5,123	128 9	65 7	—	—	—	124 6
Stone Quarrying and Mining	13,942	779	41	6	14,768	120 1	60 1	—	—	—	116 9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	6,553	394	50	12	7,009	124 1	69 1	—	—	—	120 6
Other Mining and Quarrying	8,295	528	857	335	10,015	127 7	61 1	66 1	66 5	43 6	116 0
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS —											
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	11,921	447	36	5	12,409	128 4	58 7	—	—	—	125 7
Cement	7,685	275	282	44	8,286	146 7	60 5	65 0	64 4	—	140 5
Limekilns and Whiting	4,190	190	84	11	4,475	126 4	—	—	—	—	122 10
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	9,542	982	217	22	10,763	130 2	60 1	71 3	72 9	—	122 5
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	8,801	390	1,410	86	10,687	134 1	70 0	69 6	69 10	—	122 7
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES —											
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	34,570	3,550	2,784	375	41,279	130 11	64 3	70 3	49 0	120 4	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	14,635	1,951	14,883	2,927	35,028	127 2	53 4	65 9	65 11	45 1	89 5
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture	28,337	3,151	5,807	944	38,239	130 10	58 2	66 8	67 0	40 11	112 11
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES —											
Chemicals and Explosives	94,800	4,811	28,933	4,952	133,788	129 1	54 8	68 7	68 10	42 0	110 1
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	12,668	723	3,023	432	16,846	118 4	48 3	61 2	62 0	37 3	103 2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	34,909	2,181	11,264	2,493	50,847	125 11	52 7	67 10	68 3	45 9	106 1
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES —											
Big-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	15,501	514	121	4	16,140	142 3	67 1	—	—	—	139 4
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	145,923	10,245	5,754	270	162,192	149 7	65 10	70 10	71 2	39 9	141 4
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	64,358	2,418	8,263	696	75,735	143 3	58 7	78 2	78 2	51 9	132 8
Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture	9,942	1,339	1,248	326	12,855	147 9	61 6	64 1	64 1	45 0	128 1
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	22,296	1,294	2,582	149	26,321	137 9	57 10	76 7	76 5	—	127 4
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	16,336	1,070	4,224	535	22,165	131 4	48 8	64 10	65 0	42 8	112 7
Engineering, etc. †											
General Engineering and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	480,579	48,993	61,359	4,589	597,174	135 5	45 4	74 10	74 11	48 1	121 1
Electrical Engineering	78,223	11,141	34,384	2,338	126,086	139 4	44 6	74 4	74 8	42 9	111 7
Marine Engineering	39,092	6,633	636	28	46,389	133 0	48 7	73 3	73 2	—	120 1
Constructional Engineering	43,817	2,951	2,806	60	49,634	137 5	48 8	78 5	78 4	—	128 8
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair	240,358	23,802	23,895	1,501	289,556	147 11	47 4	82 3	82 1	50 0	133 9
Ship Building and Repairing	143,784	16,896	6,616	272	162,568	142 11	50 4	74 2	74 1	40 7	132 6
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing**	16,722	2,257	459	37	19,475	142 1	51 6	73 10	73 8	—	129 9
Electrical Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	69,873	5,676	56,649	4,935	137,133	133 9	47 4	72 6	72 11	43 10	101 10
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	19,632	2,007	10,234	1,389	33,262	136 4	46 9	70 0	70 5	41 6	106 8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	11,883	1,162	8,751	759	22,555	134 6	49 4	70 1	70 7	45 11	102 4
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	10,731	1,134	5,028	676	17,569	134 9	52 9	73 3	74 5	49 1	108 11
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	10,473	1,697	653	33	12,856	136 8	55 11	74 0	74 0	—	122 7
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	9,464	962	5,362	883	16,672	142 6	50 3	72 2	72 8	44 11	109 7
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	26,775	2,145	3,334	367	32,621	138 5	59 5	72 0	72 1	40 7	125 4
Other Metal Industries	114,084	10,987	57,086	9,127	192,015	140 6	51 11	70 4	70 9	46 5	110 0
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES —											
Cotton	67,331	5,717	110,845	14,146	199,045	117 5	61 9	72 5	72 5	33 2	86 0
Woolen and Worsted	57,907	4,796	58,744	9,653	131,665	120 4	57 2	68 7	68 9	52 8	89 11
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	6,462	595	9,670	2,306	19,033	120 2	53 0	74 4	73 11	50 3	86 1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	19,376	852	8,210	1,688	30,126	130 3	52 9	71 3	71 3	48 5	107 4
Flax Spinning and Weaving	9,420	4,609	24,627	7,206	45,862	100 2	44 9	53 5	53 6	40 8	60 4
Jute Spinning and Weaving	3,922	468	6,010	795	11,265	100 3	52 1	61 5	61 9	47 6	74 6
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	4,026	859	6,383	1,303	12,700	113 10	45 7	59 7	59 9	40 1	74 10
Hosiery	15,017	1,574	35,586	10,128	62,305	126 1	50 0	68 7	69 0	47 10	78 10
Lace	2,090	211	2,362	390	5,053	114 3	47 8	61 5	62 2	44 7	81 9
Carpets and Rugs	3,730	503	3,439	1,314	8,986	122 3	40 3	68 5	68 11	44 10	85 11
Other Textiles	13,389	1,382	19,234	4,414	38,419	123 1	52 11	63 10	64 2	43 11	82 9
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	36,251	2,656	13,432	2,421	54,760	118 11	51 2	62 3	62 4	45 8	98 6

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see note † below) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.
‡ The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.
§ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.
¶ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-product Works."
** The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown by the federated firms were in general higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average weekly earnings of "all workers" in October, 1947 (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women workers as representing one full-time worker), were 12s. 2d. for the federated firms, as compared with 12s. 1d. for the non-federated firms.
*** Not including the workshops of railway companies.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1947—continued.

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October 1947.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.‡
								Exclud- ing part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.†		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES —											
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	19,674	1,476	3,130	377	24,657	125 6	55 9	72 0	72 1	47 3	113 4
Leather Goods Manufacture	3,401	513	4,064	1,037	9,015	117 5	48 8	67 4	67 8	41 9	82 4
Fur Dressing, etc.	2,123	234	1,514	295	4,166	153 9	57 4	89 2	88 11	47 5	117 3
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES —											
Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	19,448	2,390	56,684	17,129	95,658	134 2	47 3	74 0	74 3	43 5	80 3
Retail Bespoke—											
Firms employing 10 or more workers	1,478	134	2,568	1,288	5,468	123 7	—	66 2	66 11	32 9	73 6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	479	23	495	175	1,172	116 11	—	63 5	64 4	—	80 7
All firms supplying returns	1,957	157	3,063	1,463	6,640	122 0	—	65 9	66 6	32 8	74 9
Dress Making and Millinery: Firms employing 10 or more workers	1,767	166	20,262	9,228	31,423	134 10	—	75 10	76 3	42 5	69 6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	53	5	901	244	1,203	—	—	71 5	71 10	33 5	66 5
All firms supplying returns	1,820	171	21,163	9,472	32,626	134 8	—	75 7	76 1	42 2	69 5
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	4,155	375	4,830	858	10,218	122 6	52 0	65 3	65 10	44 1	86 6
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	2,876	326	25,990	8,592	37,784	113 11	42 10	63 9	64 4	41 5	62 9
Other Dress Industries	3,160	369	8,899	3,114	16,191	113 3	52 0	70 2	70 3	45 2	91 1
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	34,434	3,755	26,572	4,458	70,169	117 5	52 0	70 2	70 3	45 2	91 1
Foot and Shoe Repairing: Firms employing 10 or more workers	3,957	1,041	632	155	5,785	116 0	44 3	65 5	65 10	—	95 5
Firms employing less than 10 workers	1,071	241	57	13	1,382	104 8	42 7	64 0	64 5	—	94 8
All firms supplying returns	5,028	1,282	689	168	7,167	113 7	44 0	60 8	61 1	39 1	67 6
Laundry Service	12,978	3,492	48,719	8,408	73,297	114 8	48 2	60 5	61 1	42 2	80 8
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	4,177	455	6,984	1,232	12,848	119 5	52 8	65 6	66 1	42 2	80 8
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES —											
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	46,938	5,653	19,593	4,925	77,109	123 2	44 5	65 5	66 0	38 11	97 6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	4,129	612	1,114	291	6,146	120 6	47 0	57 4	58 5	35 11	97 11
All firms supplying returns	51,067	6,265	20,707	5,216	83,						

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1947.

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" in the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1947, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1947, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
	Hours.	Hours.	Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	44.0	44.7	—	—	43.9	35.1	17.6	—	—	—	—	34.0
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	47.8	46.5	—	—	47.7	30.1	15.5	—	—	—	—	29.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	47.0	45.6	—	—	46.9	31.7	18.2	—	—	—	—	30.8
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	45.4	44.0	41.6	41.6	42.4	44.9	33.7	16.7	19.1	19.2	12.3	31.0
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	47.8	45.9	—	—	47.7	32.2	15.3	—	—	—	—	31.6
Cement	54.0	46.4	42.9	42.5	53.3	32.6	15.6	18.2	18.2	—	—	31.6
Limekilns and Whiting	47.4	—	—	—	47.2	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	31.2
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	49.5	45.3	41.8	42.4	48.9	31.6	15.9	20.5	20.6	—	—	30.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	49.8	45.2	40.6	41.0	48.4	32.3	18.6	20.5	20.4	—	—	30.4
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	49.8	45.5	42.2	42.2	43.7	48.8	31.5	16.9	20.0	20.0	13.5	29.6
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. .. .	47.7	45.1	42.1	42.1	43.9	44.8	32.0	14.2	18.7	18.8	12.3	24.0
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture	45.7	42.7	42.0	42.3	43.2	44.9	34.4	16.3	19.0	19.0	11.4	30.2
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—												
Chemicals and Explosives	46.6	43.1	41.8	42.1	42.3	45.4	33.2	15.2	19.7	19.6	11.9	29.1
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	45.7	44.1	40.4	40.8	40.9	44.6	31.1	18.2	18.2	10.9	27.8	28.8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. .	46.2	43.1	41.6	41.9	41.9	44.9	32.7	14.6	19.6	19.5	13.1	28.4
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—												
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)§	48.4	46.3	—	—	—	48.2	35.3	17.4	—	—	—	34.7
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	48.0	44.2	41.9	42.1	40.9	47.5	37.4	17.9	20.3	20.3	11.7	35.7
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture ..	45.9	43.6	41.7	41.9	41.4	45.3	37.5	16.1	22.5	22.4	15.0	35.1
Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture ..	42.9	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	42.6	41.3	17.6	18.8	18.8	13.2	36.1
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture ..	46.9	43.0	40.5	40.6	—	46.0	35.2	16.1	22.7	22.6	—	33.2
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.¶	47.0	43.5	41.1	41.2	41.5	45.6	33.5	13.4	18.9	18.9	12.3	29.6
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	46.2	43.1	41.4	41.6	41.7	45.4	35.2	12.6	21.7	21.6	13.8	32.0
Electrical Engineering	46.5	42.8	40.8	41.1	41.4	44.6	36.0	12.5	21.9	21.8	12.4	30.0
Marine Engineering	47.0	43.2	40.7	40.8	—	46.4	34.0	13.5	21.6	21.5	—	31.1
Constructional Engineering	46.1	43.6	41.4	41.6	—	45.7	35.8	13.4	22.7	22.6	—	33.8
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair	44.4	42.9	41.5	41.6	41.1	44.0	40.0	13.2	23.8	23.7	14.6	36.5
Ship Building and Repairing	46.6	43.3	41.3	41.4	44.5	46.2	36.8	13.9	21.5	21.5	10.9	34.4
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing¶	46.3	44.8	41.0	41.1	—	46.0	36.8	13.8	21.6	21.5	—	33.8
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	46.3	42.8	41.4	41.7	42.3	44.1	34.7	13.3	21.0	21.0	12.4	27.7
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. ..	44.9	42.1	39.2	39.7	42.1	43.0	36.4	13.3	21.4	21.3	11.8	29.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	47.0	43.3	40.8	41.3	41.5	44.4	34.3	13.7	20.6	20.5	13.3	27.7
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	45.4	43.2	40.0	40.5	41.0	43.7	35.6	14.7	22.0	22.0	14.4	29.9
Heating and Ventilating Engineering ..	48.6	46.5	42.1	42.1	—	48.0	33.7	14.4	21.1	21.1	—	30.6
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ..	44.9	42.8	41.9	42.1	42.0	43.7	38.1	14.1	20.7	20.7	12.8	30.1
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	45.7	42.4	40.8	40.8	40.2	44.9	36.3	16.8	21.2	21.2	12.1	33.5
Other Metal Industries	45.7	43.3	40.5	40.8	41.4	43.9	36.9	14.4	20.8	20.8	13.5	30.1
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—												
Cotton	46.7	44.5	43.2	43.2	43.0	44.4	30.2	16.7	20.1	20.1	14.8	23.2
Woolen and Worsted	48.7	44.9	42.4	42.5	43.2	45.4	29.7	15.3	19.4	19.4	14.6	23.8
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	46.8	44.2	41.9	41.8	42.4	43.7	30.8	14.4	21.3	21.2	14.2	23.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture ..	46.2	43.5	41.6	41.4	42.5	44.6	33.8	14.6	20.9	20.7	13.7	28.9
Flax Spinning and Weaving	46.7	44.6	43.2	43.1	43.5	44.1	25.7	12.0	14.8	14.9	11.2	16.4
Jute Spinning and Weaving	47.1	43.6	42.7	42.9	43.3	44.5	25.5	14.3	17.3	17.3	13.2	20.0
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twines, etc. .. .	47.8	44.1	42.0	42.1	42.7	44.1	28.6	12.4	17.0	17.0	11.3	20.4
Hosiery	44.1	44.3	41.3	41.6	42.5	42.4	34.3	13.5	19.9	19.9	13.5	22.3
Lace	45.1	44.0	40.5	40.9	41.9	42.8	30.4	13.0	18.2	18.2	12.8	22.9
Carpets and Rugs	46.6	42.8	43.4	43.6	42.7	44.7	31.5	11.3	18.9	19.0	12.6	23.1
Other Textiles	46.4	43.6	41.1	41.3	42.3	43.3	31.8	14.6	18.6	18.6	12.5	22.7
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	48.2	44.6	41.8	41.9	43.1	46.3	29.6	13.8	17.9	17.9	12.7	25.5

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
 † The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.
 ‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.
 § Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-product Works."
 ¶ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average hourly earnings shown by the federated firms were in general higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average hourly earnings of "All workers" in October, 1947 (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time women as one full-time worker), were 33.3d. for the federated firms and 32.2d. for the non-federated firms.
 † Not including the workshops of railway companies.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1947.—continued.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in October, 1947, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1947, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
	Hours.	Hours.	Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ..	46.1	44.5	42.3	42.4	43.5	45.5	32.7	15.0	20.4	20.4	13.0	29.9
Leather Goods Manufacture	44.8	43.8	40.5	40.8	42.6	42.7	31.5	13.3	20.0	19.9	11.8	23.1
Fur Dressing, etc.	43.6	41.0	40.0	40.3	41.2	42.0	42.3	16.8	26.8	26.5	13.8	33.5
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—												
Tailoring :—												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke—	43.2	42.4	40.0	40.3	41.0	41.0	37.3	13.4	22.2	22.1	12.7	23.5
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.0	—	41.5	41.7	42.6	42.5	33.7	—	19.1	19.3	9.2	20.8
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.7	—	40.1	40.1	—	41.5	32.9	—	19.0	19.3	—	23.3
All firms supplying returns	43.6	—	41.3	41.5	42.5	42.4	33.6	—	19.1	19.2	9.2	21.2
Dress Making and Millinery :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	43.2	—	40.0	40.2	40.7	40.5	37.5	—	22.8	22.8	12.5	20.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	43.2	—	39.9	41.2	39.3	41.2	39.8	—	21.9	21.9	9.7	20.0
All firms supplying returns	43.2	—	39.9	40.2	40.7	40.5	37.4	—	22.7	22.7	12.4	20.6
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ..	40.5	41.4	37.0	37.3	39.2	38.9	36.3	15.1	21.2	21.2	13.5	26.7
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	44.3	42.9	39.7	39.8	41.1	40.5	30.9	12.0	19.3	19.4	12.1	18.6
Other Dress Industries	45.0	44.0	40.2	40.5	41.8	41.7	30.2	12.5	19.4	19.3	12.2	20.1
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	44.5	44.2	41.6	41.9	43.3	43.4	31.7	14.1	20.2	20.1	12.5	25.2
Boot and Shoe Repairing :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	44.3	44.1	42.5	42.6	—	44.0	31.4	12.0	18.5	18.5	—	26.0
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	44.7	43.8	—	—	—	44.2	28.1	11.7	—	—	—	24.8
All firms supplying returns	44.3	44.1	42.1	42.2	—	44.0	30.8	12.0	18.4	18.5	—	25.8
Laundry Service	46.6	44.4	40.9	41.2	42.4	42.4	29.5	13.0	17.7	17.8	11.1	19.1
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	46.2	44.5	42.5	43.0	42.9	44.1	31.0	14.2	18.5	18.4	11.8	22.0
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	48.5	44.3	43.2	43.5	43.0	46.5	30.5	12.0	18.2	18.2	10.9	25.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	49.1	43.9	41.7	42.0	41.9	47.0	29.5	12.8				

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND OCTOBER, 1947.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938.						
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	
			Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—													
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	100	90	—	—	—	102	87	72	—	—	—	89	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	97	125	—	—	—	104	89	124	—	—	—	96	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	119	115	—	—	—	122	124	121	—	—	—	127	
Other Mining and Quarrying	114	99	—	—	—	111	117	106	—	—	—	116	
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—													
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	81	72	—	—	—	84	91	82	—	—	—	95	
Cement	104	81	—	—	—	108	95	88	—	—	—	100	
Limekilns and Whiting	128	123	—	—	—	132	125	129	—	—	—	130	
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	107	104	—	—	—	120	105	109	—	—	—	118	
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	108	129	132	133	—	113	105	142	160	158	—	113	
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—													
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	112	120	146	146	173	128	114	127	156	156	180	130	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	109	132	136	137	211	143	100	131	137	138	212	138	
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture	90	109	146	147	154	111	95	116	157	156	163	116	
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—													
Chemicals and Explosives	86	89	110	111	132	105	95	105	125	124	148	114	
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	83	73	103	106	113	90	93	83	124	125	133	103	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	80	80	105	106	145	83	86	94	110	110	155	91	
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—													
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)§	72	101	—	—	—	74	71	101	—	—	—	74	
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	87	114	—	—	—	93	80	105	—	—	—	86	
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	100	94	147	147	136	111	113	106	155	154	151	123	
Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture	76	147	84	84	—	79	63	135	83	83	—	68	
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	94	102	160	160	—	101	96	113	187	186	—	105	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.¶	92	91	122	122	135	104	100	107	146	146	160	115	
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	84	86	133	134	147	100	95	99	147	146	163	112	
Electrical Engineering	87	80	129	130	121	120	99	95	152	151	142	134	
Marine Engineering	77	164	—	—	—	94	89	185	—	—	—	107	
Constructional Engineering	91	99	—	—	—	106	107	116	—	—	—	123	
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair	78	68	105	105	88	89	92	80	109	108	97	104	
Ship Building and Repairing	104	143	—	—	—	121	97	151	—	—	—	115	
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	98	114	—	—	—	109	106	120	—	—	—	118	
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	83	54	103	104	110	103	99	71	122	122	127	120	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	100	97	151	152	171	137	107	115	180	178	186	151	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	109	104	135	137	150	142	113	113	164	162	167	153	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	96	102	140	144	163	122	110	117	170	171	189	140	
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	79	112	—	—	—	81	83	111	—	—	—	85	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	100	96	135	137	154	128	116	116	153	153	178	145	
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	99	99	127	127	156	112	94	106	139	139	73	110	
Other Metal Industries	101	99	123	125	144	128	111	113	143	142	164	141	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—													
Cotton**	131	181	131	131	168	142	134	179	141	141	185	149	
Woolen and Worsted	109	133	119	120	143	131	107	140	125	125	155	131	
Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving (including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	94	128	140	138	177	121	98	108	143	142	189	124	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	76	88	156	152	161	105	79	98	150	147	145	104	
Flax Spinning and Weaving††	104	124	95	95	126	103	109	134	104	105	158	116	
Jute Spinning and Weaving	97	116	81	82	128	103	105	136	98	98	147	117	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	102	140	115	115	120	140	111	156	134	134	135	155	
Hosiery	60	83	86	87	131	95	78	97	104	103	162	113	
Lace	89	—	105	107	155	105	79	—	112	112	175	105	
Carpets and Rugs	101	66	88	89	131	121	107	82	100	101	153	132	
Other Textiles	107	109	108	109	149	137	116	128	124	124	167	151	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	108	93	117	117	148	117	103	98	117	116	146	114	
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—													
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	101	111	139	140	147	111	105	122	146	145	156	117	
Leather Goods Manufacture	91	123	118	119	154	136	104	138	149	149	181	160	
Fur Dressing, etc.	84	92	93	93	121	110	104	119	121	119	142	133	

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns received either in October, 1938, or October, 1947, was too small to furnish a satisfactory basis for the calculation of the average percentage increase in earnings.

† The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941.

‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-product Works."

¶ For the engineering industry, most of the returns used in 1938 related to a week in July.

** Not including the workshops of railway companies.

†† The average earnings in the cotton industry in October, 1938, were adversely affected by trade depression.

‡‡ Many of the principal firms in the linen industry in Northern Ireland did not supply information for October, 1938, and enquiries were sent to these firms in October, 1947, in addition to those who had furnished returns. Consequently, the number of returns received in October, 1947, was much greater than in October, 1938. The percentages of increase since October, 1938, have been calculated from the data supplied by firms who furnished returns for both dates.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND OCTOBER, 1947—continued.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1947, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938.						
	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	Men.	Youths and boys.	Women.		Girls.	All workers.†	
			Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—													
Tailoring :—													
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	94	94	124	124	149	133	106	108	130	129	158	141	
Retail Bespoke—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers	68	58	71	73	96	64	70	—	84	85	101	72	
Firms employing less than 10 workers	91	—	87	89	—	86	87	—	88	91	—	86	
All firms supplying returns	74	—	74	76	97	68	74	—	84	85	103	74	
Dress Making and Millinery :—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers	97	—	113	114	144	114	112	—	125	125	156	125	
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	101	102	93	129	—	—	118	118	101	145	
All firms supplying returns	99	—	112	113	143	114	113	—	125	124	155	125	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	87	105	103	105	118	96	118	112	112	112	152	128	
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	73	76	99	101	139	109	79	87	112	114	155	122	
Other Dress Industries	80	94	95	95	146	116	81	101	106	105	155	123	
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	82	105	83	84	141	101	78	106	90	89	143	102	
Boot and Shoe Repairing :—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers	78	78	99	101	—	75	83	88	109	110	—	82	
Firms employing less than 10 workers	75	69	—	—	—	75	76	80	—	—	—	79	
All firms supplying returns	79	76	99	100	—	76	83	86	110	111	—	83	
Laundry Service	90	108	116	119	120	131	96	117	105	106	116	129	
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	96	106	112	114	161	128	92	115	117	116	165	129	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—													
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers	90	84	99	101	121	115	94	99	118	118	141	123	
Firms employing less than 10 workers	104	119	102	106	107	107	108	132	127	130	—	116	
All firms supplying returns	97	88	98	100	120	114	95	102	117	118	140	123	
Grain Milling	101	70	108	109	184	99	94	79	115	116	196	95	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	72	52	98	99	107	116	81	61	114	114	124	128	
Other Food Industries	92	83	110	111	141	108	98	94	125	124	156	117	
Drink Industries	77	84	113	115	98	86	85	97	119	121	110	94	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	48	30	74	75	106	78	58	43	86	87	120	89	
WOODWORKING :—													
Sawmilling and Mached Woodwork	85	129	99	99	142	96	85	136	104	104	159	97	
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'g													

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS: ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO SIZE.

The information given below is based on returns relating to numbers employed rendered by employers in accordance with the provisions of the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The rendering of the returns is compulsory under the Order, and all employers in manufacturing industries, with the exception of the smaller firms in certain industries, are required to supply information to the Ministry of Labour and National Service on forms that are sent to them every month. The primary object of the returns is to secure information relating to the changes in the volume and industrial distribution of employment from month to month, and information obtained from this source is one of the principal bases of the monthly summaries which are issued to the Press and published in the Monthly Digest of Statistics and in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 134 to 137 of this issue). The returns also provide material for an analysis of establishments according to the number of persons employed.

The unit in this scheme of returns is the individual establishment. In general, separate returns are required in respect of every distinct establishment, and those firms which have more than one establishment are accordingly represented more than once in the figures. Separate returns are also required in respect of different Departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those Departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

As stated above, the smaller firms (i.e., those with not more than 10 employees) in certain industries are not required to render returns. The industries in which this exemption is given are tailoring, dressmaking, boot and shoe repairing, and bread, cake, etc., making. For this reason, coupled with the probability that a number of the very small establishments in other industries have not been included in the lists, the analysis below is limited to establishments with 11 or more employees. The total number of establishments thus excluded is not known, but at the time of the Census of Production in 1935 there were 132,338 firms with not more than 10 employees in factory trades in the United Kingdom, and the total number employed by those firms was 536,600.*

The following Table shows the total number of establishments in manufacturing industries in Great Britain, with more than 10

employees, in respect of which returns were received in December, 1947, analysed according to size. The Table also shows the numbers employed by the firms in each size-range.

Number of Establishments	Number of Employees.				
	Males.		Females.		
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Per Cent.	
11-24 Employees ..	15,640	179	83	262	32
25-49 ..	12,730	290	156	446	35
50-99 ..	9,710	420	263	683	39
100-249 ..	7,810	734	478	1,212	39
250-499 ..	2,920	629	388	1,017	38
500-999 ..	1,330	596	312	908	34
1,000-1,999 ..	590	580	221	801	28
2,000-4,999 ..	250	592	151	743	20
5,000 or more ..	60	342	96	438	22
Total with 11 or more Employees ..	51,040	4,362	2,148	6,510	33

There are substantial differences between the various size-ranges in the proportions of females among the employees. The proportion is highest in the middle ranges (50-500 employees), where it is nearly 40 per cent.; and lowest among firms employing 2,000 or more, where it is only 21 per cent. These differences can be attributed largely to the following factors: (a) the fact that the majority of the very large firms are in the heavy industries, in which the proportions of females are below average; (b) the concentration in the middle size-ranges of firms in the industries which employ high proportions of women (including the textile industries).

Comparison with the figures obtained from the Census of Production in 1935 (which are given in the Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1935-1946, Table 145) shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of large establishments since that year.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The following Table shows the numbers of establishments with more than 10 employees in each of 15 industry groups, analysed according to size, together with the total numbers of employees in each size-group:—

INDUSTRY GROUP.	11-24 Employees.		25-99 Employees.		100-499 Employees.		500-999 Employees.		1,000-1,999 Employees.		2,000 Employees or more.		Total.	
	No. of Estabs.		No. of Em- ployees (000's).		No. of Estabs.		No. of Em- ployees (000's).		No. of Estabs.		No. of Em- ployees (000's).		No. of Estabs. with more than 10 Em- ployees.	
	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).
Metal Manufacture ..	146	2	322	18	345	87	91	62	51	71	41	141	996	381
Shipbuilding & Ship-repairing ..	160	3	294	16	151	34	49	35	29	41	19	62	702	191
Engineering ..	2,332	39	2,998	151	1,585	346	266	186	156	213	83	317	7,420	1,252
Motors, Aircraft and other Vehicles ..	713	12	904	44	368	75	73	55	52	74	53	242	2,163	502
Metal Goods (incl. Scientific Instruments) ..	2,382	40	3,438	170	1,466	305	216	148	94	127	40	153	7,636	943
Chemicals, Explosives, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	648	11	988	50	580	120	78	52	30	41	18	77	2,342	351
Textiles ..	1,021	17	2,536	139	2,100	447	159	105	41	58	12	37	5,869	803
Leather and Leather Goods ..	352	6	436	22	158	28	6	4	—	—	—	—	952	60
Clothing ..	1,221	22	2,171	111	752	141	55	36	13	16	3	9	4,215	335
Boots and Shoes ..	223	4	434	24	266	57	25	16	7	10	1	2	956	113
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,338	38	2,337	113	920	186	109	73	38	51	14	58	5,756	519
Woodworking and Furniture ..	1,530	25	1,852	89	477	85	22	13	—	1	3	3,882	215	
Paper and Printing ..	1,483	24	1,713	83	716	145	91	61	32	44	9	24	4,044	381
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cast Stone and Cement ..	633	11	1,287	63	535	107	49	34	20	28	5	14	2,529	257
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	456	7	732	36	317	66	40	28	22	28	11	42	1,578	207
TOTAL ..	15,638	261	22,442	1,129	10,736	2,229	1,329	908	585	802	310	1,181	51,040	6,510

A high proportion of the very large establishments is concentrated in the heavy industries, while in the principal consumer goods industries there is a much greater concentration of establishments in the medium size ranges. The metal and allied groups and the chemical group of industries, taken together, account for nearly 75 per cent. of the total number of establishments with 1,000 or more employees, whereas they have only 40 per cent. of the establishments with less than 1,000 employees. The industry group in which employment is most heavily concentrated in large units is the motor and aircraft group, in which more than 60 per cent. of the total numbers employed by the firms included in the Table are at establishments with 1,000 or more. In the metal manufacturing industries and the shipbuilding industry the corresponding proportion is about 55 per cent. In the textile group of industries, on the other hand, the proportion in the large units is only 12 per cent., and in the clothing industries it is 7 per cent. In the former group nearly 80 per cent. of the total number of firms with more than 10 employees are in the medium size ranges with 25-500 employees, and in the latter group nearly 70 per cent. are in these ranges. This medium range also accounts for more than 70 per cent. of the total number of establishments with more than 10 employees in the brick, pottery, glass, cast stone and cement group of industries. In the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing group, the woodworking and furniture

* See Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1935-1946, Table 145.

group, and the paper and printing group, there is a much greater proportion of establishments with 11-24 employees than in other industries—nearly 40 per cent. of the total in the Table in each case.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The Table on the next page gives an analysis according to size of the total numbers of establishments with more than 10 employees in manufacturing industries in each of the 11 Administrative Regions of Great Britain.

The Regional distribution of the heavy industries is reflected in the distribution of the large establishments, as shown in the Table. Thus, the Midland and Northern Regions have 17 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, of the total number of establishments with 1,000 or more employees, whereas their proportions of the number of establishments with 11-1,000 employees are 12 per cent. and 4 per cent. The London and South-Eastern Region, on the other hand, has a considerably higher proportion of the establishments with less than 1,000 employees, viz., 24 per cent., compared with 19 per cent. of the larger units. The East and West Ridings Region also has a higher proportion of the smaller and medium establishments. The North-Western Region, on the other hand, with its mixture of heavy and lighter industries, has the same proportion (16 per cent.) of the two classes of establishments.

Number of Establishments with more than Ten Employees in Manufacturing Industries: Regional Analysis.

Region.	11-24 Employees.		25-99 Employees.		100-499 Employees.		500-999 Employees.		1,000-1,999 Employees.		2,000 Employees or more.		Total.	
	No. of Estabs.		No. of Em- ployees (000's).		No. of Estabs.		No. of Em- ployees (000's).		No. of Estabs.		No. of Em- ployees (000's).		No. of Estabs. with more than 10 Em- ployees.	
	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).	No. of Estabs.	No. of Em- ployees (000's).
London & S. Eastern ..	4,393	74	5,528	269	2,082	414	248	171	117	159	49	182	12,417	1,269
Eastern ..	740	12	937	46	443	96	62	42	32	46	10	39	2,224	281
Southern ..	693	11	834	42	299	58	43	29	20	27	12	40	1,901	207
South-Western ..	804	13	994	49	365	73	42	30	19	25	14	59	2,238	249
Midland ..	1,687	29	2,694	138	1,331	277	191	133	99	137	53	207	6,055	921
North-Midland ..	1,057	18	1,817	93	869	182	98	66	35	49	23	90	3,899	498
E. & W. Ridings ..	1,809	30	2,655	136	1,434	286	141	98	55	73	23	84	6,117	707
North-Western ..	2,130	35	3,543	182	2,171	466	224	148	80	114	64	251	8,212	1,196
Northern ..	544	9	835	42	413	92	62	43	49	65	25	95	1,928	346
Scotland ..	1,307	22	2,011	103	1,006	212	160	108	58	76	28	101	4,370	622
Wales ..	474	8	594	29	323	73	58	40	21	31	9	33	1,479	214
Great Britain ..	15,638	261	22,442	1,129	10,736	2,229	1,329	908	585	802	310	1,181	51,040	6,510

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, & TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED.

The monthly statistics of unemployment which are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 138 to 141) include figures showing the numbers who have been unemployed for not more than two weeks, for more than two weeks but not more than eight weeks, and for more than eight weeks, respectively. Statistics providing a more detailed analysis, particularly of the last of these three categories, are compiled at quarterly intervals, and the figures for 15th March are given in the Table below.* Corresponding total figures for 8th December are given in the last column for comparison.

three months later, and so on. An analysis on these lines is given in the Table below; the numbers who went off the register in the three months December-March are expressed as percentages of the numbers on the register in December, and corresponding percentages are given for the preceding quarter and for the December, 1946-March, 1947, quarter. In arriving at the reductions during the quarter ended March, 1948, allowance has been made for the addition of 8,000 men to the unemployment register in January, to which reference was made above.

Turnover among the Unemployed, December, 1947-March, 1948.

Duration of Unemployment in weeks.	Numbers wholly unemployed* at 15th March, 1948.					Total numbers wholly unemployed at 8th Dec., 1947.
	Under 16 years.	Aged 16 and 17.	Aged 18 and under 21.	Aged 21 and over 60/65.†	Total.	
	Males.					
4 or less ..	828	2,759	2,634	65,525	71,746	72,039
Over 4 and up to 6 ..	42	317	623	15,779	16,761	16,731
" 6 " " 8 ..	26	198	454	12,522	13,500	12,823
" 8 " " 13 ..	12	180	618	25,730	26,540	22,073
" 13 " " 26 ..	14	152	588	31,677	32,431	21,242
" 26 " " 39 ..	5	31	187	13,583	13,806	10,890
" 39 " " 52 ..	3	6	64	8,188	8,261	8,867
Over 52 ..	2	7	146	35,221	35,376	30,598
Total ..	932	3,650	5,314	208,525	218,421	195,263
Females.						
4 or less ..	727	1,947	4,026	22,805	29,505	30,935
Over 4 and up to 6 ..	57	143	433	4,434	5,067	6,837
" 6 " " 8 ..	14	98	350	3,511	4,073	4,857
" 8 " " 13 ..	26	151	499	7,553	8,229	8,303
" 13 " " 26 ..	33	109	500	10,679	11,321	7,983
" 26 " " 39 ..	8	12	106	3,917	4,043	3,509
" 39 " " 52 ..	1	2	39	1,890	1,932	2,464
Over 52 ..	3	8	50	4,669	4,730	4,572
Total ..	869	2,470	6,003	59,558	68,900	69,460

Comparison of the last two columns shows that there was an increase of 23,000 between 8th December and 15th March in the number of males registered as wholly unemployed. This was partly due to the inclusion of about 8,000 non-disabled persons, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary employment, in the figures since January when the Panel system ceased to operate. The inclusion of this class of persons also accounts for the increase of nearly 5,000 in the number of men who had been continuously on the registers for more than 52 weeks. The largest increase was in the number who had been on the register for 13-26 weeks—from 21,242 in December to 32,431 in March—and there were substantial increases also in the 8-13 weeks and 26-39 weeks categories. Among women the only marked increase was in the 13-26 weeks category—from 7,983 in December to 11,321 in March—but this was counter-balanced by decreases in the numbers who had been unemployed for shorter periods.

Among the total of 218,421 wholly unemployed men at 15th March, 33 per cent. had been unemployed for not more than four weeks, while the number who had been continuously unemployed for more than 12 months accounted for 16 per cent. of the total. Among women the corresponding proportions were 43 per cent. and 7 per cent.

TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED.

The "duration of unemployment" analyses for successive quarterly dates can be used to show how many of those who were registered as unemployed at the beginning of a quarter had found work (or otherwise ceased to register) by the end of the period. This is done by comparing the number, e.g., in the 0-13 weeks category at one date with the number in the 13-26 weeks category

The Table shows that 58 per cent. of the males and 68 per cent. of the females who were wholly unemployed at 8th December had found work within the next three months, compared with 58 per cent. for males and 69 per cent. for females in the preceding quarter. Both for males and females the figure was considerably higher than that for the first quarter of 1947, but the rate of work-finding in that quarter was retarded by the fuel and power crisis. The general pattern of the figures for the quarter was similar to that of previous quarters.

* The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped, persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries and disabled persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions.

† 65 in the case of men and 60 in the case of women.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE, 1946-1947.

A Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to the numbers employed and wages in the railway service of Great Britain in one week in March, 1946, and March, 1947, has recently been published. The Return shows for each date the total number of persons employed by the railway companies (including the London Passenger Transport Board in respect of their railways) and the numbers employed in each of the various departments and in each of the principal grades of occupations. Particulars are also given of the average weekly earnings at the same dates, and the total yearly earnings in the calendar years 1945 and 1946.

Numbers employed.—The total numbers of persons employed in one week in March, 1946, and March, 1947, were 652,253 and 660,112, respectively. These totals include all persons employed in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures represent the numbers of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1946, there were 546,859 men, 32,737 youths and boys, 67,686 women and 4,971 girls. In March, 1947, there were 580,143 men, 30,491 youths and boys, 45,772 women and 3,706 girls.

Earnings.—The average weekly earnings of men, youths and boys, women and girls in various departments in one week in March, 1946, and March, 1947 (together with the figures for March, 1939, as given in the Return published in July, 1946), are shown in the Table below. The figures for the "wages grades" are exclusive of (a) clerical staffs and other classes of salaried employees, (b) workpeople who were receiving full or partial board and lodging in addition to cash wages, and (c) women and girls employed on a part-time basis as crossing-keepers, waiting room and lavatory attendants, office cleaners, etc. As regards the departments for which separate figures are given, the "conciliation staff" consist mainly of workpeople concerned with the manipulation of traffic; the shop and artisan staff mainly comprise the workpeople employed on construction and repair work; and the "other staff" include those employed in ancillary businesses (e.g., canal, dock and quay staff, marine staff, motor omnibus, etc., staff, hotel, dining car and refreshment

room staff) and at electrical generating stations, etc., as well as police staff before 1947.

The earnings shown include war bonus, etc., piece-work payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty and all other payments for work performed, but exclude travelling and out-of-pocket expenses and meal and lodging allowances. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid at each date has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

All workpeople paid at adult rates have been classified as men and women, while those paid at junior rates have been classified as youths, boys and girls. The age at which adult rates are paid is usually 20 years for the wages staffs in the conciliation grades and 21 years for those in the shop and artisan grades and other departments.

Average earnings in one week in March.

	1939.	1946.	1947.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(i) Wages Grades.			
Men :			
Conciliation staff	67 8	117 10	120 3
Shop and artisan staff	71 3	132 5	132 1
Other staff	72 8	124 6*	127 8
All men	68 9	121 6	123 6
Youths and Boys :			
Conciliation staff	30 10	45 7	45 5
Shop and artisan staff	25 10	46 5	47 8
Other staff	24 2	43 8*	43 3
All youths and boys	28 10	45 9	46 2
Women :			
Conciliation staff	†	88 5	89 7
Shop and artisan staff	†	92 7	87 6
Other staff	†	68 9*	64 1
All women	†	88 4	87 4
Girls :			
Conciliation staff	†	47 10	48 1
Shop and artisan staff	†	48 0	40 10
Other staff	†	†	†
All girls	†	47 10	43 6
(ii) Salaried Grades.			
Men :			
Clerical, supervisory, etc. (exclusive of officers)	93 3	146 5	140 8*

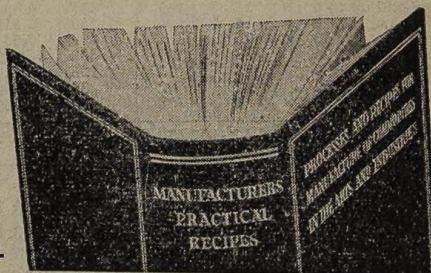
* Includes police staff.
† The number employed was insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for averages.

* Railways (Staff) Return. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).
† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal, numbering about 1,450 in March, 1946, and 1,400 in March, 1947.

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PERSONAL INCOMES, COSTS AND PRICES.

LETTER OF THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE TO WAGES COUNCILS AND WAGES BOARDS.

On 6th April, the Minister of Labour and National Service caused a letter to be sent to Wages Councils and Wages Boards in which he requested them, when considering any matter likely to affect personal incomes, costs and prices, to take into full account the White Paper of 4th February (Cmd. 7321.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948, page 40). The text of the letter is as follows:—

"I am directed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to refer to the statement on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices which was published as a White Paper on 4th February, 1948.

"As was made clear in the subsequent Debate in Parliament on Thursday, 12th February, the present economic situation in the country calls for the utmost co-operation throughout industry and the Minister trusts, therefore, that, when considering any matter likely to affect personal incomes, costs and prices, Wages Boards and Wages Councils will have full regard to the principles of the White Paper, a copy of which is enclosed for information.

"As is emphasised in the White Paper itself, the Government regard it as of first importance to maintain unimpaired the full responsibility of voluntary joint negotiating machinery for determining the terms and conditions of employment of workers so covered. Equally, where Wages Boards and Councils are concerned the Government do not wish in any way to derogate from their authority as the bodies charged with considering and negotiating proposals relating to the terms and conditions of employment of workers covered by the respective Boards and Councils.

"The legal provisions under which Wages Boards and Councils operate are not affected by the White Paper, which should not be regarded as being in the nature of a legal pronouncement or directive by the Government; it sets out principles for which the Government seek the voluntary support of industry. As an administrative measure, however, it would assist the Minister in the discharge of his statutory responsibility for confirming proposals to be informed that, in their deliberations, Councils and Boards have taken the White Paper into full account. For this purpose I am to request that proposals should now be accompanied by a memorandum for the Minister's information, showing that this has been done.

"I am to request that you will bring this matter to the notice of Wages Boards and Councils without delay."

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAGES COUNCILS FOR RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES.

On 15th March, the Minister of Labour and National Service made three Orders* under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, with effect from 30th March, 1948, to establish Wages Councils for (a) the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades in Great Britain, (b) the retail furnishing and allied trades in Great Britain, and (c) the retail food trades in Scotland.

Objections had been made concerning certain aspects of the scope proposed for these Councils in the draft Orders recommended by Commissions of Inquiry, and further Commissions of Inquiry were appointed by the Minister to consider these objections. The Reports of the latter Commissions have been published by H.M. Stationery Office.† In some cases the Commissions recommended against any change in the definitions of the trades, but in others they recommended amendments to meet the objections. In the Orders now made, the Minister has given effect to the recommendations of the Commissions, except in one respect. The exception relates to workers employed in the show-rooms of gas and electricity supply undertakings, in whose case the Minister decided that they should not be included within the scope of the Wages Council for the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades.

These three Wages Councils, together with five already established for other branches of the retail distributive trade and for hairdressing, are the first to be established since the passing of the Act. Previous articles on this subject were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, September and November, 1947 (pages 146, 288 and 369), and March, 1948 (page 82).

APPRENTICESHIPS INTERRUPTED BY WAR SERVICE.

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1944 (pages 165 and 166), and May, 1945 (page 76), some particulars were given of the

* S.I. 1948 Nos. 523, 525 and 524 (S. 33). H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free) each.

† Price: Reports for the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, Great Britain, and the retail food trade, Scotland, 2d. net (3d. post free) each; Report for the retail furnishing and allied trades, Great Britain, 3d. net (4d. post free).

Government Scheme for enabling apprentices whose apprenticeship had been interrupted by war service to complete their training and qualify as journeymen. The main features of the separate schemes which were prepared for the principal industries by the employers' organisations and trade unions concerned, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, were set out in the issue of the GAZETTE for August, 1945 (page 127). The figures below show the progress of the Interrupted Apprenticeship Scheme since its inception on 12th April, 1945, to the end of 1947.

At 31st December, 1947, 61 approved schemes were in operation covering the various industries in which apprentices are employed. During the year, 18,090 applications had been accepted for training under these schemes, bringing the total number of apprentices whose applications had been accepted since the beginning of the Scheme to 44,176 (excluding 93 cases which had been withdrawn after acceptance). These apprentices were employed by 17,148 employers, an average of rather more than 2½ apprentices to each employer.

The numbers of apprentices in each Region whose applications for admission to the Scheme had been accepted during the period 12th April, 1945, to 31st December, 1947, together with the numbers of employers concerned, were as follows:—

Region.	Apprentices.	Employers.
London and South-Eastern	4,045	1,553
Eastern	1,515	470
Southern	1,002	434
South-Western	1,680	785
Midlands	2,051	774
North Midlands	2,847	1,014
East and West Ridings	4,925	2,004
North-Western	7,549	3,032
Northern	4,729	1,523
Scotland	12,927	5,112
Wales	906	447
All Regions	44,176	17,148

The industries in which the largest numbers of applications had been accepted up to 31st December, 1947, were building (13,499), printing (8,254), engineering (8,400), electrical contracting (1,945), and furniture manufacture (1,234).

A total of 1,357 courses of instruction, appropriate to the types of apprenticeship, had been sanctioned under the Scheme in technical schools and other approved training centres. Of these courses, 153 were whole-time and 1,204 were part-time courses, the latter being mainly for instruction in evening classes.

TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY FOR SUPERVISORS.

PROGRESS OF SCHEME.

An article in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945 (page 76), gave some particulars of an important Scheme for training supervisory grades in industry, known as "Training within Industry for Supervisors," which had been introduced to British industry by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

As was indicated in the article, the Scheme is designed to lay the foundations of scientific management thoroughly and soundly by training supervisors at all levels to apply the principles of scientific management in their day-to-day work. The Scheme aims at improving supervisory skill by three separate training programmes, i.e., "Job Instruction," which develops skill in instructing workers; "Job Relations," which develops skill in staff management; and "Job Methods," which develops skill in improving working methods. It does not, however, impart technical or professional knowledge or give trade training and it does not deal with the knowledge of responsibilities which is peculiar to individual concerns.

Training is carried out by the group conference method, each of the three training programmes consisting of five two-hours' sessions attended by ten supervisors during working hours. During the course, supervisors are led to accept sound principles of how to instruct, how to handle human problems and how to discover and develop improvements in methods, according to which programme is being followed. A large portion of each course is devoted to practice by each supervisor on one of his own jobs or problems, brought into the group for discussion. By this method the supervisor learns by doing; he convinces himself by personal experience in the training group of the value of training within industry. This training has resulted in changing the outlook and practices of supervisors who may have been using unsatisfactory methods for years.

The criterion of the success of group training is the extent to which continued use is made of the training by the supervisors on their own jobs. The constant personal interest of senior management is therefore vital to success in securing continued effective application within their organisation. As stimulation and encouragement by management can only be fully effective when backed by knowledge, the Ministry of Labour and National Service

strongly advocate that senior executives should themselves take the courses of training. The experience of some of the largest undertakings in the country which have adopted this method for the training of their supervisors shows that the full integration of the principles into the day-to-day work of the establishments is something which the Ministry cannot do, but which must be done by each individual undertaking for itself.

As a result of the use of the Job Instruction course, the time occupied in training workers has been substantially reduced, often by 50 per cent., with better quality workmanship and output. The employment of better instructional methods has had beneficial effects in the standard of training in Works Training Schools, Apprenticeship Training and Government Training Centres and not least in the standard of continued training by supervisors on the shop floor. This course also improves the supervisor's ability to give clear and unambiguous directions to workers—both fully skilled and unskilled—for whom he is responsible. The results of the Job Relations programme are less tangible, but there is evidence of a marked improvement in working relationships, not only between supervisors and workers but between supervisors themselves. In the opinion of many industrialists the Job Relations programme is the most important of the three. The Job Methods programme has resulted in striking improvements in the working methods considered in, and subsequent to, Job Methods groups. When the principles of the programme are well applied by supervisors, it is clear that tangible results in the saving of effort, material and equipment can be obtained. The Job Methods programme does not aim to make supervisors experts in motion study, but it does enable them to apply scientific methods in working out, with the co-operation and assistance of their workers, improvements in the modes of carrying out their jobs.

During the past three years, some 1,600 firms have adopted Training within Industry methods; the numbers of supervisors who have received the 10-hours' training on the three programmes are: Job Instruction, 110,086, Job Relations, 41,910, and Job Methods, 8,628. The Ministry employ a team of 50 trainers whose services are available to meet the needs of small firms which employ less than 500 workers and to train trainers for the larger firms. Those firms which by virtue of their size are unable to release ten supervisors at one time to attend a group can be catered for by means of composite groups of supervisors from several local firms.

In the case of companies or organisations employing more than 500 workers, the Ministry provide training facilities to enable representatives of such undertakings to carry out the training of supervisors in their own establishments. For each programme there is an intensive course of training extending over five full days, known as an "Institute." About 1,000 firm's trainers have been trained on at least one of the programmes. By means of this "multiplier" system the number of supervisors who have received training within industry is much larger than it would otherwise have been. An advantage of this system is that the training becomes virtually a "within industry" activity.

The Training within Industry Scheme has been adopted by firms in a wide range of industries, including aircraft, chemicals, coal mining, engineering (electrical and mechanical), food, furniture, glass, iron and steel, laundry, oil refining, paper making, plastics, pottery, printing, retail distribution, rubber and textiles. Development of this method of training has recently commenced experimentally in the building industry and in the hospitals and nursing services. Interest in the Scheme has been shown by many foreign governments and recently Holland, Sweden and New Zealand have adopted the Scheme through assistance given by Great Britain.

Any management desiring further details of the Training within Industry Scheme should communicate with the nearest Regional Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or with the Training Department of the Ministry at Ebury Bridge House, London, S.W. 1.

FOREIGN DOMESTIC WORKERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN RESIDENTIAL CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

On 5th April, the Ministry of Labour and National Service announced that permits may now be issued to residential catering establishments, such as hotels, boarding and guest houses, and hostels, to bring in foreign women from abroad for unskilled domestic work for employment in such establishments.

Hitherto, the admission of foreign women domestic workers to this country under the individual permit system has been limited to those taking employment in private households, hospitals, sanatoria, schools and similar institutions. Though this system has now been extended to residential catering establishments, it is still necessary that the general conditions governing the issue of permits should be fulfilled. Prospective employers must therefore apply to the Foreign Labour Division of the Ministry (Russell Square House, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1) for permission to employ the particular foreign women whom it is wished to bring from abroad. Such women must not be under 18 or over 50 years of age. The Ministry must be satisfied that no suitable British women are available for the vacancies, and that the wages to be paid are not below those prevailing locally for the work involved. Employers must make their own arrangements for bringing the women to this country when the permit is received,

and must be prepared to bear the cost of their repatriation if required to do so.

The extension does not apply to non-residential catering establishments, such as restaurants, cafés and milk bars.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1947.

REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

A publication, "Tables relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1947," has been placed on sale, giving figures for 1947 comparable with those for 1939, 1945 and 1946 given in a similar publication, to which reference was made on page 82 of the March, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE. The Tables provide an industrial analysis of the numbers of insured persons in employment, and of the numbers unemployed, at July, 1947, separate figures being given for each of the 11 Administrative Regions and also for Greater London. Copies can be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses given on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

LEAFLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

In articles published in the November, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE (page 371) and in earlier issues, particulars were given of a number of leaflets prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Further leaflets which have been issued or reprinted are described briefly in the paragraphs below. Copies of the leaflets may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

Appointments Department.—The Leaflet "Appointments Department" (P.L. 102 Revised) has been further revised and re-printed, under the same title, as P.L. 284. In addition to a brief description of the scope and functions of the Appointments Department, the leaflet refers to the facilities offered by the special Nursing Appointments Offices and to the extension of the field of choice, both for employers and candidates, by the close liaison which now exists between the Appointments Offices in Great Britain and the Office set up by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in Northern Ireland.

A brochure has been issued in Polish and English (P.L. 283) giving detailed information for the guidance of members of the Polish Resettlement Corps wishing to set up in business or professional practice on their own account in the United Kingdom.

Nursing.—A new leaflet (N.R.L. 8), entitled "Psychiatric Nursing—A Worth-while Career for Men and Women," contains information about training, pay and conditions of work for psychiatric nurses and the prospects of promotion offered in Mental Hospitals.

The leaflet "Part-time Work in the Nursing and Midwifery Services" has been revised and reprinted (P.L. 237 revised) giving the new rates of pay for the first 30 hours a week.

An illustrated leaflet (P.L. 272), entitled "Pre-Nursing Courses," is addressed to girls under 18 years of age who wish to make nursing their career. The leaflet, which has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in conjunction with the Education and Health Departments, describes the pre-nursing courses or training as nursery nurses available to girls before their acceptance as student nurses in hospitals.

Juveniles.—The functions and organisation of the Juvenile Employment Service are described briefly in an illustrated leaflet entitled "Juvenile Employment Service" (P.L. 286). The leaflet refers to the assistance provided by the Service for boys and girls by means of vocational guidance, placing in suitable employment, and subsequent supervision.

Foreign Workers.—A leaflet (P.L. 295) has been issued under the title "Workers From Abroad." The purpose of this leaflet is to foster a fuller understanding of the need for the employment of foreign workers in this country, and of the conditions under which they may be employed.

European Voluntary Workers.—Leaflets P.L. 289 and P.L. 290, printed in English and Polish, and English and German, respectively, are available for issue to European Voluntary Workers for training in the coal mining industry and give rates and conditions for persons accepted for the Mining Training Centres.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment.—The explanatory notes contained in leaflet R.E.L. 2 (Revised, October, 1947) deal with certain modifications to the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, which became operative on 18th July, 1947, under the National Service Act, 1947.

In addition to the leaflets mentioned above, a leaflet (P.L. 282) has been issued on the subject of staggered holidays; reference to this leaflet was made in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 85).

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946.

DRAFT REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon two preliminary drafts of regulations

which are to be made for the new scheme of National Insurance commencing on 5th July. Copies of these regulations, the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948, and the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 3d. net (4d. post free) each.

The National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948.—Under the National Insurance Act, insured persons will be divided into three classes: (a) employed persons, i.e., persons gainfully occupied in Great Britain under a contract of service; (b) self-employed persons, i.e., persons gainfully occupied who are not employed persons; and (c) non-employed persons, i.e., persons who are neither employed nor self-employed. The above regulations modify this classification in respect of certain insured persons in specified employments set out in the regulations. The effect is that certain people under the new scheme who would otherwise be employed persons are treated either as self-employed or non-employed, and certain people who would otherwise be self-employed are treated either as employed or non-employed. The regulations do not affect the classification of any non-employed persons.

The regulations deal also with continuing the status of self-employed persons until certain specified events occur; with the special classification of persons following a decision of the High Court or a revised decision of the Minister of National Insurance so as to enable the original classification to stand, where this would be in the interests of the person concerned; and with certain consequential provisions.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948.—These regulations deal principally with the circumstances in which persons are excepted from the liability to pay contributions and in which they are either credited with contributions or permitted to pay contributions which they are not otherwise liable to pay. They contain also provisions dealing with the disposal, return, or recovery of contributions which have either been paid in the wrong class or at the wrong rate or in error or have not been paid. Finally, the regulations deal with disregarding employment which is undertaken solely or mainly to acquire or preserve a right or larger right to benefit.

The Committee will consider objections to the regulations by or on behalf of persons affected sent before 7th May, 1948, to the Secretary to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, 6 Curzon Street, London, W.1.

DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COTTON BOARD, 1948.

Reference was made in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1948 (page 14), to the issue of proposals for the establishment of a development council for the cotton industry, to be known as the Cotton Board, 1948, which should replace the existing war-time Cotton Board, as recommended by the Cotton Working Party. On 25th March, the Board of Trade gave effect to these proposals by making the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948,* in pursuance of powers conferred upon them by the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947.

The Order provides for the establishment of the Cotton Board, 1948, and sets out the functions and constitution of the Board. Some of the functions of the Board are exercisable as regards the cotton industry as a whole. These include promoting or undertaking inquiry as to equipment, methods of production, management and labour utilisation; research in industrial psychology, and the incidence, prevention and cure of industrial disease; promoting technical and artistic training; measures for securing safer and better working conditions and providing and improving amenities; arrangements for encouraging the entry of persons into the industry; the improvement of accounting and costing practice; and the collection and formulation of statistics. The Board may also advise the Board of Trade on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration or conditions of employment) as to which the Board of Trade may request them to advise, and they may undertake arrangements for making available information obtained, and for advising, on matters with which they are concerned in the exercise of any of their functions. Other functions are exercisable only in relation to the cotton section of the industry, i.e., not in relation to the production of rayon goods.

There are 11 members of the Board, who are appointed by the Board of Trade and comprise four representatives of the interests of persons carrying on business in the industry, four representatives of the workpeople, and three independent members. Provision is made for the maintenance of a register of persons carrying on business in the industry, for the collection of information, and for the imposition of a levy for enabling the Board to meet their expenses in the exercise of their functions.

The Order came into operation on 1st April, 1948. Sir Raymond Sreat, C.B.E., who was Chairman of the war-time Cotton Board, has been appointed Independent Member and Chairman of the new Board and the other members have been, or will shortly be, appointed.

* S.I. 1948, No. 629. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS INDUSTRY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL FILM PRODUCTION COUNCIL.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Cinematograph Films Bill on 21st January, the President of the Board of Trade announced his intention of setting up a National Joint Production Council for the production section of the cinematograph films industry, under his own chairmanship. He stated that the purpose of the Council would be to keep under review by the Government and by the industry the measures being taken to promote all aspects of production efficiency and, in particular, to consider the question of the costs of production in the industry.

This organisation has now been formed under the title of the National Film Production Council, with the President of the Board of Trade as Chairman, seven members representing the producers of feature, specialised, documentary and short films, and seven members representing the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, the Association of Cine Technicians, and the Electrical Trades Union.

At the first meeting of the National Film Production Council, which was held on 24th March, it was agreed that the activities of the Council should be co-ordinated with the parallel activities of the Joint Film Production Advisory Council of the industry, which will be specially concerned with questions of physical efficiency in the studios.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL POWER.

PLANS FOR SPREADING THE ELECTRICITY LOAD.]

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 5th March, the Minister of Fuel and Power announced the appointment of a Committee to consider plans for spreading the domestic and non-industrial electricity load during the winter of 1948-1949.

The Minister said that industry, through the staggering of hours and other means, had made a large contribution towards spreading the demand for electricity from the peak hours to other times. The same methods could not be applied to the non-industrial and domestic load which, despite a great deal of voluntary help, had remained relatively stable during the peak hours and had even increased in some areas. He had therefore appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to examine and report within three months on: (a) the practicability of installing any instrument by means of which maximum demand and consumption at different times of the day by domestic and non-industrial consumers may be measured and controlled; and (b) the possibility of securing a reduction of the peak demand on the electricity supply system either by the use of any such instruments or by alterations in the tariff for domestic and non-industrial consumers or by a combination of those methods.

As was announced in the February, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 45), the arrangements for the staggering of working hours as a means for spreading the industrial electricity load were suspended as from 29th March. The Ministry of Fuel and Power nevertheless draw attention to the continued necessity to give all possible relief to the electricity grid. To this end, industrial and other undertakings which have been using auxiliary power installations to take part of their load during peak hours are asked to continue using them until at least the end of April, and to suspend overhaul, where this is at all possible, until the danger of a cold spell in May is past. Although some of these installations were supplied on the condition that they were to be kept in continuous use, it has been agreed that this condition will not be enforced from the end of April to the beginning of October.

Previous measures taken by the Government to reduce the demand for electricity during peak periods by industrial and non-industrial consumers were described in the issues of this GAZETTE for March, May and August, 1947 (pages 82, 147 and 253).

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.

ASSISTED MIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Articles published in the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1946 (page 71), and March, 1947 (page 85), gave particulars of the Free Passage Scheme, under which, by agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia, free passages are granted to ex-Servicemen and their dependants who wish to settle in Australia and whom the Australian Government are willing to receive.

Under the conditions of the Scheme hitherto in operation, the ex-Service men and women eligible to make application for free passages were those who were resident in the British Isles or were in the United Kingdom Forces overseas on 1st September, 1938, and had served in a whole-time capacity in the Armed Forces or Merchant Navy of the United Kingdom during the period of the recent war. It has now been decided that the Scheme shall be extended to all ex-Service men and women, otherwise eligible, who have performed their military service after the actual cessation of hostilities and have been released from the Forces on or before 31st December, 1948.

As previously notified, applications under the scheme can be

considered only if they are made within two years from the 31st March, 1947 (the date on which the Scheme came into operation), or two years from the date of release, whichever is the later, provided in all cases that the date of release is on or before 31st December, 1948.

Full details of the Scheme, and forms of application, are available at all Local Offices and Regional Appointments Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, and at the Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, Migration Department, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

FIRST SESSION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

The first session of the Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation opened at Paris on 7th April. This Committee, the establishment of which was referred to in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947 (page 153), is the latest of the eight International Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in particular industries. The Committees are tripartite in character, consisting of representatives of the Governments, employers and workpeople of the countries most directly concerned with the respective industries.

The representatives from the United Kingdom attending the session are: Mr. J. A. Diack, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, M.C., Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, for the Government; Mr. R. Hewitt, J.P., Chairman of the Heavy Chemical Group, Association of Chemical and Allied Employers, and Mr. J. Hay, Deputy Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., for the employers; and Mr. E. Higgins, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. M. Hewitson, M.P., National Union of General and Municipal Workers, for the workpeople. The employers' representatives are accompanied by two technical advisers, Mr. C. R. Prichard, a Joint Managing Director of Imperial Chemical Industries (Alkali) Ltd., and Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith, British Employers' Confederation.

The agenda for the first session of the Chemical Industries Committee comprises two items: (a) The problems of the chemical industries in the light of recent events and changes; and (b) conditions of labour and the organisation of industrial relations in the chemical industries.

REDISTRIBUTION OF MAN-POWER IN EUROPE.

REPORT OF MAN-POWER CONFERENCE.

The Report of the Man-power Conference held in Rome earlier this year has recently been published.* The Conference was attended by representatives of the following countries and international organisations: Austria, Belgium, Éire, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Labour Organisation, and the Preparatory Commission for International Refugee Organisation. The following countries and organisations were represented by observers: Denmark, Turkey, the United States of America, the International Bank of Reconstruction, and the International Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The Conference, which was convened by the Italian Government at the request of the Committee of European Economic Co-operation, surveyed the present European man-power situation, studied the problems of the redistribution of man-power and its productivity, and considered various questions connected with the international movements of man-power. Its conclusions are contained in the Report now issued.

The Report recalls that in July, 1947, when the countries taking part in the work of the European Economic Co-operation Committee met in Paris to prepare a programme for the economic reconstruction of Europe, the requirements for foreign man-power expressed by the different European countries for a period varying from twelve to eighteen months amounted to 677,000 persons. For the year 1948, the needs of the European immigration countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) are reckoned at 380,000 workers. The reduction in requirements for the year 1948 as compared with the year 1947 is attributed to the considerable numbers of foreign workers who have gone into the countries of immigration in the last six months, the greater utilisation of existing national man-power resources, the reduction in economic activity in some countries as a result of the lack of raw materials, and the acute housing crisis in a large number of European countries.

* The English edition of the Report is published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free). A French edition is being published simultaneously in Paris by the French Government, and an Italian edition is being issued by the Italian Government.

The requirements of the various immigration countries for 1948 are estimated as follows:—

Austria	28,000
Belgium	21,000
France	145,000
Luxembourg	5,400
The Netherlands	9,300
Sweden	5,000
Switzerland	67,000
The United Kingdom	100,000
Total	380,700

Of the total labour force required, it is estimated that about 286,800 are skilled workers and 93,900 unskilled workers.

Turning to countries of emigration, the Report estimates that for 1948 about 2,000,000 workers (of whom 1,700,000 are Italians and 300,000 are displaced persons) are available as surplus man-power, so that there is an excess of "availabilities" over "requirements" amounting to approximately 1,600,000 workers. This does not take into account a surplus of female labour in the British and American Zones of Germany, which is estimated at 500,000 German women between 20 and 45 years of age who could be used for unskilled employment. Against this background, the Report describes the measures taken or in contemplation in the different countries to increase the man-power available for essential branches of production or to find employment for surplus man-power. This part of the Report touches on labour controls, hours of work, productivity of labour, vocational training, housing and other related problems.

The Report deals next with migration. It refers to agreements for the transfer of man-power from one country to another, the obstacles to migration, and the measures which might be taken to facilitate the movement of workers from countries with a surplus to countries in need of labour. The Report concludes with a number of recommendations bearing on the diversion of workers to essential industry, the control of labour, vocational training, and difficulties which tend to hamper the movement of workers from one country to another.

Recognition is given to the assistance which the International Labour Office can give in this field, and the International Labour Office is asked to help in a number of directions, e.g., by preparing a simplified, uniform, international terminology of occupational classification that shall take into account particularly the occupations in which there are labour shortages in the participating countries, and by making itself a focal point for the regular collection and dissemination of information on training techniques as well as on man-power requirements and availabilities.

The Report recommends that a Committee should be set up in Rome, consisting of representatives of the countries concerned, for the purpose of expediting, by examination of detailed practical questions, the movement of man-power within the framework of existing bilateral agreements, and that an analogous Committee should be set up to deal similarly with the movement of displaced persons.

FAMILY BENEFITS IN FRANCE.

Provision for a substantial increase in the rates of family benefits payable to the general body of wage-earners has been made in France by an Act dated 2nd March, 1948. An account of the system of family benefits set up under the Act dated 22nd August, 1946, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946 (page 281). Since August, 1946, certain modifications of the scheme have been made from time to time, and an Act dated 25th June, 1947, prescribed, among other provisions respecting the national budget, that the allowances in the Department of the Seine (which form the basis for the computation of the allowances in other localities) should be calculated on the basis of a monthly figure of 7,000 francs, instead of a sum amounting to 225 times the fixed minimum hourly wage of an unskilled worker in the metal industry in that Department, as provided under the 1946 Act. This monthly sum was increased as from 1st December, 1947, to 8,500 francs by an Act dated 31st December, 1947. The Act of 2nd March, 1948, raises this basic sum to 10,500 francs a month as from 1st January, 1948. The increase is not to apply to employers and independent workers under the general scheme, nor to employers and independent workers in agriculture; but the Act stipulates that a Bill regulating the position of such classes of beneficiaries shall be introduced before 30th April, 1948.

Changes have also recently been made in the provisions respecting the contributions payable under the family benefits scheme. These contributions, which, as indicated in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946 (page 359), are payable only by employers, are assessed as a percentage of the total wages paid to wage-earners and persons assimilated as wage-earners. By an Order of 2nd March, 1948, made by the Minister of Labour and Social Security, provision has now been made that the contribution rate shall be raised, with effect from 1st March, 1948, from 13 to 14 per cent. of the wages paid to such workers, and that, as from 1st July, 1948, and for 18 months thereafter, the rate shall be further raised to 15 per cent.

WAGE RATES AND WORKING HOURS IN CANADA, 1946.

A Report on wage rates and hours of labour in Canada in 1946 has been issued by the Department of Labour for the Dominion as a supplement to the November, 1947, issue of *The Labour Gazette*, and constitutes the twenty-ninth annual volume in the series.

The Report contains average wage rates in a large number of Canadian industries, compiled from returns obtained by the Department from about 15,000 undertakings, supplemented in some cases by information from trade unions and from collective agreements. The survey included most undertakings employing 15 or more workpeople each, and a representative number of smaller undertakings in certain industries. Employers were asked to report, for the last pay period preceding 1st October, 1946, the "straight-time" wage or salary rates as well as the "straight-time" piece earnings in each occupation, excluding executive staff, together with the number of workers on the pay-roll at each rate in each occupation. "Straight-time" rates or earnings are rates or earnings during normal working hours, excluding extra payments for overtime, etc., working and the value of allowances. The Report also shows predominant ranges of rates and standard hours of work.

From the data obtained in this and earlier enquiries, the Department of Labour have compiled index figures of wage rates in six of the principal industrial groups in Canada, viz., logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transport and communication, and service (laundries). The general index figure in the groups as a whole shows that the upward trend of wage rates in Canada continued during 1946, and that the increase between 1945 and 1946 was 9.4 per cent., the largest percentage increase in any year since 1939. Compared with the latter year, the general index figure for 1946 showed an increase of 55.2 per cent. It is pointed out that the year 1946 was marked by a gradual relaxation of the controls in wages and prices that had been imposed for some years.

The Table below shows the average wage rates or average earnings in a few of the large number of occupations for which details are available in the Report. As indicated above, the figures relate to wage rates or piece-work earnings during normal working hours and are exclusive of extra payments for overtime, etc., and of the value of allowances. The Table also shows the average standard hours of work of male workers in each of the industries. The corresponding Report for 1945 was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947 (page 297).

Industry and Occupation.	Average Wage Rate or Earnings.	Average Standard Hours of Work (Male Workers).
	Dollars Per Day.	
Coal Mining:		
Contract Miners (Piece-workers) ..	9.85	8 a day or 48 a week (in most cases).
Datal Miners	7.56	
Machine Miners	8.31	
Labourers	6.15	
Foundry and Machine Shop Products:		
Moulders	0.90	Per Week. 46.6
Labourers	0.63	
Machinery (other than Electrical):		
Assemblers	0.74	46.1
Machinists	0.88	
Toolmakers	1.00	
Aircraft:		
Machinists	0.92	44.8
Toolmakers	1.14	
Agricultural Machinery:		
Machinists	0.82	45.6
Moulders	0.98	
Radio Sets and Parts:		
Assemblers, Male	0.61	44.8
" Female	0.54	
Machinists	0.93	
Electrical Machinery, etc.:		
Assemblers, Male	0.86	43.2
" Female	0.59	
Coil Winders, Male	0.88	
" Female	0.63	48.2
Machinists	0.92	
Cotton Yarn and Cloth:		
Ring Spinners, Female	0.49	48.9
Weavers, Male	0.64	
" Female	0.56	
Woolen Yarn and Cloth:		
Weavers, Male	0.68	47.9
" Female	0.53	
Hosiery:		
Full-Fashioned Footers, Male	0.98	47.9
" Leggers, Male	0.95	
" Toppers, Female	0.50	
Rayon Yarn and Fabric:		
Weavers, Male	0.61	50.3
" Female	0.55	
Leather Tanning:		
Tanners	0.70	48.1
Labourers	0.64	
Boots and Shoes:		
Lasters	0.83	47.4
Nailing Machine Operators	0.72	
Stitchers, Female	0.45	
Clothing:		
Cutters—Men's Suits	1.12	41.3
Work Clothing	0.80	
Women's Suits	1.18	40.2
Dresses	1.20	
Furniture:		
Cabinet Makers	0.73	47.6
Finishers and Polishers	0.66	
Upholsterers	0.89	
Brewing:		
Bottlers	0.76	44.8
Coopers	0.89	
Tobacco:		
Cigarette Makers, Female	0.43	48.0
Packers, Female	0.40	

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EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN FEBRUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total working population* declined during February by 10,000 men and 8,000 women. This is about the same rate of decline as in January, and is still well below the estimated average rate for the first half of 1948. The February figures suggest that there was no material change in the wastage rates for men or women which, as in January, remained well below the average rates for 1947.

The number of foreign workers (including ex-prisoners of war given civilian status) placed in employment increased during February by 14,000 compared with the revised figure for January of 12,000.

The size of the Forces was reduced in February by 58,000, leaving a total of just under one million. Releases from the Forces numbered 78,000 in February, and this, together with the high January figure, led to a rise to 170,000 in the estimated number of men and women on release leave who had not yet taken up employment.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed fell from 315,400 at 16th February to 299,400 at 15th March, compared with 300,000 at the end of 1947.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 27,000 in February (a rise of 29,000 men and a fall of 2,000 women), compared with a decrease of 22,000 in December and an increase of 6,000 in January.

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 12,000 (5,000 in agriculture, 5,000 in transport and shipping and 2,000 in coal mining).

In the manufacturing industries there was an increase of 11,000 during February (an increase of 15,500 men being offset by a fall of 4,500 women). The most important gains were in textiles (4,500) and metals and engineering (5,000). The increase in the textile industries included over 700 men and 1,700 women in cotton, and 500 men and 700 women in wool. As in January, the metals and engineering increase included small advances in steel melting, rolling, etc. (700), and general ironfounding (600). Industries accorded First Preference under the Control of Engagement Order (which amount to about a fifth of manufacturing industry) accounted for three-quarters of the total increase in employment in manufacturing industry. Among women there was an increase of over 3,000 in the First Preference industries and a decline of 7,000 in other industries.

There was a further decrease of 3,000 in the number employed in building and civil engineering, making a total decline of 24,000 since the end of 1947.

The following Report analyses in more detail the developments outlined above.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)						
Men	14,656	14,881	14,629	14,659	14,654†	14,644
Women	5,094	6,768	5,785	5,764	5,757	5,749
Total	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,411†	20,393
2. Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	—	40	300	123	147	170
3. Insured Persons registered as unemployed	1,270	103	398	300	317	307‡
4. Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment§						
Men	13,643	14,786	14,044	14,316	14,271	14,244
Women	4,837	6,720	5,672	5,684	5,676	5,672
Total	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,947†	19,916

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 18,000 in the total working population during February, 1948 (men 10,000 and women 8,000). Since June,

* *i.e.*, the total number of persons in work or available for work, up to the age of 65 (men) and 60 (women). The figure includes the Forces, demobilised members of the Forces not yet in employment, and the unemployed; it excludes private indoor domestic servants.

† Revised figure.

‡ Estimate for 29th February.

§ Including N.F.S., Police and Civil Defence.

1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,256,000 (men 237,000 and women 1,019,000). The total working population at the end of February, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by 643,000 (men — 12,000, women + 655,000).

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

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment decreased during February by 31,000 (men —27,000, women —4,000). At the end of February, the total was 1,590,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 542,000 and women 1,048,000), but 1,436,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 601,000 and women 835,000).

4. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Men	480	4,653	1,361	1,064	1,006	950
Women	—	437	79	49	48	46
Total	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	1,054	996

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of February, 1948, there has been a decrease of 4,094,000 (men 3,703,000 and women 391,000).

5. CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.*

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Men	13,163	10,133	12,683	13,252	13,265	13,294
Women	4,837	6,283	5,593	5,635	5,628	5,626
Total	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,887	18,893	18,920

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945, recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in civil employment by nearly 1,600,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of February, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,504,000 (men increased by 3,161,000, women decreased by 657,000). During February, 1948, there was an increase of 27,000. The number in civil employment at the end of February, 1948, was 920,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 131,000 and women increased by 789,000).

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

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,144,000 less than at mid-1939. After allowing for a figure of about 350,000 employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, the number employed at the end of February, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 5,984,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 1,840,000 greater than at mid-1939.

7. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,962	4,950
Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	1,960	1,983
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,922	6,933

* Including N.F.S., Police and Civil Defence.

† Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

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 February, 1948, there was an increase of 3,943,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,388,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The number estimated to be employed on manufacture for export increased in the period from mid-1945 to the end of February, 1948, by 1,573,000, and at the end of February exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 993,000.*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,370,000 between mid-1945 and the end of February, 1948; at the end of February the total was 395,000 greater than at mid-1939.

8. ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.†

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Building Materials, etc.	567	403	574	590	591	593
Metals and Engineering	2,267	3,336	2,822	2,876	2,886	2,891
Textiles	798	498	615	652	657	662
Clothing, etc.	1,005	652	807	831	834	834
Food, Drink and Tobacco	654	518	599	623	619	618
Chemicals, etc.	266	423	321	336	337	338
Other Manufactures	1,258	990	1,268	1,343	1,348	1,347
Total Manufactures	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,272	7,283

9. BASIC INDUSTRIES.

The figures for this sector are as follows:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Coal (Total Manpower)	773	738	730	758	760	762
(On Colliery Books)	(735)	(711)	(690)	(718)	(721)	(723)
Other Mining and Quarrying	100	61	71	73	74	74
Agriculture	910	1,025	1,046	1,055	1,055	1,060
Fishing	40	16	35	35	35	35
Transport and Shipping	1,233	1,252	1,384	1,438	1,441	1,446
Public Utilities	242	196	264	270	271	271
Total	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,636	3,648

The total number in this group of industries was almost the same at mid-1945 as at mid-1939; since mid-1945 the number has increased by 360,000.

10. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,343	1,340
Distribution	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,341	2,340
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	817	618	781	834	832	833
Other Services †	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,296	1,301
Public Service	408	715	722	692	—	—
Civil Service	—	—	—	—	1,065	1,066
Other National Government	211	406	384	375	—	—
Local Government	846	909	1,052	1,105	1,108	1,109

* Comparison of the current figures with those for 1939 may be affected by (a) differences in the amount of work indirectly for export that is included and (b) changes in the average labour content of exports due to the changes in the relative amounts of different commodities exported.

† The groups in the Table are made up as follows:—Building materials: Bricks, cement, cast stone, concrete, glass, constructional engineering, electric wiring, general ironfounding, sawmilling and miscellaneous woodworking, paint, heating and ventilating apparatus, brassware, and wallpaper.

Metals and Engineering: Metal manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering (excluding constructional engineering), motors and aircraft, railway carriages and wagons, tubes, wire, tools, bolts and nuts, and miscellaneous metal goods.

Textiles: Cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen, jute, hemp and rope, carpets, and bleaching, finishing, etc.

Clothing, etc.: All clothing industries, hosiery, lace and smallwares, the boot and shoe industry, and leather tanning, etc.

Chemicals, etc.: Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, oils, greases, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries: All manufacturing industries not included in preceding groups.

‡ Commerce and finance, professional services, personal services, laundries and cleaning.

§ Including industrial staffs of Government Departments not classified to a particular industry, and Police, N.F.S. and Civil Defence.

11. COMPARISON—FEBRUARY, 1948, WITH MID-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of February, 1948, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the numbers so employed at mid-1939, are as follows:—

Manufacture for Home Market	109 per cent.
Manufacture for Export	200 " "
Public Service*	148 " "
Basic Industries†	111 " "
Building and Civil Engineering	102 " "
Distribution	81 " "
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	102 " "
Other Services	92 " "

12. SUMMARY.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270	3,830	460	350	5,312	5,300
Manufacture for Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,962	4,950
Manufacture for Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	1,960	1,983
Total Manuf. Industries	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,272	7,283
Basic Industries†	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,636	3,648
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,343	1,340
Public Service*	1,465	2,030	2,158	2,172	2,173	2,175
Distribution	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,341	2,340
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	817	618	781	834	832	833
Other Services	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,296	1,301
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,887	18,893	18,920
Armed Forces and Aux. Services	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	1,054	996
Total of above	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,947	19,916
Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	—	40	300	123	147	170
Insured persons registered as Unemployed	1,270	103	398	300	317	307
Total Working Population‡	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,411	20,393

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

	(Thousands)			
	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Mid-1945 to February, 1948.	Per cent. of mid-1945.	Changes during February, 1948.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	+ 2,560	— 3,480	— 91	—
Manufacture for Home Market	— 1,975	+ 2,370	+ 92	+ 12
Manufacture for Export	— 580	+ 1,573	+ 384	+ 23
Total Manuf. Industries	+ 5	+ 463	+ 7	+ 11
Basic Industries†	— 10	+ 360	+ 11	+ 12
Building and Civil Engineering	— 588	+ 618	+ 86	+ 3
Public Service*	+ 565	+ 145	+ 7	+ 2
Distribution	— 929	+ 382	+ 20	— 1
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	— 199	+ 215	+ 35	+ 1
Other Services	— 428	+ 321	+ 33	+ 5
Total in Civil Employment	— 1,584	+ 2,504	+ 15	+ 27
Armed Forces and Aux. Services	+ 4,610	— 4,094	— 80	— 58
Total of above	+ 3,026	— 1,590	— 7	— 31
Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	+ 40	+ 130	+ 325	+ 23
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	— 1,167	+ 204	+ 198	— 10
Total Working Population‡	+ 1,899	— 1,256	— 6	— 18

* National and Local Government Service, including N.F.S., Police and Civil Defence.

† As defined in paragraph 9.

‡ Excluding indoor private domestic service.

TABLES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1947

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13. The Control of Engagement Order (details of which were given on pages 319 and 320 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE) came into operation on 6th October. In connection with the Order, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have introduced a system of priorities, under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the national interest,

should take precedence over others. The numbers of vacancies filled in February and March in the principal "First Preference" industries are shown in a Table on page 142. Figures are given in the Table below to show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference industries and certain other industries in December, 1947, and January and February, 1948.

Industries.	Males.				Females.				Total.				
	Net change in employment.			Total employment at end of Feb.	Net change in employment.			Total employment at end of Feb.	Net change in employment.			Total employment at end of Feb.	
	Dec., 1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.		Dec., 1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.		Dec., 1947.	Jan., 1948.	Feb., 1948.		
Manufacturing Industries.													
First Preference Industries :-													
Cotton Spinning ..	+ 300	+ 400	+ 400	53,200	= 300	+ 1,400	+ 1,000	98,000	—	+ 1,800	+ 1,400	151,200	
Cotton Manufacturing ..	+ 200	+ 300	+ 300	37,800	— 200	+ 600	+ 700	78,700	—	+ 900	+ 1,000	116,500	
Wool Textiles ..	+ 600	+ 500	+ 500	80,800	— 300	+ 800	+ 700	96,600	+ 300	+ 1,300	+ 1,200	177,400	
Rayon Yarn ..	+ 200	+ 200	+ 300	24,700	—	+ 100	+ 100	15,800	+ 200	+ 300	+ 400	40,500	
Silk Manufacture and Rayon Weaving ..	+ 100	+ 100	+ 100	10,600	—	+ 100	+ 200	18,500	+ 100	+ 200	+ 300	29,100	
Jute ..	+ 100	+ 100	—	6,700	— 100	+ 100	—	11,600	—	+ 200	—	18,300	
Lace ..	+ 100	+ 100	—	3,800	— 100	+ 100	—	5,200	—	+ 200	—	9,000	
Linen ..	—	—	+ 100	3,500	—	—	—	5,400	—	+ 100	—	8,900	
Textile Finishing ..	+ 300	+ 400	+ 100	48,200	—	+ 300	—	21,900	+ 300	+ 700	—	70,100	
Miscellaneous Textiles ..	+ 100	+ 100	+ 100	22,600	— 300	+ 100	+ 100	37,600	+ 200	+ 200	+ 200	60,200	
Pig Iron ..	+ 100	+ 100	+ 100	16,300	—	—	—	400	+ 100	+ 100	—	16,700	
Ironfounding ..	+ 400	+ 500	+ 600	61,900	— 100	—	—	11,400	+ 300	+ 500	+ 600	73,300	
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	+ 800	+ 400	+ 500	168,300	—	+ 200	—	15,400	+ 800	+ 400	+ 700	183,700	
Tinplates ..	+ 100	+ 200	+ 200	12,600	—	+ 100	+ 100	2,800	+ 200	+ 200	+ 100	15,400	
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	+ 200	+ 300	+ 300	28,800	—	+ 100	+ 100	6,400	+ 200	+ 300	+ 300	35,200	
Wire, Wire Netting ..	+ 100	+ 200	+ 200	21,400	—	+ 100	—	8,200	—	+ 300	—	29,600	
Pottery ..	+ 100	+ 600	+ 300	29,600	— 200	+ 300	+ 300	38,700	— 100	+ 600	+ 600	68,300	
Printing, Publishing, etc. ..	+ 100	+ 100	+ 300	167,400	— 1,200	+ 200	—	95,800	— 1,100	+ 300	—	263,200	
Total First Preference Industries ..	+ 3,800	+ 4,400	+ 3,900	798,200	— 2,800	+ 3,800	+ 3,100	568,400	+ 1,000	+ 8,200	+ 7,000	1,366,600	
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 6,600	+ 13,800	+ 9,400	3,818,800	— 20,000	— 1,500	— 7,100	1,769,000	— 13,400	+ 12,300	+ 2,300	5,587,800	
Total Manufacturing Industries ..	+ 10,400	+ 18,200	+ 13,300	4,617,000	— 22,800	+ 2,300	— 4,000	2,337,400	— 12,400	+ 20,500	+ 9,300	6,954,400	
Non-Manufacturing Industries and Services.													
First Preference Industries and Services :-													
Coal Mining ..	+ 2,600	+ 2,400	+ 2,000	722,500	—	—	—	—	+ 2,600	+ 2,400	+ 2,000	722,500	
Laundries and Cleaning ..	—	+ 200	+ 100	37,200	— 1,200	+ 1,300	+ 900	130,100	— 1,200	+ 1,500	+ 1,000	167,300	
Other Industries and Services :-													
Building and Civil Engineering ..	+ 8,000	— 21,000	— 3,000	1,115,700	—	—	—	23,700	+ 8,000	— 21,000	— 3,000	1,139,400	
Road Transport ..	+ 700	+ 500	+ 200	409,500	— 100	+ 100	+ 500	55,100	+ 800	+ 400	+ 700	464,600	
Public Utilities ..	+ 700	+ 400	+ 400	217,000	—	—	—	20,500	+ 700	+ 400	+ 400	237,500	
Distribution ..	+ 700	+ 1,700	+ 1,200	924,800	— 18,400	— 12,800	— 2,700	892,900	— 17,700	— 11,100	— 1,500	1,817,700	
Entertainments and Sport ..	+ 1,600	+ 300	+ 200	78,200	— 500	+ 300	+ 300	101,400	+ 1,100	— 500	+ 700	179,600	
Hotels and Catering ..	+ 500	+ 800	+ 800	141,200	— 3,800	+ 800	—	328,000	— 3,300	+ 1,600	+ 800	469,200	
Commerce and Finance ..	+ 900	+ 300	+ 100	144,100	— 100	+ 200	+ 200	127,900	+ 800	+ 300	+ 300	272,000	

Note. The Table excludes the following industries which are accorded First Preference treatment but for which separate statistics on this basis are not available: agriculture and horticulture, open cast coal production, coke ovens, iron ore mining and quarrying, engineers' shale and steel founding, iron and steel scrap merchants and shipbreakers, ball and roller bearing manufacture, china-clay and chalk, gypsum mining and quarrying, shale oil mining, limestone quarrying, and domestic service in hostels and canteens in essential industries. "Other industries and services" also exclude the following, for which monthly statistics of insured employees are not available: national and local government service, railway service, fishing, shipping service, dock and harbour service, professional and personal services. On the other hand, the Table includes the natural silk industry (not separately distinguishable from rayon weaving) and publishing and newspaper printing (not separately distinguishable from printing and bookbinding) to which First Preference treatment is not accorded.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1947 AND FEBRUARY, 1948.

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1947 and February, 1948. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of the latter being counted as one unit. They are thus different in scope from those given in the first part of the preceding article, which include estimates of the numbers of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945 and mid-1947 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of

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

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Feb., 1948.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Feb., 1948.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Feb., 1948.
	GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) :-											
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron ..	15.5	15.0	15.8	16.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.7
Steel Melting, etc. ..	156.4	147.0	162.3	168.3	3.6	27.8	14.6	15.4	160.0	174.8	176.9	183.7
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. ..	51.2	63.0	73.1	75.0	4.7	21.0	14.5	14.0	55.9	84.0	87.6	89.0
Tin Plates ..	22.7	9.7	12.3	12.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	25.1	12.4	15.0	15.4
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	29.1	25.9	27.7	28.8	2.6	8.8	6.1	6.4	31.7	34.7	33.8	35.2
Wire, Wire Netting, etc. ..	22.4	19.2	21.1	21.4	4.4	10.7	7.9	8.2	26.8	29.9	29.0	29.6
Total Metal Manufacture ..	297.3	279.8	312.3	322.4	17.7	71.9	46.2	47.2	315.0	351.7	358.5	369.6
Engineering :-												
General Engineering ..	637.4	777.9	778.7	820.7	67.3	361.9	169.4	173.7	704.7	1,139.8	948.1	994.4
Electrical Engineering ..	105.9	106.1	105.3	109.5	28.0	69.7	49.0	50.8	133.9	175.8	154.3	160.3
Marine Engineering ..	51.1	70.1	64.6	64.2	1.1	10.4	3.5	3.5	52.2	80.5	68.1	67.7
Construction Engineering ..	47.1	35.7	59.0	56.8	1.9	6.2	7.2	6.1	49.0	41.9	66.2	62.9
Total Engineering ..	841.5	989.8	1,007.6	1,051.2	98.3	448.2	229.1	234.1	939.8	1,438.0	1,236.7	1,285.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ..	428.1	597.2	478.0	469.1	45.2	279.0	82.6	78.6	473.3	876.2	560.6	547.7
Carriages, Carts, etc. ..	10.7	10.9	22.0	23.5	1.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	12.6	14.4	26.2	28.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons ..	51.6	41.1	57.3	60.9	1.4	5.7	3.0	3.0	53.0	46.8	60.3	63.9
Total Vehicles ..	490.4	649.2	557.3	553.5	48.5	288.2	89.8	86.1	538.9	937.4	647.1	639.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	141.8	230.4	206.1	205.8	2.9	21.9	8.6	8.5	144.7	252.3	214.7	214.3

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

(Thousands)

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Feb., 1948.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Feb., 1948.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	Feb., 1948.
	Other Metal Industries :-											
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ..	84.9	39.4	58.6	61.9	9.8	12.9	11.4	11.4	94.7	52.3	70.0	73.3
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	38.9	32.0	52.2	56.2	2.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	41.7	37.5	57.9	62.1
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. ..	116.4	112.2	143.0	150.9	79.5	167.7	133.2	135.4	195.9	279.9	276.2	286.3
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	34.0	38.1	41.8	43.3	14.3	38.7	25.6	26.2	48.3	76.8	67.4	69.5
Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	20.8	7.3	18.7	20.1	17.9	6.9	12.9	13.7	38.7	14.2	31.6	33.8
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	21.9	20.6	26.0	27.3	11.6	16.6	18.4	18.7	33.5	37.2	44.4	46.0
Bolts, Nuts, etc. ..	16.8	16.1	17.9	18.3	13.0	18.8	16.0	15.7	29.8	34.9	33.9	34.0
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ..	17.4	9.2	12.6	12.8	11.1	8.8	9.1	8.8	28.5	18.0	21.7	21.6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ..	21.2	15.7	29.0	31.0	1.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	22.6	19.9	33.0	34.9
Other Metal Industries ..	185.2	170.0	225.2	233.3	101.1	145.6	132.2	132.7	286.3	315.6	357.4	366.0
Total, Other Metals ..	557.5	460.6	625.0	655.1	262.5	425.7	368.5	372.4	820.0	886.3	993.5	1,027.5
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	12.3	12.2	13.5	14.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	12.4	12.7	13.7	14.3
Chemicals ..	88.6	91.6	123.9	130.9	36.2	65.9	64.0	64.5	124.8	157.5	187.9	195.4
Explosives ..	29.2	78.3	21.6	21.8	7.9	90.4	13.0	12.5	37.1	168.7	34.6	34.3
Paint, Varnish, etc. ..	20.4	14.2	21.0	22.1	6.5	9.2	9.0	9.2	26.9	23.4	30.0	31.3
Oil, Grease, Soap, Ink, etc. ..	60.0	44.1	54.5	57.6	23.2	31.7	27.1	27.2	83.2	75.8	81.6	84.8
Total, Chemicals, etc. ..	210.5	240.4	234.									

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th MARCH, 1948.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 16th February and 15th March, 1948, were as follows :—

	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
16th February ..	231,313	5,169	74,822	4,062	315,366
15th March ..	222,501	4,661	68,804	3,439	299,405

In addition there were on the registers at 15th March, 11,816* uninsured persons, including 1,129 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 15th March are analysed below :—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).				Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
	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.		
Men, 18-64 ..	47,973	53,835	116,780	218,588	3,913	222,501
Boys under 18 ..	2,848	1,328	412	4,588	73	4,661
Women, 18-59 ..	19,837	16,130	30,345	66,312	2,492	68,804
Girls under 18 ..	2,171	818	354	3,343	96	3,439
Total ..	72,829	72,111	147,891	292,831	6,574	299,405

The total of 299,405 includes 36,092 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 8,929 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 16th February and 15th March, 1948, in each administrative Region were as follows :—

Region.		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).				Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
		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.		
London & South-Eastern	16th Feb.	19,700	14,509	16,189	50,398	426	50,824
	15th Mar.	19,016	13,261	14,835	47,112	345	47,457
	Inc. or Dec.	684	1,248	1,354	3,286	81	3,367
Eastern	16th Feb.	3,232	5,113	6,023	14,368	150	14,518
	15th Mar.	3,193	3,396	6,021	12,610	90	12,700
	Inc. or Dec.	39	1,717	2	1,758	60	1,818
Southern	16th Feb.	2,852	3,439	4,141	10,432	113	10,545
	15th Mar.	3,225	2,888	4,049	10,162	35	10,197
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 373	- 551	- 92	- 270	- 78	- 348
South-Western	16th Feb.	3,249	4,438	5,351	13,038	80	13,118
	15th Mar.	3,287	3,438	5,351	12,392	121	12,513
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 38	- 1,000	+ 316	- 646	+ 41	- 605
Midland	16th Feb.	4,614	2,691	4,753	12,058	463	12,521
	15th Mar.	4,351	2,987	4,015	11,353	317	11,670
	Inc. or Dec.	- 263	+ 296	- 738	- 705	- 146	- 851
North-Midland	16th Feb.	1,892	2,599	5,616	10,107	451	10,558
	15th Mar.	1,763	1,687	4,661	8,111	282	8,393
	Inc. or Dec.	- 129	- 912	- 955	- 1,996	- 169	- 2,165
East and West Ridings	16th Feb.	4,098	3,577	7,677	15,352	871	16,223
	15th Mar.	4,044	3,467	7,457	14,968	700	15,668
	Inc. or Dec.	- 54	- 110	- 220	- 384	- 171	- 555
North-Western	16th Feb.	11,501	14,312	26,058	51,871	1,363	53,234
	15th Mar.	12,024	13,286	26,188	51,498	1,661	53,159
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 523	+ 1,026	+ 130	- 373	+ 298	- 75
Northern	16th Feb.	5,688	8,396	18,203	32,287	812	33,099
	15th Mar.	5,742	7,383	17,543	30,668	717	31,385
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 54	- 1,013	- 660	- 1,619	- 95	- 1,714
Scotland	16th Feb.	10,285	13,127	32,491	55,903	1,327	57,230
	15th Mar.	11,070	12,439	29,894	53,403	988	54,391
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 785	- 688	- 2,597	- 2,500	- 339	- 2,839
Wales	16th Feb.	4,986	7,930	27,418	40,334	1,480	41,814
	15th Mar.	5,006	7,622	26,339	38,967	1,318	40,285
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 20	- 308	- 1,079	- 1,367	- 162	- 1,529
Great Britain (including Special Schemes)	16th Feb.	72,238	80,518	155,074	307,830	7,536	315,366
	15th Mar.	72,829	72,111	147,891	292,831	6,574	299,405
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 591	- 8,407	- 7,183	- 14,999	- 962	- 15,961

* The figures exclude registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions.

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 15th March among insured males and females in each Region :—

Region.	Number of insured persons registered as unemployed at 15th March, 1948.			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 ..	36,596	10,861	47,457	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Eastern ..	9,247	3,453	12,700	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Southern ..	7,652	2,545	10,197	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
South-Western ..	9,796	2,717	12,513	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midland ..	9,766	1,904	11,670	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Midland ..	5,609	2,784	8,393	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
E. and W. Ridings ..	12,517	3,151	15,668	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western ..	41,738	11,421	53,159	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Northern ..	23,813	7,572	31,385	3	3	3
Scotland ..	40,649	13,742	54,391	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wales ..	28,775	11,510	40,285	5	5	5
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	226,158	71,660	297,818	2	1 1/2	2

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM :

REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 15th March, 1948, was 328,441, including 252,275 men and boys and 76,166 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 15th March, 12,331* uninsured persons, including 1,271 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.		Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
London and South-Eastern	16th Feb.	35,249	1,190	9,976	697	47,112
	15th Mar.	32,249	1,144	9,247	602	43,242
	Inc. or Dec.	3,000	46	729	95	3,868
Eastern	16th Feb.	9,082	144	3,264	120	12,610
	15th Mar.	7,428	195	2,386	153	10,162
	Inc. or Dec.	1,654	- 51	978	- 33	2,448
Southern	16th Feb.	9,582	154	2,484	172	12,392
	15th Mar.	9,396	161	1,694	102	11,353
	Inc. or Dec.	186	- 7	790	70	1,099
South-Western	16th Feb.	5,348	96	2,589	78	8,111
	15th Mar.	12,043	133	2,638	154	14,968
	Inc. or Dec.	6,695	37	1,049	76	7,927
Midland	16th Feb.	39,992	837	10,351	318	51,498
	15th Mar.	22,971	429	6,836	432	30,668
	Inc. or Dec.	17,021	408	3,515	- 114	20,830
North-Midland	16th Feb.	39,097	827	12,892	587	53,403
	15th Mar.	27,401	417	10,621	528	38,967
	Inc. or Dec.	11,696	410	2,271	69	14,436
East and West Ridings	16th Feb.	999	5	581	2	1,587
	15th Mar.	218,588	4,588	66,312	3,343	292,831
	Inc. or Dec.	217,589	4,583	65,731	3,341	291,243
Northern Ireland	16th Feb.	24,204	504	3,377	142	28,227
	15th Mar.	24,204	504	3,377	142	28,227
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	16th Feb.	242,792	5,092	69,689	3,485	321,058
	15th Mar.	242,792	5,092	69,689	3,485	321,058
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
Temporarily Stopped.						
London and South-Eastern	16th Feb.	150	7	177	11	345
	15th Mar.	20	1	69	-	90
	Inc. or Dec.	130	6	108	11	255
Eastern	16th Feb.	29	5	60	1	95
	15th Mar.	5	5	108	-	118
	Inc. or Dec.	- 24	0	48	- 1	23
Southern	16th Feb.	162	3	115	2	282
	15th Mar.	339	2	350	9	700
	Inc. or Dec.	177	- 1	235	7	421
South-Western	16th Feb.	404	9	285	19	717
	15th Mar.	706	19	252	11	988
	Inc. or Dec.	302	10	- 67	- 8	277
Midland	16th Feb.	942	15	333	28	1,318
	15th Mar.	3,913	73	2,492	96	6,574
	Inc. or Dec.	2,971	58	2,159	68	5,256
North-Midland	16th Feb.	395	10	378	26	809
	15th Mar.	395	10	378	26	809
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
East and West Ridings	16th Feb.	4,308	83	2,870	122	7,383
	15th Mar.	4,308	83	2,870	122	7,383
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	16th Feb.	24,204	504	3,377	142	28,227
	15th Mar.	24,204	504	3,377	142	28,227
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	16th Feb.	242,792	5,092	69,689	3,485	321,058
	15th Mar.	242,792	5,092	69,689	3,485	321,058
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
Total Registered as Unemployed.						
London and South-Eastern	16th Feb.	35,399	1,197	10,153	708	47,457
	15th Mar.	32,399	1,144	9,396	602	43,541
	Inc. or Dec.	3,000	53	757	106	3,856
Eastern	16th Feb.	9,102	145	3,333	120	12,700
	15th Mar.	7,457	195	2,392	153	10,197
	Inc. or Dec.	1,645	- 50	941	- 33	2,503
Southern	16th Feb.	9,637	159	2,544	173	12,513
	15th Mar.	9,600	166	1,802	102	11,670
	Inc. or Dec.	37	- 7	742	71	803
South-Western	16th Feb.	5,350	99	2,704	80	8,393
	15th Mar.	12,382	135	2,988	163	15,668
	Inc. or Dec.	7,032	36	228	83	7,279
Midland	16th Feb.	40,894	844	11,088	333	53,159
	15th Mar.	23,375	438	7,121	451	31,385
	Inc. or Dec.	17,519	406	3,967	- 118	21,774
North-Midland	16th Feb.	39,803	846	13,144	598	54,391
	15th Mar.	28,343	432	10,954	556	40,285
	Inc. or Dec.	11,460	414	2,190	42	14,106
East and West Ridings	16th Feb.	999	5	581	2	1,587
	15th Mar.	222,501	4,661	68,804	3,439	299,405
	Inc. or Dec.	221,502	4,656	68,223	3,437	297,818
Northern Ireland	16th Feb.	24,599	514	3,755	168	29,036
	15th Mar.	24,599	514	3,755	168	29,036
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	16th Feb.	247,100	5,175	72,559	3,607	328,441
	15th Mar.	247,100	5,175	72,559	3,607	328,441
	Inc. or Dec.	0	0	0	0	0

* See footnote in previous column.

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 15th March, 1948, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed males under 65 years of age and females under 60 years of age. The principal classes of excepted employments are indoor private domestic service, employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £420 a year, employment as female professional nurse, and, subject to certain qualifications, employment in the teaching profession and in the police forces; employment under public or local authorities, railway and public utility companies may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. The Unemployment Insurance Acts do not apply to persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged

in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas, or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions 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. The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purposes of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the annual exchange of unemployment books in July last (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Some insured workpeople will have changed their industry since July and to the extent that this has happened the figures given below will not accurately represent the numbers unemployed in each industry.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* :-												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	4,127	4,972	9,099	39	449	488	4,166	5,421	9,587	7,365	5,559	12,924
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	532	417	949	5	59	64	537	476	1,013	613	483	1,096
Total, Agriculture	4,659	5,389	10,048	44	508	552	4,703	5,897	10,600	7,978	6,042	14,020
Fishing	2,720	3	2,723	103	—	103	2,823	3	2,826	2,883	3	2,886
Mining :-												
Coal Mining†	1,642	123	1,765	25	3	28	1,667	126	1,793	1,724	126	1,850
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	56	—	56	—	—	—	56	—	56	58	—	58
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	36	—	36	—	—	—	37	—	37	37	—	37
Stone Quarrying and Mining	432	9	441	13	—	13	445	9	454	1,006	11	1,017
Slate Quarrying and Mining	103	—	103	7	—	7	110	—	110	111	—	111
Other Mining and Quarrying	60	37	97	—	—	—	60	37	97	71	37	108
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	129	9	138	3	—	3	132	9	141	245	9	254
Total, Mining†	2,458	178	2,636	49	3	52	2,507	181	2,688	3,252	183	3,435
Non-Metallic Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	172	7	179	103	—	103	275	7	282	277	7	284
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	608	86	694	16	1	17	624	87	711	678	87	765
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	135	17	152	1	—	1	136	17	153	135	18	153
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	915	110	1,025	120	1	121	1,035	111	1,146	1,170	112	1,282
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	807	124	931	33	—	33	840	124	964	919	124	1,043
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	303	78	381	—	—	—	303	78	381	318	82	400
Glass :-												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	373	234	607	1	4	5	374	238	612	379	239	618
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	253	254	507	2	6	8	255	260	515	255	262	517
Total, Glass	626	488	1,114	3	10	13	629	498	1,127	634	501	1,135
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :-												
Chemicals	1,469	828	2,297	13	55	68	1,482	883	2,365	1,547	887	2,434
Explosives	3,303	1,827	5,130	3	19	22	3,306	1,846	5,152	3,316	1,851	5,167
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	321	98	421	—	—	—	323	98	421	339	101	440
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	906	458	1,364	4	19	23	910	477	1,387	938	479	1,417
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	6,001	3,211	9,212	20	96	116	6,021	3,307	9,328	6,140	3,318	9,458
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	154	22	176	—	—	—	154	22	176	159	25	184
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,638	533	2,171	746	12	758	2,384	545	2,929	2,412	545	2,957
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,241	745	1,986	54	163	217	1,295	908	2,203	1,369	909	2,278
Tin Plates	247	154	401	139	26	165	386	180	566	386	180	566
Iron and Steel Tubes	400	90	490	8	—	8	408	90	498	415	92	507
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	257	149	406	121	3	124	378	152	530	382	152	534
Total, Metal Manufacture	3,937	1,693	5,630	1,068	204	1,272	5,005	1,897	6,902	5,123	1,903	7,026
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	12,124	2,772	14,896	53	27	80	12,177	2,799	14,976	12,681	2,848	15,529
Electrical Engineering	1,311	545	1,856	3	6	9	1,314	548	1,862	1,371	553	1,924
Marine Engineering, etc.	1,127	198	1,325	6	—	6	1,133	198	1,331	1,417	200	1,617
Constructional Engineering	2,409	489	2,898	4	5	9	2,413	494	2,907	2,469	496	2,965
Total, Engineering, etc.	16,971	4,004	20,975	66	35	101	17,037	4,039	21,076	17,938	4,097	22,035
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	10,155	1,241	11,396	35	10	45	10,190	1,251	11,441	11,149	1,320	12,469
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	248	22	270	—	—	—	248	22	270	269	22	291
Total, Vehicles	10,995	1,348	12,043	35	15	50	10,730	1,363	12,093	11,745	1,440	13,185
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	7,558	502	8,060	113	31	144	7,671	533	8,204	9,253	539	9,792
Other Metal Industries :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	634	126	760	13	1	14	647	127	774	719	127	846
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	830	61	891	6	2	8	836	63	899	916	66	982
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc.	2,152	1,701	3,853	4	14	18	2,156	1,715	3,871	2,194	1,729	3,923
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	237	93	330	9	5	14	246	98	344	250	98	348
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	195	202	397	8	2	10	203	204	407	205	204	409
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	173	93	266	—	—	—	173	93	266	177	94	271
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	409	41	450	5	—	5	414	41	455	443	43	486
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	243	104	347	—	2	2	243	106	349	250	121	371
Metal Industries not separately specified	3,991	1,622	5,613	90	43	133	4,081	1,665	5,746	4,249	1,703	5,952
Total, Other Metals	8,864	4,043	12,907	135	69	204	8,999	4,112	13,111	9,403	4,185	13,588

* Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme but including workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.
† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 15th March 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. The total includes 580 men registered for underground work.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	557	473	1,030	65	176	241	622	649	1,271	622	650	1,272
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	254	246	500	6	6	12	260	252	512	263	252	515
Total, Cotton	811	719	1,530	71	182	253	882	901	1,783	885	902	1,787
Woolen and Worsted	470	294	764	7	—	7	477	301	778	479	311	790
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	52	66	118	1	3	4	53	69	122	58	70	128
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	172	92	264	5	—	5	177	92	269	181	92	273
Linen	74	93	167	4	4	8	78	97	175	79	97	176
Jute	198	124	322	—	—	—	198	124	322	199	124	323
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	166	258	424	—	3	3	166	261	427	168	263	431
Hosiery	97	229	326	78	25	103	175	254	429	183	263	446
Lace	22	16	38	1	—	1	23	16	39	23	16	39
Carpets	54	82	136	12	1	13	66	83	149	68	89	157
Other Textiles	340	328	668	4	13	17	344	341	685	364	460	824
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	391	139	530	44	5	49	435	144	579	611	186	797
Total, Textiles	2,847	2,440	5,287	217	243	460	3,064	2,683	5,747	4,660	3,447	8,107
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	412	129	541	23	20	43	435	149	584	468	158	626
Leather Goods	159	115	274	3	12	15	162	127	289	175	132	307
Total, Leather	571	244	815	26	32	58	597	276	873	643	290	933
Clothing :-												
Tailoring	1,361	1,278	2,639	98	126	224	1,459	1,404	2,863	1,513	1,470	2,983
Dress Making and Millinery	160	483	643	10								

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PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED IN
GREAT BRITAIN.

The Table below shows, for the four-weekly periods ended 18th February and 17th March, 1948, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. Figures for earlier periods were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

	Four weeks ended 18th February, 1948.		Four weeks ended 17th March, 1948.		Total Number of Placings 25th Dec., 1947, to 17th Mar., 1948 (12 weeks).
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	
Men aged 18 and over ..	245,276	185,245	245,569	183,547	700,198
Boys under 18 ..	14,033	57,941	12,779	60,242	39,922
Women aged 18 and over ..	103,032	189,369	98,953	188,951	289,549
Girls under 18 ..	12,384	82,181	10,563	85,577	34,202
Total ..	374,725	514,736	367,864	518,317	1,063,871

The number of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 17th March was 7,000 lower than the total for the preceding period of four weeks. There was a slight increase in the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, decreases in the number of vacancies notified for men and women being more than offset by an increase in the number notified for juveniles. The number remaining unfilled at 17th March was well below the figure for October, 1947, when the Control of Engagement Order came into operation (i.e., 518,000 compared with 580,000).

Of the totals of 374,725 and 367,864 vacancies filled during the four-week periods ending on 18th February and 17th March, the numbers to which “First Preference” had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 46,209 and 45,060, respectively, compared with 37,450 and 34,770 in the two preceding four-week periods. For each of these four periods the figure represented approximately 12 per cent. of the total number of vacancies filled in the period. During February, 33 directions were issued, including 26 to coal mining and 6 to agriculture.

The following Table shows in detail the total number of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 17th March in vacancies to which First Preference has been accorded:—

Industry.	Four weeks ended 18th February, 1948.		Four weeks ended 17th March, 1948.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Industries generally undermanned:—				
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	3,347	332	4,776	563
Coal (deep mining) ..	5,402	74	4,896	64
Coal (open cast) ..	1,197	14	1,227	16
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ..	1,230	1,802	1,171	1,720
Cotton Manufacturing, Weaving, etc. ..	686	733	583	698
Woolen and Worsted ..	2,464	1,714	2,206	1,509
Rayon Yarn Manufacture ..	815	501	812	412
Rayon Weaving ..	199	214	173	194
Jute ..	188	167	227	163
Lace ..	47	115	35	67
Linen Manufacture ..	125	117	144	135
Miscellaneous Textile Industries ..	387	592	382	531
Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc. ..	865	418	836	394
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying ..	102	1	141	1
Iron Founding, etc. ..	5,011	494	4,380	414
Pig Iron ..	302	4	332	2
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	2,286	304	2,177	244
Tin Plates ..	256	58	167	54
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	616	95	547	76
Wire, Wire Rope, Wire Netting ..	539	257	466	230
Iron and Steel Scrap Merchants ..	744	13	807	11
Ball and Roller Bearings ..	258	155	242	136
China Clay and Chalk ..	57	15	43	2
Pottery ..	776	622	755	595
Gypsum Mining ..	93	—	117	1
Shale Oil Mining ..	4	—	10	—
Limestone Quarrying ..	313	5	317	2
Printing and Bookbinding ..	383	677	355	651
Domestic Service in Hostels, etc. ..	208	724	355	692
Coke Ovens (iron and steel works) ..	92	1	171	—
Undermanned branches of other Industries:—				
Electrical Generating Plant for Electricity Undertakings ..	562	75	528	84
Coal Mining Machinery ..	426	69	391	109
Plant for Gas Undertakings ..	109	1	125	1
Coal-Oil Conversion Equipment ..	19	—	30	3
Railway Freight Locomotives and Wagons ..	891	17	589	4
Atomic Energy Development ..	68	6	78	5
Refractories ..	284	38	353	57
Bricks and Tiles (certain undertakings only) ..	819	22	320	14
Power Stations Construction ..	170	6	259	11
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes ..	1,131	1	1,149	1
Other essential vacancies (not determined on an industry basis) ..	1,744	541	2,045	477
Total First Preference Vacancies ..	35,215	10,994	34,717	10,343

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

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

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

A register of vacancies, notified by employers, is maintained, from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and all other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th March, 1948, was 5,368*; this figure included 4,341 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,027 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 428 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 17th February and 15th March, 1948 (4 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 17th February ..	4,831
“ notified during the period ..	576
“ filled during the period ..	158†
“ cancelled or withdrawn ..	502
“ outstanding at 15th March ..	4,747

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 15th March, 1948, was 32,693,‡ consisting of 29,474 men and 3,219 women. Of these, 17,482 men and 550 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,766 men and 1,922 women who were in employment, while 11,708 men and 1,297 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 15th March. Of those in employment, 10,150 men and 322 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,332 men and 228 women.

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

Appointments Office.	In Employment.		Unemployed.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
London ..	4,915	636	5,187	509
Cambridge ..	620	48	420	32
Reading ..	621	62	322	42
Winchester ..	651	17	456	23
Bristol ..	1,062	107	660	82
Birmingham ..	1,821	175	947	78
Nottingham ..	702	56	303	31
Leeds ..	1,025	121	425	72
Liverpool ..	985	105	477	50
Manchester ..	1,769	137	677	81
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	761	77	308	53
Edinburgh ..	1,096	138	659	115
Glasgow ..	1,285	205	601	71
Cardiff ..	453	38	266	58
Total‡ ..	17,766	1,922	11,708	1,297

During the period 17th February to 15th March, 1948, there were new registrations by 3,761 men and 673 women, and during the same period the registrations of 4,602 men and 860 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry.

* This figure included 504 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 49 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 608 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,255 whose registrations have been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 17th February and 15th March, 1948.

Analysis of Vacancies, 17th February—15th March, 1948.

	Men.*	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 16th February ..	4,794	1,134
Notified during the period ..	2,121	606
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period ..	1,204	265
Vacancies filled during the period† ..	913	253
Vacancies unfilled at 15th March ..	4,798	1,222

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th February, 1948, was 721,700, compared with 719,600 during the four weeks ended 31st January, 1948, and 697,100 during the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1947. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 674,000 in February, 1948, 674,800 in January, 1948, and 631,800 in February, 1947; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in February, 1948, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with January, 1948, and February, 1947.

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

District.	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th February, 1948.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)‡ compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 31st January, 1948.	4 weeks ended 22nd February, 1947.
Northumberland ..	42,400	+ 200	+ 2,200
Cumberland ..	5,800	—	+ 100
Durham ..	111,000	+ 200	+ 4,800
South Yorkshire ..	99,300	+ 500	+ 3,400
West Yorkshire ..	41,600	+ 100	+ 1,600
North and South Derbyshire ..	45,000	+ 200	+ 2,100
Notts. and Leicestershire ..	52,500	+ 200	+ 3,700
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,700	+ 100	+ 1,900
North Wales ..	9,100	+ 100	+ 200
North Staffordshire ..	20,900	—	+ 300
Cannock Chase ..	17,600	—	+ 200
Salop ..	5,500	—	— 400
Warwickshire ..	15,300	+ 100	+ 700
South Wales and Mon. ..	108,100	+ 200	+ 900
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset ..	7,300	—	+ 200
Kent ..	6,300	—	+ 100
England and Wales ..	639,400	+ 1,900	+ 22,000
Fife and Clackmannan ..	21,200	+ 100	+ 1,100
The Lothians ..	12,100	+ 100	+ 600
Lanarkshire, etc. ..	36,000	+ 100	+ 700
Ayrshire, etc. ..	13,000	— 100	+ 200
Scotland ..	82,300	+ 200	+ 2,600
Great Britain ..	721,700	+ 2,100	+ 24,600

It is provisionally estimated that during February about 7,450 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,450; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,000. During January there was a net increase of 2,500.

The average number of shifts§ worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.96 in February, 1948, 5.01 in January, 1948, and 5.07 in February, 1947. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.24, 5.29 and 5.45, respectively.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given), and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for February, 1947, and January and February, 1948, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.¶

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

† The number of vacancies filled included 629 filled by ex-Service men and 57 filled by ex-Service women.

‡ “No change” is indicated by three dots.

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

¶ In comparing these figures, it should be borne in mind (a) that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry on 5th May, 1947, and (b) that an agreement to work extra shifts came into operation on 1st November, 1947.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism.

	February, 1947.	January, 1948.	February, 1948.
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary ..	11-13	7-63	7-88
Involuntary ..	9-12	6-12	6-42
All workers:			
Voluntary ..	9-15	5-98	6-10
Involuntary ..	8-62	5-33	5-61

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.92 tons in February, 1948, compared with 2.91 tons in January, 1948, and 2.78 tons in February, 1947. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.11 tons in February, 1948; for January, 1948, and February, 1947, the figures were 1.11 tons and 1.05 tons, respectively.

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1948.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at 19th January, 1948 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 853,846.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th March was 78,489, of whom 74,872 were males and 3,617 were females. The total included 42,555 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 35,934 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service ..	37,672	282	37,954
Non-Ex-Service ..	27,378	2,695	30,073
Total ..	65,050	2,977	68,027
Requiring employment under special conditions:			
Ex-Service ..	4,568	33	4,601
Non-Ex-Service ..	5,254	607	5,861
Total ..	9,822	640	10,462
Grand Total ..	74,872	3,617	78,489

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in November, 1947, was 0.1 per cent. higher than in October, 1947, and 5.8 per cent. higher than in November, 1946.

CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 18,500 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st January, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 3.0 per cent. lower than at 1st December, 1947, but 7.0 per cent. higher than at 1st January, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st January, 1948, was 2.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month, and 5.0 per cent. higher than at 1st January, 1947.

NEW ZEALAND.

Statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service show that the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 31st December, 1947, was 32, of whom 13 were fully employable. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in August, 1947, was 0.9 per cent. lower than in July, 1947, and 1.1 per cent. higher than in August, 1946; the figure for July, 1947, was 0.1 per cent. below that for June.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th March, 1948, was 76,842, compared with 80,136 at 28th February, 1948. The decrease between the two dates is stated to be due partly to the operation of an Order made under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, restricting during the period 17th March, 1948, to 26th October, 1948, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a particular class of persons living in rural areas. At 29th March, 1947, the number of persons on the live register was 72,033; this total is comparable with the figure for 25th March, 1948.

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during January, 1948, was 105,290, compared with 97,271 during December, 1947, and 90,241 during January, 1947. The number of working days lost in January, 1948, as a result of unemployment was nearly 2,521,000, compared with 2,152,000 in the preceding month, and nearly 2,166,000 in January, 1947.

DENMARK.

At the end of February, 1948, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 64,624 or 11.1 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 585,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 11.2 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 15.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1947. In addition, 28,184 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of February, 1948, and 12,488 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 879,000 showed that 4.5 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st December, 1947, compared with 2.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 4.9 per cent. at 31st December, 1946.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of January, 1948, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 5,521 persons as compared with 6,001 at the end of December, 1947, and 15,411 at the end of January, 1947; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 4,899, 3,635 and 5,328, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of January, 1948, who were wholly unemployed was 4,858 or 3.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 5,031 or 3.4 per thousand at the end of December; for January, 1947, the number wholly unemployed was 14,533.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in January, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,953,000. This was 2.5 per cent. lower than the figure for December, 1947, but 2.8 per cent. higher than that for January, 1947. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in January, 1948, is estimated to have been 0.9 per cent. lower than in December, 1947, and 2.6 per cent. higher than in January, 1947.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of January, 1948, was approximately 2,065,000, compared with 1,643,000 at the middle of December, 1947, and with 2,400,000 at the middle of January, 1947.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows, approximately, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund* in Great Britain for the periods stated:—

	Thirteen Weeks ended 27th March, 1948.	Thirteen Weeks ended 27th Dec., 1947.	Thirteen Weeks ended 29th March, 1947.
	£	£	£
(1) General Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ..	6,945,000	6,515,000	6,338,000
Employed Persons ..	6,944,000	6,514,000	6,338,000
Service Depts.† ..	769,000	410,000	116,000
Exchequer ..	7,324,000	6,722,000	6,313,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	4,504,000	1,564,000	4,352,000
Total Income ..	26,486,000	21,725,000	23,457,000
Benefit ..	4,636,000	4,082,000	10,976,000
Cost of Administration ..	1,949,000	1,547,000	1,471,000
Miscellaneous Payments ..	77,000	56,000	122,000
Expenses under National Insurance Act, 1946‡ ..	196,000	20,000	—
Total Expenditure ..	6,858,000	5,705,000	12,569,000
(2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ..	147,000	99,000	113,000
Employed persons ..	146,000	98,000	112,000
Exchequer ..	147,000	98,000	112,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	120,000	41,000	117,000
Total Income ..	560,000	336,000	454,000
Benefit ..	184,000	162,000	112,000
Cost of Administration ..	56,000	37,000	42,000
Miscellaneous Payments ..	1,000	2,000	1,000
Total Expenditure ..	241,000	201,000	155,000

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1948, expenditure on unemployment allowances at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of the Assistance Board (excluding the cost of administration) amounted approximately to £640,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 27th December, 1947, the corresponding expenditure was £600,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 29th March, 1947, it was £1,480,000.

* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 67 of Session 1946-47 for the period ended 31st March, 1946).

† Contributions made under Section 96 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

‡ Preliminary payments to the Treasury from the Unemployment Fund in respect of expenses incurred under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as provided for by the National Insurance (Expenses of Administration) Regulations, 1947.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MARCH.

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 March resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £325,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,127,000 workpeople.†

The principal industries and services affected by increases in rates of wages included the railway service in Great Britain, the tramway, trolleybus and omnibus services in London and other areas in Great Britain, readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirtmaking and corset making, electricity supply, certain branches of the printing industry, and cinema theatres.

In the main-line railway services in Great Britain revised rates of pay were adopted for workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic, in most cases increasing existing rates by amounts varying according to age, grade and area; for salaried and equivalent grades revised scales of salaries were adopted, resulting in increases in most cases, varying according to age and grade of occupation. In the London tram and omnibus services there were increases of 7s. 6d. a week for drivers and conductors of central buses, trams and trolleybuses and for drivers of country buses and coaches, and of 8s. 6d. for conductors of country buses and coaches; for other operating staffs there was an increase generally of 7s. 6d. a week; for permanent way staff the increase ranged from 3s. to 7s. a week according to occupation. In the case of municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings and company-owned omnibus undertakings in Great Britain there were increases of 7s. 6d. a week for drivers, conductors and depot and garage workers. In readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume making, shirtmaking and corset making, minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates were increased, as a result of agreement between the organisations representing employers and workpeople in the trades, by 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over and by corresponding amounts for juvenile workers. For workpeople in electricity supply undertakings there was an increase of 1½d. an hour. Men employed as lithographic printers, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers, printers' assistants, warehousemen, etc., and women employed as machine feeders, bookbinders, etc., in the printing industry (other than national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers) received increases in minimum rates which varied according to occupation. In London the increases for men were 8s. 6d., 10s. or 15s. a week; in the remainder of England and Wales men received increases ranging from 7s. to 9s. 6d.; in Scotland men had increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s.; for women in England and Wales and Scotland the increases

were 5s. or 9s., according to experience. In cinema theatres standard rates up to and including 50s. a week were increased by 12½ per cent., and those over 50s. and up to and including 70s. by 7½ per cent.

Of the total increase of £325,000, about £229,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £92,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1948.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first three months of 1948, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
		£
Agriculture ..	—	—
Mining and Quarrying ..	10,000	1,300
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ..	61,000	14,700
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	39,000	7,300
Textile ..	270,000	76,300
Clothing ..	326,500	135,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	70,000	20,400
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ..	6,000	1,300
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	169,000	68,000
Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc. ..	67,500	7,300
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	100,500	23,400
Transport ..	747,500	183,800
Public Administration Services ..	1,000	400
Other ..	107,000	29,200
Total ..	1,975,000	568,500

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The only change in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in March consisted in a reduction of 3 hours a week for workpeople in the rubber reclamation industry, whose normal working hours were reduced from 47 to 44 a week.

During the first three months of 1948, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics* have resulted in an average reduction of about 3 hours a week for about 187,000 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	Devon, Cornwall and Dorsetshire.	First pay day in week commencing 15 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the ball clay industry.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum day work rate and in the "fall back" rate for pieceworkers, and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 2s. 6d. a week; minimum day work rate for men 21 years and over 2s. 1½d. an hour; "fall back" rates—regular miners (pieceworkers) 2s. 3½d. an hour, regular surface workers (pieceworkers) 2s. 2½d.; minimum rates for semi-skilled workers and maintenance men 1d. to 3d. an hour above the minimum day work rate; youths and boys 1½d. an hour at 15 years rising, according to age, to 1s. 11d. at 20 and under 21.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	England and Wales (except South Wales).‡	First full pay week following 1 Mar.	Skilled engineers, electricians, boilermakers, pipefitters, apprentices, youths and boys employed in the heavy chemical industry.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum rates for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: London-district 2s. 11½d. an hour; elsewhere 2s. 10d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries.	Northern Ireland.	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the brickmaking industry.	Increase of 1d. an hour (2s. to 2s. 1d.) in basic rate for time-workers, with a proportionate increase in piece rates.
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham and district.§	First pay day after 15 Mar.	Men ..	New minimum day work rates fixed resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum day work rates after change, inclusive of flat-rate bonus: stock fitters (1st class) 2s. 9½d. an hour, stock fitters (2nd class), frame setters, polishers, brass bedstead makers (1st class) and blacksmiths 2s. 6½d., casters 2s. 5d., chippers, black and brass compo men, and packers (skilled) 2s. 4½d., cupola men (1st class) 2s. 4d., (backmen) 2s. 1d., benders, drillers and angle preparers, cutters-off and filers, warehousemen (fitter-up) 2s. 3½d., grinders 2s. 3½d., labourers 2s. 0½d.
Textile Machinery Accessories Manufacture.	Yorks., Lancs. and Notts. (certain districts).	First pay period commencing after 12 Jan.¶	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in buffalo picker manufacture.	Increases in day work rates of ½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, for women engaged on operations classified as men's work and for other women 20 years and over, and of ¼d. or ½d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 5 per cent. on pre-war piece-work prices. Rates after change: men, skilled 2s. 4d. an hour, semi-skilled 2s. 1½d., unskilled 2s. 1d.; youths and boys 10d. at 15 years rising, according to age, to 1s. 10½d. at 20; women engaged on operations classified as men's work, skilled 1s. 9½d., semi-skilled 1s. 7½d., unskilled 1s. 6½d.; other women and girls 9½d. at 15 rising, according to age, to 1s. 6d. at 20 and over. Piece-work rates fixed so as to enable the average worker to earn at least 25 per cent. above the day work rate.¶

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.

† The figures show the effect of increases in wage rates which came into operation during February in certain occupations in the printing industry, in the railway service, and in cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, and during January in food manufacture, particulars of which were received too late for inclusion in the previous issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ This change does not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

§ Including Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.

¶ These increases were agreed to on 3rd March, 1948, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Silk Manufacture.	United Kingdom*	Pay day in week ending 6 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except maintenance workers.	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 18 years and over, of 2s. to 5s., according to age, for youths and boys and of 2s. of 3s. for girls. Rates after change: males 33s. a week at 15 years, rising to 87s. 6d. at 21 and over, females 33s. at 15, rising to 60s. at 18 years and over. Piecework rates to be the same for all ages, and to be arranged so that the minimum average wage of a section shall be 15 per cent. above the appropriate adult time rates.†
Asbestos (Textile) Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men and women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for adults: men 2s. 0½d. an hour, women 1s. 6d.
Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain	First pay day in Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis rates for men 21 years and over and women who have been in the trade for not less than three years, and of varying amounts for male and female learners; age at which the full minimum hourly rate is payable to male workers reduced from 22 to 21 years (except measure cutters, where the age is reduced from 23 to 22 years); learnership period for female workers reduced from four to three years.‡
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Shirtmaking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Corset Making	do.	do.	do.	do.
Government Industrial Establishments.	England (certain districts).	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in clothing manufacture in Royal Ordnance Factories and in clothing design and development establishments.	Revised piecework and timework rates of wages fixed, resulting in increases of 7s. 3d. or 7s. 6d. for men 21 years of age and over, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 years of age and over, and of amounts varying, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men, pieceworkers 86s. 3d., time-workers 93s. 6d.; women—62s. 6d. and 68s.
Food Manufacture.	Great Britain	First pay day in week commencing 5 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed by certain firms in the manufacture, preparing and processing of food.	New minimum rates adopted for a normal working week of 45 hours as follows: men 21 years and over—London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 98s. a week, elsewhere 94s., women 18 and over 66s. and 64s., youths and boys 36s. and 35s. at 15, rising to 83s. and 80s. at 20, girls 36s. and 35s. at 15, rising to 49s. and 47s. at 17. Shiftworkers receive additional payments of 7s. 4d. a week for workers on the two-shift system, and of 8s., 8s., and 12s. 6d., respectively, for the first, second and third shifts, for workers on the three-shift system; night-workers receive 15s. a week extra; piece rates are to be such as to enable workers of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. above the minimum rates.§
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New minimum rates adopted for a normal working week of 45 hours as follows: men 21 years and over 96s. a week, women 18 and over 65s., youths and boys 33s. 6d. at 15, rising to 80s. at 20, girls 33s. 6d. at 15, rising to 46s. 6d. at 17. Shiftworkers receive additional payments of 7s. 4d. a week for workers on the two-shift system, and of 8s., 8s. and 12s. 6d., respectively, for the first, second and third shifts, for workers on the three-shift system; nightworkers receive 15s. a week extra; piece rates are to be such as to enable workers of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. above the minimum rates.¶
Baking	Yorkshire	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Mar.	Adult workers	Uniform minimum rates of wages fixed at figures higher than the current rates operative under the Baking Wages Council Order, by the following amounts: males 4s. a week, females 3s.
	Leeds	do.	do.	do.
Printing, etc.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Mar.	Journeymen lithographic printers, stone and plate preparers.	Increases of 15s. a week for journeymen lithographic printers employed in the London area, of 9s. for those employed elsewhere, of 8s. 6d. for stone and plate preparers employed in the London area, and of 7s. 6d. for those employed elsewhere.¶
	England and Wales (excluding London).	Pay day in week commencing 2 Feb.	Certain classes of general jobbing, newspaper printing and bookbinding operatives.	Increases of 9s. a week for journeymen bookbinders, machine rulers and cutters, of 8s. to 9s. 6d., according to grade, for journeymen electrotypers and stereotypers in morning newspaper offices, or 7s. to 8s. 6d. in jobbing and evening newspaper offices, of 8s. 6d. (classes 1 and 2) or 7s. 6d. (classes 3 and 4) for printers' assistants in jobbing offices, of 9s. for press telegraphists, of 8s. for printers' assistants and clerical workers in newspaper offices, of 9s. for female time workers with 5 years' or more experience after training, and of 5s. for female workers on completion of training.**††
	Scotland	do.	Certain classes of general jobbing printing and book-binding operatives.	Increases of 9s. a week for journeymen bookbinders, machine rulers and cutters, of 7s. 6d. for journeymen electrotypers and stereotypers, of 8s. 6d. for qualified warehousemen, of 7s. 6d. for porters, packers and general assistants, of 9s. for female time workers with 5 years' or more experience after training, and of 5s. for female workers on completion of training.††
	London	do.	Certain classes of general jobbing, newspaper printing and bookbinding operatives (except workpeople employed on London morning, evening and Sunday papers).	Increases of 15s. a week for journeymen letterpress cylinder machine minders, readers and monotype caster attendants, of 10s. for journeymen bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters, men in charge of folding, stitching, wrapping and platen machines, assistants on letterpress and intaglio rotary machines, and warehousemen (leading hands), of 8s. 6d. for other printers' assistants, bench hands, packers and warehouse porters (male), of 9s. for female time workers with 5 years' or more experience after training, and of 5s. for female workers on completion of training.**††

* The agreement excludes workers in the service of certain employers in the spinning section of the industry in the West Riding of Yorkshire where the minimum rates of wages and conditions of employment are already regulated by wages agreement between the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade.

† In Macclesfield and Leek occupational rates are paid as follows: Macclesfield—men, Grade 1A 90s. a week, Grade 2 92s., Grade 3 93s., women, Grade 2 62s., Grade 3 63s.; Leek—men, Grade 1A 90s., Grade 2 (including dyers) 92s., Grade 3 96s., women, Grade 1A 62s., Grade 2 63s., Grade 3 65s. The Macclesfield local rates for boys and girls 15 and 15½ years of age are 3s. a week higher than the national rates. The revised time and piece rates are to remain in operation for a period of at least 12 months.

‡ These increases, which apply to all operations falling within the scope of the respective Wages Councils, have been agreed pending the issue of Orders under the Wages Councils Act giving statutory effect to the new rates.

§ These rates of wages were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Food Manufacturers' Industrial Group. Hours for 3-shift workers are 132 hours spread over 3 weeks, i.e., an average of 44 a week including meal times (meals to be taken on the job).

¶ These rates of wages were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Industrial Group. Hours for 3-shift workers who take the different shifts in rotation are to be 132 hours spread over 3 weeks, i.e., an average of 44 hours a week including meal times (meals to be taken on the job).

¶ This increase is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The award also provides that, in the case of workers who are in receipt of individual merit payments (as distinct from recognised extras), the increase is to be reduced by a sum equal to half the amount of the merit payment. Workers who are already receiving twice or more than twice the appropriate amount of increase above the existing minimum rates are not entitled to any increase, but no worker is to suffer any reduction in wages.

** In the case of workers receiving individual merit payments (other than recognised extras), these increases in minimum rates are reduced by a sum equal to half the merit payment.

†† For other classes of workers see entries on pages 68 and 104 of the February and March, 1948, issues of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Wallpaper Manufacture.	England	First pay day after 1 Mar.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases in basic rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, with proportional increase for women employed on men's work, of 2d. an hour for other women 18 years and over and of 1d. for juveniles; London rate differential to be increased by 1d. an hour. Rates after change, inclusive of supplements: men 21 and over (excluding adult apprentices) London—skilled 113s. 2d. to 141s. 2d., according to occupation, Provincias—105s. 6d. to 133s. 6d.; semi-skilled 109s. 2d. to 119s. 2d., 101s. 6d. to 111s. 6d.; unskilled 105s. 2d., 97s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, other than women on men's work—semi-skilled 81s., 74s. 4d.; unskilled 78s., 71s. 4d.; women employed on men's work receive 80 per cent. of the full male rate.
Electricity Supply.	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Mar.	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Day rates after change include: fitters, London District 37-5s. and 16s., "A" Zone 33-5d., "B" Zone 32-7s. 5d.; labourers 31-25d., 27-25d., 26-5d.
Road Passenger Transport.	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan area and Belfast).	Commencement of first pay period following 11 Mar.	Operating staff employed by municipal tramway, trolley bus and omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs, except skilled maintenance workers).	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for men, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 4s. for boys 16 and under 18, and of 3s. for those 14 and under 16. Standard maximum rates after change include: drivers—group I undertakings 107s. 6d. a week, group II 105s. 6d., conductors—group I 103s. 6d., group II 101s. 6d. (to be reached in a period not exceeding 18 months); semi-skilled and unskilled employees grade 1 occupations 106s., grade 2, 102s., grade 3 and cleaners 98s. 6d.*
	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week after 19 Mar.	Operating staff employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs, except skilled maintenance workers).	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week for men and of proportionate amounts for women, youths and boys. Rates after change: drivers—group I minimum 103s. 6d., maximum 107s. 6d., group II 101s. 6d., 105s. 6d., conductors—group I 99s. 6d., 103s. 6d., group II 97s. 6d., 101s. 6d., the maximum to be reached in each case in a period not exceeding 18 months (previously 3 years); semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages (on day work) grade I 106s., grade II 102s., grade III and cleaners 98s. 6d.*
	London (including outer London country omnibus zone).	First full pay period after 1 Mar.	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Executive: Tram, trolley bus and motor omnibus drivers and conductors.	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for drivers and conductors of central buses and trams and trolley buses and for drivers of country buses and coaches, and of 8s. 6d. for conductors of country buses and coaches. Standard rates after change include: central bus drivers, minimum 121s. 6d. to maximum (after 18 months) 129s., conductors 119s. to 125s., tram and trolley bus drivers and conductors 116s. to 125s. (after 24 months); country bus and coach drivers—bus 111s. to 118s. 6d. (after 24 months), single deck coach 119s. 6d. to 122s. (after 12 months); conductors—bus 105s. to 112s. 6d. (after 24 months), single deck coach 107s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. (after 18 months).†
			Other operating staffs	Increase generally of 7s. 6d. a week. Rates after change include: chauffeurs minimum 121s. 6d., maximum (after 18 months) 129s., breakdown hands minimum 126s., maximum (after 1 year's service) 128s. 6d., plough shifters minimum 105s., maximum (after 2 years' service) 110s., pointsmen (central bus) 106s. (tram and trolley bus) 105s.†
			Permanent way staff	Increases varying from 3s. to 7s. a week, according to occupation and length of service (in the case of gangers). Rates after change for a 44-hour week include: Group 1 occupations—cover fitters, rammermen, cheek burners, platelayers, points adjusters and tarpot men 107s. a week; Group 2, labourers, conduit cleaners, assistant points adjusters, rail grinding operators and motormen 103s. In addition to the above rates an allowance of 4s. a week is to be paid to all staff engaged in tramway permanent way work.
			Semi-skilled and unskilled engineering maintenance staff employed in garages and depots (road services).	Standard rates of wages adopted as follows: unit adjusters semi-skilled, central, group 1, 110s. 10d., country, group 2, 106s. 10d.; general hands, central 103s., country 97s. 10d.; youths, central garages 33s. at 16 years of age, rising to 70s. at 20 years, country garages 30s. 11d. at 16, rising to 68s. at 20; personal rates applicable to bus and coach staff: unit adjusters, central 112s. 5d., country 108s. 5d.; general hands, central 104s. 6d., country 99s. 2d.; output bonus percentage raised from 11 to 15 per cent.†
Railway Service.	Great Britain	1 Feb.	Workers engaged in the manipulation of traffic.	Revised weekly rates of pay adopted, increasing existing rates in most cases by varying amounts according to age, grade and area, as follows: Increases of 6d. to 8s. 6d. a week for traffic staff, 6d. to 8s. for goods, cartage and permanent way staff, 1s. to 9s. for locomotive staff, 6d. to 6s. (generally) for carriage and wagon staff, 1s. to 3s. for signal and telegraph staff, 6d. to 4s. 6d. for canal, tugboat and dredger staff (certain occupations), 1s. for bookroom foremen and attendants, fire brigade men, letter sorters and office porters in the London areas, 6d. to 3s. 6d. for staff employed on small passenger steamers, launches and ferry boats, and of 9d. to 3s. 3d. for junior male conciliation staff (engine cleaners and other than engine cleaners).§
			Salaried and salary-equivalent staff, including clerks, station masters and agents, traffic control staff, railway supervisors and dock supervisors.	Revised scales of salaries adopted, resulting in most cases in increases of varying amounts, according to age and classification, as follows:—increases of £18 15s. a year at 16 years and £13 15s. at 17 for male junior clerks; scale maxima for adult staffs increased by £7 10s. for Class 5, by £17 10s. for Class 4, by £22 10s. for Class 3, by £32 10s. for classes 2 and 1; four Special Class categories with existing maxima of £492 10s., £517 10s., £542 10s., and £592 10s., replaced by three categories with maxima of £530, £575 and £630; females—increases of 3s. 6d. a week at 16 years and of 2s. 6d. at 17; scale maxima for women clerks increased by 2s. 6d. a week for class W.2, and of 5s. 6d. for class W.1; four Special Class categories with existing maxima of 120s., 131s. 6d., 143s. and 154s. 6d. a week replaced by 3 categories with maxima of 125s., 140s., and 160s.§
Road Haulage (Goods).	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 Mar.	Freight operating staff (excluding horse carters) employed by Northern Ireland Road Transport Board.	Increases of 9s. a week for porters, of 4s. for other workers, and of proportional amounts for certain other employees under 21 years of age. Rates after change include: Belfast and Londonderry—drivers of vehicles with carrying capacity of over 2 tons 103s. a week, other districts 96s., drivers of vehicles with carrying capacity of 2 tons and under 95s. 6d. and 88s. 6d., assistants on lorries 94s. and 82s., checkers 95s. and 84s., porters 90s. and 82s., loaders (Belfast quay) 96s.
Slaughtering.	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Mar.	Slaughtermen, working on head rates, employed by the Ministry of Agriculture.	New minimum fall back wages fixed as follows:—in Belfast abattoir 83s., in abattoirs outside Belfast 80s.

* The increase of 7s. 6d. a week is to be applied to women in the proportion laid down in Industrial Court Award No. 1755, dated 19th April, 1940, under which women conductors 21 years and over are paid not less than 90 per cent. of the adult male conductors' commencing rate during their first 6 months of service, and thereafter the scale of pay and increments applicable to adult male conductors in the undertaking in which they are employed.

† Work performed on Sundays, where Sunday is part of the normal working week, will be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half instead of time-and-a-quarter as previously. Work performed on Good Fridays will similarly qualify for payment at time-and-a-half.

‡ These rates apply to staff who were working a 48-hour week upon the introduction of the 44-hour week, and to those employed prior to 24th June, 1947, who may be promoted or transferred to early, late or night shifts. All new entrants since 24th June, 1947, conform to the other standard rates quoted.

§ These revised rates are the result of the implementation of recommendations made by a Court of Inquiry in June, 1947, for the purpose of increasing inter-grade margins to give adequate incentives for promotion (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947, pages 220 and 221).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MARCH—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Rubber Reclamation.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 6 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except canteen workers, clerks and bookers, commissionaires, engineers and maintenance workers.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women, 21 years and over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers, following a reduction in the normal weekly working hours from 48 to 45. Basic minimum time rates after change for a 45-hour week: grade "D" work calling for special skill or responsibility, e.g., working charge hands—men 21 years and over 2s. 2½d. an hour, women 21 years of age and over 1s. 6½d., grade "C" skilled men 2s. 1½d., women 1s. 6d., grade "B" semi-skilled men 2s. 0½d., women 1s. 5½d., grade "A" unskilled—men 1s. 1½d., women 1s. 5d., including in each case a flat-rate war bonus of 4d. an hour; youths and boys 9½d. an hour at under 16 years rising, according to age, to 1s. 7½d. at 20 and under 21; girls 8½d. at under 16 rising, according to age, to 1s. 4d. at 20 and under 21, including in each case a flat war bonus varying according to age from 2½d. to 4d. an hour. Piece-work prices fixed so as to yield to the worker of ordinary ability at least 25 per cent. above the appropriate basic minimum time rate.*
Licensed Residential Establishments and Restaurants.	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 48 hours. Rates fixed include the following: where no lodgings or meals are supplied, men 21 years or over—chef de cuisine 230s. a week, chef or head cook 150s., head waiter 140s., cook 120s., clerk or receptionist 110s., waiter 100s., public barman, cloakroom attendant, porter or "boots" 90s.; youths and boys—waiters 52s. 6d. at 15 rising, according to age, to 90s. at 20 and under 21, in other occupations 50s. to 85s.; women 21 years or over—cook 97s. 6d., clerk or receptionist 90s., waitress 80s., barmaid 77s., chambermaid 75s., cleaner, cloakroom attendant, housemaid, lift attendant, kitchen maid 67s. 6d.; girls 40s. at 15 years rising, according to age, to 65s. at 20 and under 21.†
Retail Meat Distribution.	Scotland	15 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New minimum weekly rates of remuneration adopted for a 48-hour week as follows: shop managers—town 100s. 6d. to 136s., according to weekly turnover, country 96s. 6d. to 132s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates; male shop assistants and cashiers—town 36s. at 16 years rising, according to age, to 98s. at 24, country 33s. to 94s.; van salesmen to receive 5s. above shop assistants' and cashiers' rate (except where a higher rate would be payable to them as drivers of "A" licensed vehicles); drivers—to receive Road Haulage Wages Board scale; female shop assistants and cashiers—town 29s. 6d. at 16 rising, according to age, to 66s. at 24, country 26s. to 60s.; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—town 31s. 6d. at 16 to 72s. at 24, country 29s. to 66s.‡
Retail Pharmacy.	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 8 Mar.	Managers, manageresses, assistants (qualified or unqualified), shop assistants, etc.	Increases of 16s. a week in minimum rates for qualified managers and manageresses employed in the London area, of 13s. or 12s., according to district, for qualified managers and manageresses in the provinces, of 14s. in the London area and 12s. or 10s. in the provinces for male and female qualified assistants of 4s. to 10s., according to age and area, for male and female assistants (who have completed Articles of Pupilage but have not qualified), of 2s. to 10s. for male and female shop assistants (other than apprentices), and of 3s. to 10s. for all other male workers (other than apprentices). Minimum rates after change for a 46-hour week include: qualified assistants—males, London, 1st year after qualification 137s., 2nd year 142s., 3rd year 147s., provincial "A" 131s. 6d., 136s. 6d., 141s. 6d., provincial "B" 127s. 6d., 132s. 6d., 137s. 6d., females, London 127s., 132s., 137s., "A" 121s. 6d., 126s. 6d., 131s. 6d., "B" 117s. 6d., 122s. 6d., 127s. 6d.; assistants (who have completed Articles of Pupilage but have not qualified)—males, London 77s. 6d., at 20 years, rising to 108s. 6d. at 24, provincial "A" 73s. to 104s., "B" 70s. to 100s., females, London 71s. 6d. to 94s. 6d., "A" 67s. to 90s., "B" 64s. to 85s.; shop assistants—males, London 33s. at 15 years, rising to 98s. at 24, "A" 29s. to 93s. 6d., "B" 26s. to 89s. 6d., females, London 28s. at 15 years, rising to 72s. at 23, "A" 24s. to 67s. 6d., "B" 21s. to 62s. 6d.; all other male workers (other than apprentices)—London 32s. at 15 years, rising to 90s. at 24, "A" 28s. to 85s. 6d., "B" 25s. to 81s. 6d.§
Entertainment	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Lower paid workers employed in cinema theatres (excluding sales girls receiving a salary and commission, projectionists, and part-time workers employed for not more than 27½ hours a week).	Increases of 12½ per cent. on standard rates up to and including 50s. a week, and of 7½ per cent. on standard rates over 50s. and up to and including 70s.; to be calculated to the next 3d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Rubber Reclamation.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 6 Mar.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 45.¶

* These increases were agreed upon by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Reclamation Industry. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

† These rates were fixed by an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. Where a worker is supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time he is on duty, the weekly remuneration is 12s. less than for a worker receiving no meals; and where full board and lodging is supplied on 7 days a week the remuneration is 29s. 9d. a week less. For further details, see article on page 42 of the February, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ A town is defined as a place where the population exceeds 10,000, and country as all places other than those defined as towns.

§ London rates apply to the City of London and Metropolitan Police District; provincial "A" rates apply in places outside the London area with populations of 10,000 or more, together with certain other places; provincial "B" rates apply in all other places.

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

INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc.

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

Date (end of month).	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	All Workers.
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100
August	101	101	102	101
September .. .	101	101	102	101
October	101	103	103	102
November .. .	103	103	105	103
December .. .	103	103	106	103
1948				
January	104	104	106	104
February .. .	104	105	106	104
March	104	106	107	105

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MARCH.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 190. In addition, 16 stoppages which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during March, in these 206 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, is estimated at 63,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during March, was about 228,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in March, the coal mining industry accounted for 111, involving nearly 21,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 46,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining	2	109	111	20,800	46,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	10	25	35	16,300	89,000
Textile	—	6	6	8,500	41,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	5	5	1,600	4,000
Transport	—	13	13	7,100	24,000
Public Administration Services	—	7	7	2,400	12,000
Other Industries and Services†	4	25	29	6,300	12,000
Total, March, 1948 .. .	16	190	206	63,000	228,000
Total, February, 1948 .. .	18	176	194	70,900	288,000
Total, March, 1947 .. .	13	181	194	53,900	113,000

In the 190 stoppages which began during March, over 36,000 workers were directly involved, and about 12,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 16 stoppages which began before March, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during March, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 15,000.

Duration.—Of 186 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during March, 68, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted

not more than one day; 48, directly involving 8,900 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted three days; 26, directly involving 8,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 23, directly involving 18,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 190 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in March, 25, directly involving 12,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 60, directly involving 9,700 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 3,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 27, directly involving 4,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 64, directly involving 4,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1948 AND 1947.

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

Industry Group.	January to March, 1948.			January to March, 1947.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Coal Mining	309	68,400	168,000	286	35,800	50,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	7	800	5,000	4	200	1,000
Engineering	37	9,700	28,000	28	3,100	10,000
Shipbuilding	18	12,100	191,000	43	54,500	263,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal .. .	30	2,800	9,000	25	5,100	9,000
Textile	21	11,200	46,000	5	800	3,000
Clothing	10	4,000	9,000	4	500	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	12	2,500	9,000	6	400	1,000
Building	12	900	4,000	13	1,800	6,000
Transport	45	24,000	100,000	32	47,200	216,000
Public Administration Services	8	2,400	12,000	3	2,200	42,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. .. .	6	3,000	4,000	10	9,800	49,000
All Other Industries .. .	27	4,500	13,000	25	6,000	28,000
Total	542	146,300	598,000	484	167,400	683,000

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.¶	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Fillers, haulage hands and other colliery workers—Thrybergh, Yorkshire.	1,800		11 Mar.	19 Mar.	Dissatisfaction of fillers with wages and of haulage hands with loss of bonus owing to fillers' stoppage.	Work resumed on old terms.
COKE OVEN WORKS:— Workers employed at coke and by-product plants—Yorkshire, Durham and South Wales.	3,500		28 Feb.	7 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations for a reduction in weekly working hours from 48 to 42 without loss of pay.	Work resumed to allow negotiations to proceed.
SHIP REPAIRING:— Workers employed on ship repairing—Merseyside.	9,500	750	10 Feb.	8 Mar.	Objection to the proposed termination on 29th March of payment-by-results schemes.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
COTTON:— Jack frame tenters and other workers employed in carding and spinning departments of various cotton mills—Bolton, Atherton, Leigh and Tyldesley districts of Lancashire.	890	6,070	15 Mar.	19 Mar.¶	Dissatisfaction with the terms of a wages agreement and demand for an increase of 10s. a week.	Work resumed on the understanding that the demand would be the subject of negotiations.
FOOD:— Maintenance fitters and mates, stokers and other workers employed in food processing—London.	75	550	11 Mar.	15 Mar.	For an increase of 15s. a week and two weeks' holiday with pay.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
TRANSPORT:— Bus, tram and trolleybus drivers, conductors, cleaners and labourers—Cardiff.	1,270		6 Mar.	17 Mar.	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations for an increase of £1 a week and increased rates for Saturday work.	Work resumed on old conditions.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICES:— Engineering attendants and lifemen employed in Government establishments—London.	1,500		15 Mar.¶	21 Mar.¶	Dissatisfaction regarding progress of pay claim before the Engineering Trade Council for Government Industrial Establishments.	Work resumed after undertaking that further discussions would take place.

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

† The figures do not include time lost by some 5,000 to 10,000 wholesale clothing workers in London who ceased work for about an hour on 3rd March in protest against the method of application of a recently agreed increase in minimum rates.

‡ 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 1948 was approximately 65,000 and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 30,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 140,000 and 160,000.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ Work was resumed by the tenters on 22nd March and by other workers during the next few days.

¶ The stoppage began on the night shift of 14th-15th March. Work was resumed on the night shift of 21st-22nd March.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 16th MARCH, 1948
(PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS = 100).

All Items 106 : Food 109.

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

The following Table shows the indices at 16th March for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :-

GROUP.	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th MARCH, 1948.	WEIGHT.
I. Food	108.8	348
II. Rent and rates	100.1	88
III. Clothing	104.9	97
IV. Fuel and light	110.1	65
V. Household durable goods	107.7	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	111.2	35
VII. Services	104.6	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	104.1	217
All items	106.4*	1,000

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

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 16th March was 106, the same figure as at 17th February.

In the *food* group there were substantial increases in the prices of chocolate and cocoa, owing to an increase in the cost of raw materials. There were also increases in the prices of some kinds of sweets and of green vegetables. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 17th February and 16th March. For the food group as a whole there was a rise of about one-half of 1 per cent. in the average level of prices during the month and, to the nearest whole number, the index for 16th March was 109, compared with 108 at 17th February.

In the *clothing* group there were further increases between 17th February and 16th March, averaging about 5 per cent., in the prices of most kinds of footwear. There were also advances in the prices of overalls and small increases in the prices of many other articles covered by the index. As a result, the average level of clothing prices rose by rather more than 1 per cent. during the month and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 16th March was 105, compared with 104 at 17th February.

In the three groups covering *fuel and light*, *household durable goods*, and *miscellaneous goods* there were relatively few changes in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 110, 108 and 111, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

In the *services* group the principal changes in prices during the month were increases in the charges for repairs to boots and shoes in some areas. For the services group as a whole the index at 16th March was slightly higher than a month earlier and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105, compared with 104 at 17th February.

In the *drink and tobacco* group no changes in prices were recorded during the month and at 16th March the index figure was 104, the same figure as at 17th February.

In the remaining expenditure group, *viz.*, *rent and rates*, there has been no appreciable movement since the base date and the index figure at 16th March was 100.

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

* Taken as equivalent to 106 (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.

SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

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

Date.	Food Index.	All items Index.
1947 :-		
17th June	100	100
15th July	101	101
12th August	99	100
16th September	100	101
14th October	101	101
18th November	103	103
16th December	103	104
1948 :-		
13th January	104	104
17th February	108	106
16th March	109	106

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.					
Bulgaria (1939=100)	December	669.1	+ 2.7	569.1†	569†
Food		863.1	+ 2.0	763.1†	763†
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	Jan. (1st week)	290.9	+ 2.3	190.9†	191†
Food		299.7	+ 4.2	199.7†	200†
Eire (Mid-Aug., 1947=100)	Mid-Feb.	99	+ 28	-1†	-1†
Food		97	+ 18	-3†	-3†
Finland (Aug., 1938-July, 1939=100)	Feb. (end)	753	- 10	648†	617†
Food		915	- 35	808†	755†
France (1938=100)	Feb.	1,541	+104	1,433	1,327
Food, Paris					
Other large towns	Nov.	1,546	+39§	1,437	1,318
Hungary (Budapest) (1-23 Sept., 1946=100)	Feb. (end)	146.7	+ 4.4	46.7†	47†
Food		180.0	+ 6.7	80.0†	80†
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-Mar., 1939=100)	Feb. (1st)	319	Nil	218†	216†
Food		360	"	259†	256†
Italy (large towns) (1938=100)	Nov.	5,087	+226	4,987†	4,987†
Food		6,453	+343	6,353†	6,353†
Netherlands (medium and small towns) (1938-1939=100)	Feb.	202	Nil	102†	102†
Food		221	"	121†	121†
Poland (April, 1945=100)¶	Dec.	141	+ 4	41†	41†
All Items, Warsaw		149	+ 1	49†	49†
Food, Warsaw		116	+ 5	16†	16†
Lodz		132	+ 1	32†	32†
Portugal (Lisbon) (July, 1938-June, 1939=100)	Dec.	207.5	- 0.4	108.8	110
All Items*		216.3	- 0.5	117.9	120
Food					
Spain (July, 1936=100)	Dec.	445.1	+ 3.2	296.5	200
All Items		602.0	+ 2.0	432.1	254
Food					
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)	Jan.	223.6	+ 0.3	86.4	63
All Items		230.3	Nil	99.1	76
Food					

* 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 and the Union of South Africa (food, house-rent, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only), and Mexico (food, clothing, fuel and light, and soap only).

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Eire, Mid-August, 1947; Finland, October, 1939; Hungary, average of 1st-23rd September, 1946; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Netherlands, average of 1938 and 1939; Poland, April, 1945; Argentine Republic, average of 1943; Burma, average of 1941; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Mexico, average of 1939.

‡ Revised series ("Interim Cost-of-Living Index, Essential Items").

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

¶ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

|| The index figures are based on free market prices supplied by the municipalities, rationing not being taken into consideration.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
OTHER COUNTRIES.					
Argentine Republic (Buenos Aires) (1943=100)	Nov.	164.5	+ 1.5	64.5†	65†
All Items		171.5	+ 1.1	71.5†	72†
Food					
Burma (Rangoon) (1941=100)	Jan.	291	- 12	191†	191†
All Items‡ (a)		333	- 21	233†	233†
Food‡ (a)		305	- 30	205†	205†
(b)		335	- 49	235†	235†
Canada (1935-39=100)	Feb. (beginning)	150.1	+ 1.8	49.3†	49†
All Items		186.1	+ 3.9	86.7†	87†
Food					
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942=100)	Jan.	137	Nil	§	§
All Items		127	"		
Food					
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939=100)	Dec.	206.29	+ 0.45	106.29	106
All Items		181.82	- 0.07	81.82	82
Food					
Mexico (Mexico City) (1934=100)	Nov.	476.27	+ 0.83	320.33	205†
All Items*		487.33	+ 0.59	330.38	211†
Food					
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) (1938=100)	Nov.	140.6	- 0.2	41.3	42
All Items*		151.7	- 0.5	54.0	55
Food					
Trinidad (1935=100)	Jan.	226	+ 1	118	109
All Items		260	+ 1		
Food					
United States (1935-39=100)¶	Jan.	168.8	+ 1.8	70.2	71
All Items		209.7	+ 2.8	116.2	124
Food					

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.—Tables relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1947. Regional and Industrial Analysis for Persons insured against Unemployment. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 130.

EUROPEAN MAN-POWER.—Committee of European Economic Co-operation Man-Power Conference, Rome: Jan.-Feb., 1948. Reports. Foreign Office. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 132.

NURSES' SALARIES.—Nurses' Salaries Committee: Revised Recommendations regarding certain Grades of Nurses. S.C. Notes No. 17. Ministry of Health. Price 2d. (3d.).

RAILWAYS STAFF.—Railways (Staff) Return. Staff employed by the Railway Companies of Great Britain and Railway Staff employed by the London Passenger Transport Board during the week ended 29th March, 1947, compared with the week ended 9th March, 1946. (a) Number of persons employed, (b) Average weekly earnings and (c) Total salaries and wages paid in each of the calendar years 1945 and 1946. Ministry of Transport. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 128.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.—Reports of Commissions of Inquiry on Draft Orders for the Establishment of Wages Councils for the (a) Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades (Great Britain). Price 2d. (3d.). (b) Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades (Great Britain). Price 3d. (4d.). (c) Retail Food Trades (Scotland). Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 129.

FACTORY ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the February, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 64) and may be purchased at the prices shown.** The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
35	Factories Act, 1937. General Register for Docks, Wharves, Quays and Warehouses. September, 1946. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 1s. (1s. 2d.). Dermatitis. Cautionary Notice. September, 1942. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 2d. (3d.).
367	Factories Act, 1937. Docks Regulations, 1934, as amended by the First Aid Regulations, 1937. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 4d. (5d.).
938	Factories Act, 1937. Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 3d. (4d.).
992	

* See footnotes * † in second column on page 150.

† The figures relate to (a) a Burmese family, (b) Tamil, Telugus and Uriyas.

‡ Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939=100) the "all-items" figure for January, 1948, was 251, the same as for the previous month, and an increase of 150 points or 149 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

|| Not stated.

¶ Official consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities.

** See footnote * in first column on page 156.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

Recent decisions in cases of general interest are set out below.

Case No. 175/48 (12th March, 1948).

SECTION 28(1) (b) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935: NEGLECT TO AVAIL CLAIMANT REFUSED PERMISSION UNDER CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2021), TO TAKE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AS SHOP ASSISTANT; OFFER OF ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT INVOLVING CHANGE OF OCCUPATION MADE A WEEK LATER AS FACTORY HAND WITH DAILY TRAVELLING FACILITIES AND SUBSTANTIALLY BETTER WAGES; JOB REFUSED ON GROUNDS OF INSUFFICIENT WAGES, MEDICAL UNFITNESS AND ILLNESS AT HOME: GOOD CAUSE FOR REFUSAL NOT SUSTAINED: UMPIRE APPLIES PRINCIPLE OF U.D. 588/40 ON EXAMINATION OF THE "CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE" UNDER PREVAILING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS; AND ALSO RULES THAT, AS CLAIMANT (a) WAS NOT IN POSSESSION OF A PERMIT EXEMPTING HER FROM PROVISIONS OF CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER, (b) WAS NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OF A KIND EXCEPTED FROM PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 3 OF ORDER, AND (c) WAS NOT PERMITTED TO TAKE EMPLOYMENT, EXCEPT THROUGH LOCAL OFFICE OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE, EMPLOYMENT OFFERED WAS SUITABLE IN HER CASE ALTHOUGH SHE HAD NOT BEEN DIRECTED TO IT.

"My decision is that the claimant neglected to avail herself of a reasonable opportunity of suitable employment and that she be disqualified for receiving benefit from 2nd December, 1947, to 12th January, 1948.

"The claimant was employed as a shop assistant from May, 1946, to 29th November, 1947, and she left her employment because she wished to obtain employment in the same occupation nearer to her home. She is a person to whom the Control of Engagement Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2021), applies and the local officer of the Ministry of Labour did not allow her to enter the situation which she wished to take as a shop assistant near her home.

"On 2nd December, 1947, the local officer informed her of a situation as a 'factory hand' about 13 to 14 miles from her home. It was said that good facilities existed for daily travelling. According to the statement of the prospective employer she refused to accept the situation on the grounds that the wages were insufficient, and she is recorded to have stated at the Local Office that she was unfit for factory work and that her mother's health required her to obtain employment near her home. The Court of Referees had medical evidence that she was fit for factory work and on the question of her leaving her previous employment evidence had been given that her sister aged 22 was working near her home. The wage offered in the situation which she refused was substantially more than the wage in her previous employment, and the Court found that the situation was suitable for her and she failed to show good cause for refusing it. So far as concerns her objection in regard to wages, her alleged unfitness for factory work, and her desire to work near her home, I find no reason to differ from the view of the Court of Referees. The Insurance Officer has appealed against the decision on the question whether the situation, which involved a change of occupation, was suitable for her.

"The claimant has been employed as a factory hand, as a shop assistant, as a bath attendant, and as an assembler; her last employment, which was for a substantial period, was as a shop assistant and that should be regarded as her usual occupation.

"Section 28(3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, provides that 'After the lapse of such an interval from the date on which an insured contributor becomes unemployed as, in the circumstances of the case, is reasonable, employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable by reason only that it is employment of a kind other than employment in the usual occupation of the insured contributor, if it is employment at a rate of wage not lower, and on conditions not less favourable, than those generally observed by agreement between associations of employers and of employees, or, failing any such agreement, than those generally recognised by good employers.' That subsection was varied by the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Regulations, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940, No. 1235), Article 3, which provided in effect that employment of a kind other than employment in the claimant's usual occupation, which is certified by the Minister of Labour and National Service to be employment on work of national importance, should not be deemed to be unsuitable only because it involved a change of occupation, if the claimant had been unemployed for not less than 14 days. That provision does not apply in the present case because employment in the situation offered has not been certified by the Minister to be employment on work of national importance.

"In Umpire's Decision 588/40† reference was made to the following passage in an unpublished decision of the same year:—"The rules and principles which recognise the reasonableness of allowing an insured contributor to remain unemployed for a certain time before he could be expected to take employment away from home were introduced by the Umpire. But these rules and principles were introduced in peace time and they were framed in the light of the conditions generally prevailing in time of peace,

and when there was throughout the country more uniformity in the demand, or in the lack of demand, for labour. The rules and principles are not necessarily applicable and, in my view, should not operate in the same way in a time of war, such as the present, when the demand for labour . . . is urgent in the national interests."

"Decision 7/43 (not reported) related to a claimant who, after two days of unemployment, was directed to employment which involved a change of occupation and the following passage in the decision referred to the construction of the words 'the circumstances of the case' in section 28(3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935:—"That subsection requires regard to be had to 'the circumstances of the case' when deciding whether employment which is not in the claimant's usual occupation, is, by reason of that fact and having regard to the length of time during which the claimant has been unemployed, suitable employment in his case.

"The most important 'circumstances of the case' are that the employment in question was in an urgent war-time job, which the claimant was directed to undertake at a time when the available labour was at a low ebb by reason of the requirement of men for the armed forces of the Crown, and when the war had reached a critical stage. The vacancy occurred at a time when it was recognised by everybody, including associations of employed persons, that the exigencies of the war required that men should not enjoy the freedom of selection with regard to their employment which they enjoyed in times of peace. In these 'circumstances of the case' I cannot say that the fact that the claimant had been unemployed for two days only when he was directed to fill the vacant situation in employment which was not in his usual occupation in itself rendered the employment not suitable employment in his case."

"The passage which I have quoted from Decision 588/40 referred to a situation away from home. In my view the principle there laid down applies no less to a situation in another occupation. Although the country is not at war, it cannot be said that industrial conditions are those 'generally prevailing in time of peace.' The demand for labour in certain industries is now most urgent in the national interests, and those considerations must be taken into account in determining whether a situation which involves a change of occupation is suitable.

"In the present case the claimant was not in possession of a permit exempting her from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order. She was not seeking employment of a kind which is excepted from the provisions of Article 3 of the Order and she was not permitted by the Order to obtain employment except through the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or an Approved Employment Agency. It is true that the claimant had not been directed to the employment which she refused as was the case in Umpire's Decision 7/43. But this was also true of the claimant in Umpire's Decision 588/40 where disqualification was none the less upheld by the Umpire. In the present case the local officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the discharge of his duty to ensure that the best use is made of the available labour force from the point of view of the national interest decided that the claimant ought to leave her usual occupation and take up work in this factory. In these circumstances I am not prepared to hold that the situation was unsuitable for her only because it involved a change of occupation. I therefore agree with the decision of the Court of Referees."

Case No. 178/48 (12th March, 1948).

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY: CLAIMANT, SUBJECT TO CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2021), LEFT EMPLOYMENT AS SHOP ASSISTANT FOR DOMESTIC REASONS HAVING PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED, WITHOUT SEEKING PERMISSION, TO TAKE SIMILAR EMPLOYMENT NEARER HOME: PERMISSION TO TAKE PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT REFUSED BY LOCAL OFFICER OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE: HELD THAT DOMESTIC CIRCUMSTANCES DID NOT WARRANT LEAVING EMPLOYMENT AND IN VIEW OF FAILURE TO OBTAIN PRIOR PERMISSION TO TAKE NEW EMPLOYMENT JUST CAUSE FOR LEAVING NOT SHOWN.

"My decision is that the claimant voluntarily left her employment without just cause and that she be disqualified for receiving benefit from 1st December, 1947, to 10th January, 1948, inclusive.

"The claimant was employed as a shop assistant within travelling distance of her home and she left her employment because she wished to work nearer home. She gave evidence, which is supported by a medical certificate, that her mother was in bad health and her grandmother, who has since died, was an invalid, and she wished to work near her home in order to help them. It was stated that the claimant's sister, aged 22, worked near the claimant's home and the Court found that 'the domestic circumstances did not warrant claimant relinquishing her employment on account of her mother's ill health.' On the evidence recorded I find no reason to differ from that view.

"Before she left her employment the claimant arranged that she should be employed by an employer near her home. When she proposed to take up her new employment she found that the local officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service did not agree that she should enter that employment and as she was a person to whom the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, applied she was not permitted to obtain employment except by making application at a Local Office or an Approved Employment Agency.

"It was open to the claimant before leaving her employment to enquire at the Local Office whether she would be permitted to take employment near her home in the occupation which she wished to follow. She must be assumed to have knowledge of the Control of Engagement Order and as she did not make that enquiry I cannot say that she has shown just cause for leaving her employment. I therefore agree with the decision of the Court of Referees."

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During March, 1948, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards,* Nos. 1066-1071. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1067 (10th March).—Parties: Members of Associations federated to the British Federation of Master Printers, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers in their employment. Claim: For certain specified increases in wages. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum weekly rates of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased for those employed in the London Area and those employed outside the London Area, respectively, by 15s. and 9s. in the case of journeymen lithographic printers and by 8s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. in the case of stone and plate preparers.

Award No. 1068 (10th March).—Parties: Members of the Yorkshire Federation of the Baking Industry, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a claim covering wages and conditions of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the employers concerned should pay the adult male and female workers covered by the claim uniform rates of wages higher by 4s. and 3s. a week, respectively, than those provided by the current Baking Wages Council Order.

Award No. 1069 (10th March).—Parties: Members of the Leeds and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a claim covering wages and conditions of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the employers concerned should pay the adult male and female workers covered by the claim uniform rates of wages higher by 4s. and 3s. a week, respectively, than those provided by the current Baking Wages Council Order.

Award No. 1070 (19th March).—Parties: Members of the Grimsby Ship Repairers' Association, and members of trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages of 10s. a week and for improvements in certain working conditions. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued eight awards Nos. 691 to 698. Four of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 693 (3rd March).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees in the Passenger Section of the Board. Claim: Application for increases in wages and certain revised working conditions. The claim was by consent amended to allow the Tribunal to take into consideration certain counter proposals as to revised conditions of employment which had been submitted by the Board and subsequently rejected by the trade union. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of wages had not been established and awarded accordingly. As regards conditions of employment, the Tribunal found against the claim as made in each case, but awarded that, as from 3rd May, 1948, the conditions of employment should be as specified in a schedule to the award.

Award No. 694 (3rd March).—Parties: Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board. Claim: Refusal of the trade unions to accept, in whole, certain proposals made by the Board for revision of the conditions of employment of drivers, conductors and garage staffs employed in the Passenger Section of the Board. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, as from 3rd May, 1948, the conditions of employment set forth in a schedule to the award should have effect in respect of the Passenger Operating and Garage Staffs of the Board, and that the existing conditions of employment, where different, should be modified or amended accordingly.

Award No. 695 (15th March).—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and certain employees of the Ministry. Claim: Application for a guaranteed minimum weekly wage (fall back wage) of £5 a week for slaughtermen. Award: The Tribunal awarded that slaughtermen covered by the claim working on head rates should be guaranteed a weekly minimum fall back wage as follows: (a) in the Belfast Abattoir, 83s. (b) in abattoirs outside Belfast, 80s.

Award No. 696 (18th March).—Parties: Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain employees of the Board. Claim: (1) That porters, assistants on lorries and loaders (at Belfast Quay) be regarded as a single group of workers and designated freight assistants; and (2) that the wages of certain classes of workmen in the Freight Section be increased. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim as made, but awarded an increase of 9s. a week to porters and an increase of 4s. a week to all other adult workers covered by the claim, with *pro rata* increases to employees under 21 years of age. An additional allowance of 1s. a day in respect of trailers and six and eight wheeled vehicles is to continue to be payable.

* See footnote * in first column on page 156.

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

During March, 1948, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 93 and 94. These awards, both dated 22nd March, related to claims against the Treasury, made, respectively, by the Civil Service Alliance and by the National Association of Women Civil Servants, that the scale of pay of established superintendents of typists should be £420 by annual increments of £15 to £525 per annum, subject to normal provincial differentiation and without prejudice to the views of the parties making the claims regarding equal pay for men and women. The National Association of Women Civil Servants further claimed that the superintendents concerned should receive 36 days' annual leave. The Tribunal found and awarded in each case as follows: (a) against the claims as presented; (b) that superintendents of typists should, subject to (c) below, receive an allowance of £40 per annum, such allowance not to be subject to "weight for age" or "mark time" arrangements; (c) that the allowance should not be paid so long as the considerations outlined in the White Paper "Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices" (Cmd. 7321) continue to apply; and (d) that the existing allowance of £40 paid to superintendents of typists in charge of training schools should be additional to the £40 referred to in (b) above.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During March, 1948, the Industrial Court issued eleven awards, Nos. 2139 to 2149. Three of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2142 (9th March).—Parties: The Workpeople's Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry. Claim: For increases of 2d. an hour on all schedules and 4d. an hour for sorters. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2145 (15th March).—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That shift-working watchmen employed in Government industrial establishments whose shifts involve a liability to work 8 to 10 hours should be paid the "M" rate of wages for 44 hours a week and that all hours in excess of 44 should be paid for on a daily basis at the regulated overtime rates applicable generally to grades paid on the basis of the "M" rate. Award: The Court awarded that the watchmen concerned should be conditioned to a 44-hour week without loss of pay and that they should receive for hours worked in excess of 44 a week overtime upon the conditions applicable to the industrial grades in Government industrial establishments.

Award No. 2149 (19th March).—Parties: The Workpeople's Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Coopers Industry. Claim: For increases of 3d. an hour in the hourly rate and 15 per cent. in the piece-work passage for piece workers. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During March, 1948, there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During March, 1948, notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Council:—

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal BKS. (15), dated 9th March, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised weekly remuneration and overtime rates, and for the amendment of the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947, relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During March, 1948, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposal made to him by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 625 (N.34), dated 24th March, and effective from 16th April, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates and overtime rates, and includes provisions for two new classes of workers (*viz.*, press operator and shaping press fitter).

* See footnote * in first column on page 156.

* Selected decisions of the Umpire are published (i) in pamphlets U.I.440 and U.I. Code 8B; (ii) in annual volumes. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

† U.I. Code 8B, page 28 (Pamphlet No. 6/1940).

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During March, 1948, notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 95), dated 15th March, 1948; 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 and for a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work from 47 to 45.

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—(1) Proposal N.I.B. (N. 38), dated 12th March, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, piece work basis time rate and general minimum piece rates for female workers. (2) Proposal N.I.B. (N. 39), dated 19th March, 1948; for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to workers and for fixing payment for such holidays.

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During March, 1948, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposal made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.A. (N. 28)), dated 25th March, and effective from 2nd April, 1948.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

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 Instruments or Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Wages Council (Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades, Great Britain) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 523); *The Wages Council (Retail Food Trades, Scotland) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 524 (S.33))*; *The Wages Council (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades, Great Britain) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 525)*, price 2d. net, 3d. post free, each. These Orders were made on 15th March, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 129.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) (Variation) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 705), made on 6th April, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. This Order varies, as from 21st April, 1948, the field of operation of the Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) by adding thereto, subject to the limits specified in the Order, the operations of transport and delivery, and operations involved in retail sale by manufacturers of aerated waters.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Variation) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 706), made on 6th April, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. This Order extends, as from 21st April, 1948, the field of operation of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain), its principal effect being to add thereto the following operations: The altering or dyeing of footwear; shop duties; collection and despatch; canvassing for repairs; collecting accounts; and clerical or other office work.

The Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 625), made on 24th March, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 155.

The Factories Act, 1937 (Extension of Section 46), Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 707), made on 6th April, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts) Order, 1946. Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1937, enables the Minister to make special regulations where, owing to the conditions and circumstances of employment or the nature of the processes carried on in a particular factory or in factories of a particular class or description, it appears to him that provision requires to be made with regard to matters relating to the welfare of persons employed, including arrangements for preparing or heating and taking meals. By Subsection (6) of that Section, the Minister is empowered by regulations to extend the matters with respect to which the Section applies, and accordingly these regulations, which came into operation on 26th April, add to those matters arrangements for canteens.

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

The Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 629; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 25th March, 1948, by the Board of Trade under the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947.—See page 131.

The Hotels Executive (Appointed Day) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 474), made on 8th March, 1948, by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act, 1947. This Order fixes 1st April, 1948, as the appointed day for the establishment of the Hotels Executive as a public authority to assist the British Transport Commission in the discharge of their functions (see the September, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE, page 293).

The Remuneration of Teachers Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 551), made on 8th March, 1948, by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The object of this Order is to provide that the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities as from 1st April, 1948, to teachers in their employment is in accordance with the scales of remuneration submitted by the Burnham Committees in their Reports dated 30th December, 1947, and approved by the Minister.

The Temporary Workers in Agriculture (Minimum Wages) (Scotland) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 595 (S.42)), made on 19th March, 1948, by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Defence (Agriculture and Fisheries) Regulations, 1939, as continued in force by the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947. This Order, which replaces and re-enacts the Temporary Workers in Agriculture (Minimum Wages) (Scotland) Order, 1947, fixes the rates of wages payable to temporary agricultural workers in Scotland and makes alterations in the age groups of workers in respect of whom these rates are prescribed.

The Revocation of Restriction on Engagement (Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 42); *The Revocation of Control of Employment (Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1948, No. 43)*. These Orders were made on 5th March, 1948, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under Regulations 58A and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation. The Orders remove restrictions as from 1st April, 1948, (a) on the engagement by any employer of male workers whose normal employment was in agriculture (including forestry and horticulture), and (b) on the power of a farmer to dismiss an insured agricultural worker from his employment, or of such a worker to leave his employment on work in agriculture.

The National Insurance (Great Britain Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1948, No. 45; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), made on 4th February, 1948, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. This Order gave effect in Northern Ireland, as from 9th February, 1948, to the arrangements for reciprocity between the National Insurance Schemes for Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948, page 51).

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1948, No. 50; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 20th February, 1948, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 111 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

The Trade Union Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1948, No. 23; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 5th February, 1948, by the Minister of Commerce for Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, under the Trade Union Acts (Northern Ireland), 1871 to 1940. These Regulations set out the form of notice to be used for notifying the Registrar of the transfer of engagements from one trade union to another.

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