



# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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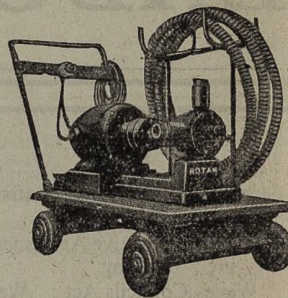
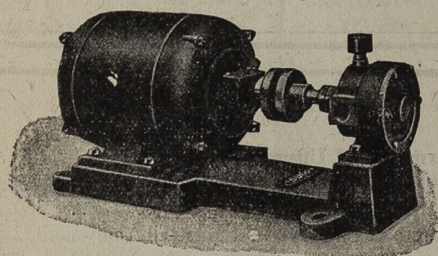
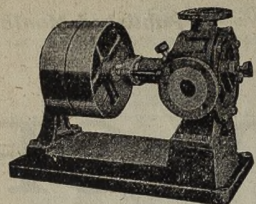
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

### EMPLOYMENT.

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

	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1947.	July, 1948.	August, 1948.
Number in Civil Employment:—					
Manufacture for Export ..	990	410	1,942	2,000	2,003
Other Manufacture:—					
Equipment, etc., for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	350	5,240	5,281
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	4,959		
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, etc., Utilities and Transport ..	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,709	3,716
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,364	1,377	1,358
Government Services ..	1,465	2,030	2,173	2,223	2,221
Distribution ..	2,887	1,958	2,351	2,360	2,381
Other Services ..	2,225	1,598	2,120	2,160	2,166
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,888	19,069	19,126
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480	5,090	1,119	816	793
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40	123	90	83
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270	103	300	290	295
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) ..	19,750	21,649	20,430	20,265	20,297

During August the total working population increased by 32,000 (8,000 men and 24,000 women) to 20,297,000. This increase, the first since November, 1947, is largely due to school leavers entering the employment field.

The total number in civil employment in August, 1948, included 13,480,000 males and 5,646,000 females. Compared with July, there was an increase of 32,000 in the number of males and 25,000 in the number of females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 317,000 and the number of females an increase of 809,000.

The rise during August was particularly marked in the manufacturing industries, which increased by 30,000 men and 14,000 women. There were increases in all the main groups of manufacturing industries.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 350 to 352.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 13th September, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for August.

	16th August, 1948.	13th Sept., 1948.	Decrease at Sept. compared with August.
Men ..	215,387	214,869	518
Boys (under 18) ..	10,879	8,733	2,146
Women ..	64,428	64,228	200
Girls (under 18) ..	8,079	6,458	1,621

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th September represented about 1½ per cent. of the total industrial population.

Of the total of 294,288 persons unemployed, 288,312 were wholly unemployed and 5,976 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 87,147 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 73,021 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 128,144 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for September, 1948, are analysed in

greater detail on pages 354 to 357, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions, and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

An article describing the changes in the scope of the unemployment figures as a result of the coming into operation of the National Insurance Scheme on 5th July appeared on page 260 of the August GAZETTE.

### 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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 270,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of approximately £16,000 in the wages of about 204,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in boot and shoe manufacture, and in dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales. Other classes affected were female workers in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales, skilled and semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen in the gas industry, and workers employed in hat and cap making and millinery in England and Wales, and in the manufacture of narrow fabrics. The workpeople affected by decreases were employed in iron and steel manufacture, iron ore mining and limestone quarrying in certain districts, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, water-proof garments manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire, and coopering.

At the end of September, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages compared with the level at the end of June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 106, the same figure as at 31st August, 1948.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in September was about 303,000, the average reduction being about 3 hours a week. The principal groups of workpeople affected were manual workers employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales, and roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in September are given on pages 361 to 365.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as beginning in September was 103. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during September, in these 116 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was over 14,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during September, was about 42,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during September are given on page 366.

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 14th September, 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 108, the same figure as at 17th August.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 367.



## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

INCREASE IN WAGES IN THE  
ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

The following are the terms of a memorandum of agreement dated 30th September, 1948, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Ship-building and Engineering Unions, on the subject of an increase of national bonus in the engineering industry and the establishment of minimum basic rates for certain districts:—

**Preamble.** In respect of the application presented by the Unions to the Federation on 18th February, 1948, and of the Report\* of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, the parties declare their acceptance of the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry.

Having regard to the above, it is mutually agreed:—

1. **Increase of National Bonus.** The national bonus of all adult male workers shall be increased by 5s. per week with consequential adjustment of the national bonuses applying to apprentices, boys and youths.

2. **Basic Rates.** The parties appreciate that the adjustment of basic rates is a limited problem relating only to those districts where it will be necessary to raise the existing basic rates, excluding national bonus, to 66s. per week for skilled and 51s. per week for unskilled workers. In such cases the following arrangements shall apply:—

(a) **Skilled Classes.**

The basic rates of skilled fitters and other skilled craftsmen which in any district are lower than 66s. per week shall be increased to 66s.

In respect of basic rates of those classes of skilled workers which are by agreement or custom and practice definitely related to those of skilled fitters, adjustment will be made where necessary in order to maintain the minimum differential in those districts where the basic rate of the fitter is increased.

(b) **Apprentices, Boys and Youths.**

Appropriate adjustment shall be made in the basic rates of apprentices, boys and youths in those districts in which the basic rates of the skilled adult workers to which they are related, are increased.

(c) **Unskilled Workers.**

The basic rates of unskilled workers which in any district are lower than 51s. per week shall be increased to 51s.

In respect of basic rates of foundry labourers, the minimum differential provided for by the Agreement of 21st February, 1946, with the Foundry Unions shall be maintained.

(d) **Semi-skilled Workers.**

Where by Agreement or Award of Arbitration or custom and practice the minimum basic rate of semi-skilled workers is definitely related to the district rate of the labourer or to that of the skilled man, the recognised minimum differential shall be maintained.

3. **Wage Structure.** A Joint Sub-Committee shall be set up to examine the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry relating to the establishment of a simplified wage structure.

4. **Date of Application.** The increases of national bonus, in terms of Clause 1, and the increases in basic rates, in terms of Clause 2, shall operate as from the commencement of the first full pay week after Monday, 4th October, 1948.

AMENDMENTS IN WORKING RULES FOR THE  
BUILDING INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The National Joint Council for the Building Industry in England and Wales have made amendments to National Working Rules on the subject of working hours (Rule 2), time lost through causes beyond the control of the parties (Rule 2A), and termination of employment (Rule 2B). The amendments operate from 1st October, 1948, in the case of Rule 2, and from midnight, 3rd October, 1948, in the case of Rules 2A and 2B. The text of the amended Rules is given below.

*National Working Rule 2.  
Working hours.*

The working hours shall be 44 hours throughout the year except as provided below:—

(1) In those places where 46½ hours per week were due to be operated at 26th September, 1931, or have subsequently been approved by a decision of the National Joint Council, such extended hours, by the addition of ½ hour to each of the first 5 working days of the week, shall operate except in the "Winter-time Period" as defined below.

(2) Where the working hours approved by the National Joint Council for any locality are: (a) 44 hours per week all the year round or (b) 44 hours for the winter-time period and 46½ hours during the remainder of the year, they shall so remain unless and until altered by the Council upon application for a Variation Amendment or otherwise.

(3) The "Winter-time Period" shall normally be the 6 weeks immediately before and the 6 weeks immediately following

Christmas but taking into account differences in hours of daylight and other conditions affecting local working hours; Regional Joint Committees are empowered (i) to approve for any locality a different Winter Period (not restricted to 12 weeks' duration); (ii) to adjust, where necessary, the local dinner interval during the fortnight immediately before and the fortnight immediately following the said "Winter-time Period."

(4) During the winter-time period as defined above (a) on work where artificial light can be reasonably supplied the interval of one hour for dinner shall be observed; (b) on works where artificial light cannot be reasonably supplied the interval for dinner shall be reduced to half-an-hour, so that work may terminate during such period at 4.30 p.m.; (c) if on any such works where artificial light cannot be reasonably supplied the majority of the operatives request that the interval of one hour for dinner may still be maintained throughout such period, and that the working hours during that period may be consequently reduced to 41½ (forty-one and a half) hours per week the employer shall be at liberty to arrange accordingly.

(5) The working hours, as prescribed in the foregoing, shall be regarded and observed as the normal hours for the industry, but where, owing to circumstances for the time being beyond the control of the parties to this Agreement, other hours are currently observed in a locality, it shall not be considered a breach of this Rule if any party thereto observes such other hours so long as that party is operating in the locality; it being agreed that mutual toleration and forbearance shall be exercised in regard to such cases.

(6) A Variation Amendment of the above normal hours may be proposed and may be granted by the Council provided:—

(a) That the hours do not exceed 48 hours for the summer-time period or be less than 44 hours for the remaining period of the year, subject, however, to the above-mentioned proviso where artificial light cannot be provided in certain cases; and

(b) That the proposers of such Variation Amendment satisfy the Council that the local circumstances and hours currently observed in that locality are such that it is expedient in the general interest that the normal hours should be modified officially so far as the locality is concerned instead of relying upon the provisions of Clause (5) above.

*National Working Rule 2A.**Time lost through causes beyond the control of the parties.*

1. (a) Unless otherwise specifically instructed by the employer or his representative each operative shall present himself for work each week-day at the usual starting time of the shop or job and shall there remain available for work throughout the normal working hours. Decisions as to when, during the normal working hours, work is to be carried out, interrupted and resumed, and as to whether some or all of the operatives shall work at any particular time, shall be made by the employer or his representative and shall be implicitly observed.

(b) If, in the shop or on the job, work is temporarily not available for an operative in his own occupation, he shall hold himself ready and willing to perform work in any other building industry occupation of which he is capable or at any other site or shop where work is available.

(c) An operative who complies with instructions given in accordance with 1(a) and (b) above, shall be deemed to have been "available for work" during the relevant period.

(d) In cases where abnormal weather conditions interrupt work over a period, suitable arrangements, appropriate to the circumstances of each case, may be made by the employer by which operatives shall register or establish that they are available for work on each day.

(e) Throughout this Agreement the expression "normal working hours" means the hours prescribed under Working Rule 2 of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry (i.e., 7½, 8 or 8½ hours Monday to Friday and 4 hours Saturday) and excludes any hours worked during Saturday afternoons and Sundays and any other overtime hours.

(f) The pay-week shall be from midnight Sunday to midnight Sunday.

(g) The pay day shall be Thursday.

2. Where in any pay-week an operative, being in the employer's employment, has kept himself available for work throughout the normal working hours of each working day of that week and has otherwise conformed with Section 1 of this Rule, but during any part of that week has been prevented from working by reason of inclement weather, plant breakdown, non-arrival of materials or other similar causes beyond the control of the parties—

(a) he shall receive payment at his current hourly rate for half the time lost by him on that account during his normal working hours;

(b) his total payments in respect of (i) normal working hours worked in that week, and (ii) any payments under 2(a) above shall together be not less than 32 times the hourly wage rate applicable to him in that week (this amount being referred to hereinafter as the "guaranteed weekly minimum").

3. Where an Operative is prevented by sickness or other cause beyond his control from being available for work throughout the

\* An article dealing with the Report appeared in the September issue of this GAZETTE, pages 299 and 300.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

CONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCIL FOR RETAIL  
FURNISHING AND ALLIED TRADES (GREAT BRITAIN).

As indicated in the issue of this GAZETTE for April (page 129), a Wages Council in respect of workers in the retail furnishing and allied trades in Great Britain, and their employers, was established by the Minister of Labour and National Service by Order dated 15th March. This Wages Council has now been constituted.

The Council consists of 21 persons to represent employers and 21 persons to represent workers, together with three independent members—Professor A. N. Shimmin, M.A., Professor H. S. Kirkaldy, M.A., LL.B., and Mrs. T. Coatman, O.B.E., J.P. Professor Shimmin has been appointed to be Chairman of the Council and Professor Kirkaldy to be Deputy Chairman. The appointments of all members of the Wages Council will terminate on 30th September, 1950.

This is the eighth Wages Council to be constituted under powers conferred on the Minister of Labour and National Service by Section 4 of the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROPOSALS FOR FIXING  
STATUTORY MINIMUM REMUNERATION AND  
HOLIDAYS IN HAIRDRESSING UNDERTAKINGS.

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) have given notice of their intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service proposals for fixing the minimum remuneration to be paid and the holidays to be allowed to workers within the scope of the Wages Council.

Employers in the hairdressing trade whose names and addresses are known to the Council will have received copies of the notices of wages regulation proposals by post. Those who have not received copies by post can obtain them from any Local Office of the Ministry.

The Wages Council will consider any written representation with respect to these proposals sent to them within 32 days from 12th October. Any such representation should be sent to the Secretary of the Wages Council, Office of Wages Boards and Councils, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

"Hairdressing" is defined in the Order dated 28th August, 1947, establishing the Wages Council (see the issues of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, and March, 1948, pages 288 and 82 and 83, respectively) as including lathering, shaving, cutting, singeing, shampooing, waving, setting, dressing, tinting, dyeing, bleaching, and similar operations. Persons employed in a hairdressing establishment exclusively as chiropodists are outside the scope of the Wages Council, as are also persons employed in a department of a hairdressing establishment which is wholly or mainly engaged in the retail sale of goods other than hairdressers' sundries.

normal working hours of each day of a pay-week, or is in the employer's employment for only a part of the pay-week, or is absent on a holiday recognised either under the Holidays with Pay Agreement or under Working Rule 4 of the National Joint Agreement for the Building Industry, he shall be entitled only to such proportion of the guaranteed weekly minimum as is represented by the time he was "available for work" compared with the total normal working hours of that week (i.e., 41½, 44 or 46½ as the case may be). Where, however, an operative who would otherwise qualify for the full guaranteed minimum is discharged on a Friday and for that reason only cannot be available for work on the next (Saturday) morning, the guarantee shall not thereby be rendered "proportionate" and he shall be entitled to the full guaranteed minimum.

4. Where an operative fails, for any other reason than those stated in 3 above, to hold himself available for work during any portion of the normal working hours of any day—

(a) he shall not be entitled, in respect of any hours on that day, to the payment specified in 2(a) above;

(b) he shall forfeit his claim to a guaranteed weekly minimum in respect of the pay-week in which that day occurs.

5. For the purpose of calculating the guaranteed weekly minimum any increases or decreases of pay shall, if they come into operation on any day other than the first day of a pay-week, be deemed to come into operation only on the first day of the pay-week immediately following.

*National Working Rule 2B.  
Termination of Employment.*

During the first six working days of employment, termination of service shall be upon the tendering of two hours' notice by either employer or workman, such notice to expire at the end of the normal working day.

Thereafter, termination of service shall be upon the tendering of two hours' notice by either employer or workman, such notice to expire at the normal finishing time on Fridays. Provided always—

(i) that at the discretion of the employer an operative may be transferred, at any time during the period of his employment, from one job to another;

(ii) that the contract of employment shall be deemed a contract from hour to hour and that payments other than as prescribed in Working Rule 2A shall be for time actually worked;

(iii) that in cases of misconduct an operative may be summarily discharged at any time;

(iv) that on termination of the particular operation for which the operative has been engaged, or when work is stopped on the instructions of a recognised competent authority, employment may be terminated at 2 hours' notice expiring at the end of any day.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WORKING HOURS  
IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AT APRIL, 1948.

In April, 1948, 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 April, 1948, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in October, 1947, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1948, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week. 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, 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 April, 1948, 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 April, 1948, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 335 and 336, 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 April, 1948, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 337 and 338, and a further Table on pages 339 and 340 shows the average percentage increases in weekly and hourly earnings in April, 1948, 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 APRIL, 1948, AND  
PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The Table in the next column shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1948, in all the industries combined and in each of 16 broad groups of industries, together with the percentage increases which they show as compared with similar averages relating to October, 1938. For the purpose of this Table the average earnings have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in October, 1938, and April, 1948, respectively. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1948, 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. The inclusion of part-time women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If they had been excluded the general average of 72s. 11d. for women in all industries combined would have remained the same. Among the sixteen groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 7d.

\* 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; and April, 1948.



Average Weekly Earnings in April, 1948, 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 April, 1948.				
	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	131 0	72 3	71 0	§	126 2
Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products	139 10	71 2	72 10	§	132 11
Brick, pottery and glass	134 9	66 5	69 9	47 6	112 5
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	134 0	60 9	71 4	46 7	115 5
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	143 11	53 0	75 5	48 11	126 4
Textiles	126 6	59 8	74 2	54 5	92 5
Leather, fur, etc.	127 11	57 3	71 4	44 0	105 8
Clothing	126 2	53 0	71 7	46 4	80 7
Food, drink and tobacco	124 1	54 0	68 7	45 1	99 9
Woodworking	129 6	53 11	74 0	44 3	112 3
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	143 10	48 1	72 8	46 2	111 11
Building, contracting, etc.	127 11	65 0	68 10	§	120 5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	139 5	57 2	74 4	48 3	111 9
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	131 11	59 9	97 0	§	127 3
Public utility services	116 8	55 4	62 3	40 3	106 8
Government industrial establishments	125 2	52 1	79 5	44 11	119 0
All the above	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0

Industry Group.	Average Percentage Increases since October, 1938.				
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	118	140	§	§	123
Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products	111	129	146	§	118
Brick, pottery and glass	113	140	151	220	136
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	94	107	118	156	110
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	92	103	126	146	112
Textiles	121	149	134	177	144
Leather, fur, etc.	100	126	104	151	126
Clothing	96	114	118	165	130
Food, drink and tobacco	90	92	108	137	112
Woodworking	95	131	120	154	117
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	71	95	113	170	94
Building, contracting, etc.	94	153	§	§	97
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	102	114	134	162	140
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	88	121	178	§	94
Public utility services	85	101	125	88	79
Government industrial establishments**	66	60	77	§	69
All the above	94	119	124	161	114

The averages for April, 1948, given in the Table, showed increases since October, 1938, of 65s. or 94 per cent. for men; 31s. 1d. or 119 per cent. for youths and boys; 40s. 5d. or 124 per cent. for women; 29s. 10d. or 161 per cent. for girls; and 60s. 9d. or 114 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 339 and 340, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men ranged from less than 70 per cent. in some industries to over 120 per cent. in others, while those for women ranged from less than 90 per cent. to over 160 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 shall 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.

\* 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.

† 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 335 to 340, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 36s. 7d. in April, 1948, and the hours worked averaged 16.1.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women employed as part-time workers in April, 1948, 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 April, 1948, 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.

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 over 70 per cent. in April, 1948, 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 slightly above 3 per cent. The proportion of women was slightly below 20 per cent. in October, 1938, and slightly above 20 per cent. in April, 1948. If the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the industries had remained the same in April, 1948, as in October, 1938, the averages quoted for "all workers" for the individual industries enumerated in the Table on pages 335 and 336 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 foregoing Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 335 and 336, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; 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; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., 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 APRIL, 1948, COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1948, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 337 and 338. The following Tables show the averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries and for all these 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 the last pay week in April, 1948, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	Average Hours worked in the last pay week in April, 1948, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.				
	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.‡
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	46.6	45.1	42.7	§	46.4
Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products	49.5	45.9	42.3	§	48.9
Brick, pottery and glass	47.3	43.7	41.7	42.9	45.6
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	46.2	43.3	41.9	42.1	45.1
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	46.3	43.3	41.4	41.8	45.3
Textiles	47.4	44.6	42.8	43.3	44.7
Leather, fur, etc.	45.0	44.0	41.3	42.5	43.8
Clothing	44.2	43.3	40.7	41.4	41.7
Food, drink and tobacco	47.3	44.1	42.5	42.8	45.5
Woodworking	45.0	43.5	41.2	42.4	44.3
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	45.2	43.4	42.2	42.8	44.1
Building, contracting, etc.	46.6	45.2	40.5	§	46.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	46.5	43.5	41.9	42.4	44.8
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	48.5	46.9	43.9	§	48.1
Public utility services	46.8	45.3	38.4	42.0	45.6
Government industrial establishments	45.8	43.0	43.1	43.1	45.5
All the above	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3

\* See footnote \* in the previous column.  
 † See footnote † in the previous column.  
 ‡ See footnote ‡ in the previous column. The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in April, 1948, averaged 21.4.  
 § The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in 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, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.				
	Men (21 years and over).*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.†
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	45.9	45.7	‡	‡	45.8
Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry 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	42.5
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 337 and 338 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 April, 1948, 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 42½ for girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938, these averages showed reductions of about 1½ hours 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 April, 1948, was 45½ hours or 1½ hours less than in the last week of October, 1938.

The two preceding Tables show that compared with October, 1938, the average hours worked by men in April, 1948, were lower in all but two industry groups (mining and quarrying, and building), those worked by women were lower in all but one group, and those for youths and boys, and girls, were lower in every case.

HOURLY EARNINGS IN APRIL, 1948, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938.

The following Tables show 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 April, 1948, 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 337 to 340.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1948.

Industry Group.	Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1948.				
	Men (21 years and over).*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	2 9.7	1 7.2	1 8.0	‡	2 8.6
Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products	2 9.9	1 6.6	1 8.7	‡	2 8.6
Brick, pottery and glass	2 10.2	1 6.2	1 8.1	1 1.3	2 5.6
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	2 10.8	1 4.8	1 8.4	1 1.3	2 6.7
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	3 1.3	1 2.7	1 9.9	1 2.0	2 9.5
Textiles	2 8.0	1 4.1	1 8.8	1 3.1	2 0.8
Leather, fur, etc.	2 10.1	1 3.6	1 8.7	1 0.4	2 4.9
Clothing	2 10.3	1 2.7	1 9.0	1 1.4	1 11.2
Food, drink and tobacco	2 7.5	1 2.7	1 7.4	1 0.6	2 2.3
Woodworking	2 10.5	1 2.9	1 9.6	1 0.5	2 6.4
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	3 2.2	1 1.3	1 8.7	1 0.9	2 6.5
Building, contracting, etc.	2 8.9	1 5.3	1 8.4	‡	2 7.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3 0.0	1 3.8	1 9.3	1 1.7	2 5.9
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	2 8.6	1 3.3	2 2.5	‡	2 7.7
Public utility services	2 5.9	1 2.7	1 7.5	11.5	2 4.1
Government industrial establishments	2 8.8	1 2.5	1 10.1	1 0.5	2 7.4
All the above	2 10.6	1 3.6	1 9.0	1 1.7	2 6.2

\* See footnote\* in the first column on page 332.  
 † See footnote† in the first column on page 332.  
 ‡ 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.

Percentage Increases in Average Hourly Earnings in April, 1948, as compared with October, 1938.

Industry Group.	Percentage Increases in Average Hourly Earnings in April, 1948, as compared with October, 1938.				
	Men (21 years and over).*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.†
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	115	143	†	†	120
Treatment of non-metalliciferous mine and quarry products	112	136	164	‡	120
Brick, pottery and glass	120	152	156	229	142
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	103	123	129	172	120
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	99	115	142	162	120
Textiles	122	154	143	193	141
Leather, fur, etc.	110	140	126	175	134
Clothing	99	124	120	173	134
Food, drink and tobacco	104	145	136	170	127
Woodworking	104	145	136	170	127
Paper, printing, stationery, etc.	74	104	124	183	100
Building, contracting, etc.	93	161	†	†	96
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	111	131	149	178	151
Transport, storage, etc. (excluding railways)	90	126	189	†	97
Public utility services	94	111	92	96	88
Government industrial establishments	80	75	85	†	82
All the above	99	130	134	175	120

For all industries combined, the percentage increase in the average hourly earnings of men, boys, women and girls, was greater than the percentage increase in average weekly earnings shown in the Table in the first column on page 332, the average number of hours worked in the week having been less in April, 1948, than in October, 1938.¶

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN APRIL, 1948, 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 April, 1948, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified:—

Date.	Average Weekly Earnings.				
	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).*	Girls.	All Workers.*
	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



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 67.68 per cent. higher in April, 1948, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 114 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 April, 1948, 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	42.6	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
April, 1948	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3

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.	Average Hourly Earnings.				
	Men.	Youths and Boys.	Women.*	Girls.	All Workers.*
October, 1938	s. d. 1 5.4	s. d. 6.8 9.0	s. d. 5.0 1.7	s. d. 5.0 1.7	s. d. 5.0 1.7
July, 1943	2 3.5 11.8	1 4.3 9.0	1 10.5 1.7	1 11.3 1.7	1 11.3 1.7
January, 1944	2 4.5 11.9	1 4.9 9.2	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
July, 1944	2 5.1 11.7	1 5.3 9.5	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
January, 1945	2 5.1 11.7	1 5.5 9.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
July, 1945	2 5.3 11.8	1 5.5 9.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
January, 1946	2 4.9 11.8	1 5.0 9.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
October, 1946	2 6.4 11.8	1 6.4 10.9	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
April, 1947	2 8.0 11.8	1 7.5 11.5	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
October, 1947	2 9.0 11.8	1 8.1 11.5	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
April, 1948	2 10.6 11.8	1 9.0 11.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7	1 11.9 1.7
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
April, 1948	99	130	134	175	120

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 April, 1948, 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 April, 1948, are combined by the use of

\* See footnote † in the first column on page 332.

† See the figures quoted in the first paragraph of the second column on page 332.

"weights" corresponding to the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for April, 1948, show increases of 93 per cent. for men, 118 per cent. for youths and boys, 124 to 125 per cent. for women, 163 to 164 per cent. for girls, and 99 to 100 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.

## INCREASES IN WAGES SINCE APRIL, 1948.

Since the last pay-week in April, 1948, there have been increases in rates of wages in some industries. The effect of these increases has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one per cent. during the five months May to September inclusive. For example, in June there were increases in the iron and steel industry of 2.4d. a shift for men. In the non-trading services of Local Authorities in various districts in England and Wales there were increases, in most cases, of 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women. In July there were increases in standard rates in the building industry of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and ¾d. or ½d. for labourers; in paper making there were increases for dayworkers of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women, and for shiftworkers increases of 2½d. an hour for men and 2d. for women. In August there were increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic time rates for men 21 years and over engaged in the manufacture of general rubber goods, of 1d. for men engaged in tyre manufacture, and of 1½d. for women 21 years and over; in civil engineering there was an increase of ½d. an hour for men. During September men in the dressmaking trade and women in specified occupations in the retail bespoke branch received an increase of 2d. an hour in the minimum time rates. There were also increases in September for timeworkers in the boot and shoe industry of 4s. a week for men, and of 3s. for women; and of 2d. an hour in the general minimum time rates for men and women in the hat and cap making and millinery industry.

## 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. 5d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 1s. 0d. per shift for holiday pay) were approximately 31s. 5d. in the month of April, 1948, as compared with 11s. 3d. in the corresponding period of 1938, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to approximately 179 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 165s. 2d. in the month of April, 1948, compared with 53s. 11d. in the month of April, 1938, showing an increase of approximately 206 per cent.

For adult male workers in the industry in the month of April, 1948, it is estimated that the weekly cash earnings averaged 173s. 2d., as compared with 58s. 8d. in the month of April, 1938. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods, 8s. 4d. in 1948 and 2s. 5d. in 1938, is not included in these figures.

In October, 1947, estimated average earnings per man-shift worked were 28s. 10d. Average weekly cash earnings for all classes of workpeople were 145s. 4d. and the weekly cash earnings of adult male workers 152s. 10d. The increase between October, 1947, and April, 1948, is largely attributable to the operation of the Extra Hours of Work Agreement and the Increase in Wages Agreement which came into force in November, 1947.

## Railway Service.

In the railway service, statistics showing the average earnings of the wage earners employed in one week of March, 1948, will be published in a future issue of this GAZETTE when they become available.

## Dock Labour.

The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service given on pages 335 to 340 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 April, 1948, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 155s. 5d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel time allowances. In the three months April-June, 1948, the average earnings were 153s. 5d. a week. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war date, but in the corresponding three months of the years 1943 to 1947, the average weekly earnings were 141s. 4d. in 1943, 160s. 11d. in 1944, 152s. 8d. in 1945, 137s. 7d. in 1946 and 152s. 11d. in 1947.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1948.

(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" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries 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 April, 1948.					
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
								Excluding part-time workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.†		
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING</b> —											
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,994	224	17	2	5,237	134 7	70 2	—	—	—	131 7
Stone Quarrying and Mining	14,275	752	39	7	15,073	128 5	69 3	—	—	—	125 3
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	6,940	405	31	4	7,380	133 4	79 4	—	—	—	130 1
Other Mining and Quarrying	8,732	572	891	282	10,477	133 5	70 6	71 2	71 3	48 4	122 5
<b>TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS</b> —											
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	13,022	474	41	5	13,542	138 5	63 3	—	—	—	135 6
Cement	8,051	276	284	38	8,649	146 7	64 4	68 2	67 9	—	140 11
Limekilns and Whiting	4,366	197	80	13	4,656	138 8	—	—	—	—	134 10
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	9,872	959	225	19	11,075	137 0	70 9	73 4	74 3	—	129 10
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9,697	407	1,386	89	11,579	140 0	80 0	73 6	73 7	—	129 3
<b>BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES</b> —											
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.	35,254	3,323	2,744	364	41,685	135 4	71 2	74 1	74 1	51 0	125 5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	15,729	1,940	16,223	2,761	37,316	132 0	61 6	69 4	69 5	48 4	94 3
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture	29,526	3,142	6,162	719	39,549	135 10	64 0	68 7	68 9	41 10	118 0
<b>CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES</b> —											
Chemicals and Explosives	98,493	4,694	28,152	4,218	135,848	136 10	62 3	72 2	72 2	46 0	118 0
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	13,159	747	3,117	394	17,417	124 8	56 1	66 9	67 7	40 2	109 7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	35,229	2,255	10,704	2,185	50,373	130 4	59 9	69 9	70 2	48 10	110 10
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES</b> —											
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	15,768	526	147	2	16,443	152 2	71 6	—	—	—	149 0
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	149,017	10,040	5,864	246	165,167	160 0	72 2	77 1	77 5	42 0	151 7
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture	62,918	2,317	7,602	503	73,340	146 3	63 4	77 7	77 11	51 7	135 11
Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture	11,484	1,359	1,516	398	14,757	152 10	67 2	67 9	67 10	47 9	133 4
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	23,185	1,264	2,465	142	27,056	143 0	63 1	79 1	78 11	—	132 11
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc., Engineering, etc.†	17,004	1,038	4,187	527	22,756	135 8	55 2	70 1	70 0	45 0	117 10
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	497,095	47,762	60,501	3,784	610,765	137 9	49 7	76 0	76 1	49 1	124 1
Electrical Engineering	77,504	10,412	32,000	1,989	122,898	138 7	46 11	75 11	76 3	45 7	112 10
Marine Engineering	39,996	6,651	612	44	47,303	134 1	49 11	74 10	74 9	—	121 4
Constructional Engineering	39,112	2,788	1,525	53	43,478	140 0	53 1	78 10	78 8	—	131 10
Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manufacture and Repair	240,045	22,721	22,028	1,168	285,952	151 10	51 4	84 8	84 7	55 1	138 3
Ship Building and Repairing	146,650	15,905	1,783	243	164,581	151 6	52 4	77 2	77 0	41 4	140 11
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing**	17,645	2,077	457	19	20,198	143 9	54 0	69 3	69 1	—	132 8
Electrical Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	75,045	5,572	56,293	4,005	140,915	136 4	51 0	75 4	75 11	47 7	106 4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	20,109	1,810	9,875	1,058	33,788	139 0	54 2	70 2	70 7	42 11	110 4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	12,868	1,149	8,936	638	23,591	137 5	53 11	70 7	71 1	49 0	105 10
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	11,025	1,146	5,523	597	18,308	135 11	57 0	74 1	75 3	52 8	110 0
Heating and Ventilating Engineering	10,527	1,653	500	33	12,713	141 8	61 3	74 0	74 1	—	128 4
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	9,683	944	5,576	815	17,018	142 9	55 0	74 11	75 2	49 7	111 3
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	29,140	2,159	3,512	307	35,118	143 9	63 8	72 11	73 0	45 8	130 11
Other Metal Industries	116,902	10,516	56,229	7,487	191,607	142 1	56 6	71 5	71 10	49 9	113 0
<b>TEXTILE INDUSTRIES</b> —											
Cotton	90,573	5,962	117,738	12,840	208,114	129 2	71 10	81 11	81 10	62 1	96 6
Woolen and Worsted	60,087	4,647	61,450	8,869	135,602	124 8	62 11	71 11	72 1	58 11	



TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1948.—continued.

Industry.	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns.				Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1948.								
	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over)†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).		Youths and boys.		Women (18 & over).		Girls.	All workers.†
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.†		
<b>LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—</b>													
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ..	19,734	1,306	3,071	326	24,437	127 7	59 3	69 9	70 0	47 4	115 7	85 8	120 0
Leather Goods Manufacture ..	3,442	486	3,981	756	8,665	120 0	53 3	67 3	67 11	43 1	85 8	120 0	120 0
Fur Dressing, etc. ..	2,057	184	1,444	221	3,906	153 0	—	91 7	91 2	50 3	—	—	—
<b>CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—</b>													
Tailoring ..	19,400	2,138	57,191	14,463	93,199§	138 2	53 1	75 10	76 3	49 5	84 6	—	—
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke ..													
Retail Bespoke—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	1,557	151	2,544	1,057	5,309	127 4	—	68 1	68 7	34 5	78 4	—	—
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	492	27	622	217	1,358	122 3	—	66 10	67 3	36 9	81 10	—	—
All firms supplying returns ..	2,049	178	3,166	1,274	6,667	126 1	—	67 10	68 4	34 10	79 0	—	—
Dress Making and Millinery :—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	1,842	143	20,543	7,833	30,361	136 3	—	77 2	77 8	46 3	73 0	—	—
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	37	2	885	194	1,118	—	—	72 8	72 10	—	68 0	—	—
All firms supplying returns ..	1,879	145	21,428	8,027	31,479	136 3	—	77 0	77 5	46 0	72 0	—	—
Hats and Caps (including straw plait) ..	3,736	292	21,428	607	9,209	120 0	54 8	67 2	67 10	48 1	87 3	—	—
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	2,863	340	25,727	7,858	36,788	118 9	48 10	67 8	68 3	45 5	67 1	—	—
Other Dress Industries ..	3,176	354	9,136	2,661	15,956§	118 0	51 0	67 8	68 0	47 2	74 3	—	—
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making ..	35,988	3,567	27,516	3,984	72,048	126 8	59 1	77 6	77 9	50 7	100 0	—	—
Boot and Shoe Repairing :—													
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	4,069	960	624	167	5,820	116 6	44 5	66 9	67 3	—	97 1	—	—
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	999	211	46	11	1,267	106 5	45 11	—	—	—	93 11	—	—
All firms supplying returns ..	5,068	1,171	670	178	7,087	114 6	44 8	65 11	66 6	43 6	70 3	—	—
Laundry Service ..	13,561	3,146	50,492	7,669	74,868	118 10	51 2	61 11	62 6	45 11	85 5	—	—
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	4,387	462	7,407	1,178	13,434	125 7	60 7	68 5	69 6	—	—	—	—
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—</b>													
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ..	48,899	5,575	20,578	4,696	79,748	128 6	49 6	68 11	69 7	41 9	102 8	—	—
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	4,068	584	11,440	302	6,094	123 2	50 4	59 9	60 7	39 6	100 4	—	—
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	32,967	6,159	21,718	4,998	85,842	128 1	49 7	68 5	69 2	41 8	102 6	—	—
All firms supplying returns ..	17,099	710	2,602	479	20,890	128 4	64 11	63 7	63 11	45 7	116 3	—	—
Grain Milling ..	13,821	1,347	15,362	4,509	35,039	132 2	54 4	72 6	72 11	43 5	91 9	—	—
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	60,487	4,156	35,432	5,652	105,731§	123 0	56 4	67 4	67 7	46 5	97 9	—	—
Other Food Industries ..	55,760	5,061	15,502	2,582	78,905	118 8	56 5	64 0	64 5	47 7	101 8	—	—
Drink Industries ..	12,012	1,155	18,117	4,446	35,730	125 11	59 11	73 11	74 2	49 0	88 0	—	—
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..													
<b>WOODWORKING :—</b>													
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ..	37,669	6,248	2,774	271	46,970§	119 6	58 9	69 5	69 7	46 0	108 0	—	—
Wood Box and Packing Case Manufacture ..	8,045	1,878	2,096	209	12,228	119 0	52 7	69 1	69 6	47 3	99 1	—	—
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. ..	37,294	6,021	7,590	1,097	52,002	135 2	50 0	76 11	77 1	42 10	114 11	—	—
Firms employing 10 or more workers ..	935	160	189	35	1,319	120 7	49 10	76 8	76 11	42 8	114 7	—	—
Firms employing less than 10 workers ..	38,229	6,181	7,779	1,132	53,321	134 10	52 7	74 1	75 5	47 1	129 11	—	—
All firms supplying returns ..	13,434	2,166	1,642	278	17,520	150 10	52 7	69 2	69 7	47 3	105 11	—	—
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building ..	13,173	2,360	2,833	450	18,816	124 7	56 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Woodworking ..													
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>													
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture ..	35,131	2,275	7,945	2,108	47,459	132 9	62 4	68 8	68 10	48 7	114 11	—	—
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture ..	18,014	1,977	24,479	6,938	51,408	132 6	52 10	71 8	71 11	48 6	89 3	—	—
Wallpaper Manufacture ..	1,944	234	496	107	2,781	120 3	56 3	76 10	77 1	—	104 7	—	—
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ..	2,563	363	2,926	592	6,444	130 8	58 11	69 11	71 4	52 3	92 6	—	—
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ..	85,294	9,053	29,912	9,039	133,516§	149 10	43 9	73 5	74 0	44 1	118 5	—	—
<b>BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—</b>													
Building, Decorating, etc. ..	206,972	27,871	715	86	235,712§	125 9	67 3	65 7	67 2	—	118 8	—	—
Civil Engineering Construction, etc. ..	47,695	2,392	131	4	50,222	136 4	81 11	—	—	—	133 7	—	—
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	6,266	2,750	128	14	9,158	137 10	43 5	—	—	—	108 5	—	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>													
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) ..	38,629	1,764	14,275	1,270	55,938	147 8	65 4	74 7	75 0	47 3	124 3	—	—
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	5,951	274	671	89	6,955	127 8	57 7	71 0	71 1	—	118 9	—	—
Brushes and Brooms ..	2,651	546	3,027	868	7,092	124 4	56 10	66 10	67 6	50 2	85 10	—	—
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ..	21,496	3,137	9,859	1,047	35,539	137 8	52 11	77 1	77 6	47 11	110 10	—	—
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ..	6,663	1,013	5,256	984	13,916	135 7	52 10	77 0	76 8	46 2	101 0	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	28,166	2,223	15,635	2,189	48,213	135 6	61 7	71 9	72 7	49 1	107 9	—	—
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—</b>													
Tramway and Omnibus Service, and Other Road Passenger Transport ..	202,952	3,872	24,408	80	231,312	130 3	57 3	101 4	101 1	—	125 11	—	—
Goods Transport by Road ..	31,391	1,754	292	30	33,467	134 7	60 11	68 5	68 1	—	130 0	—	—
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service ..	26,082	967	904	43	27,996	138 8	62 3	62 3	62 8	—	133 5	—	—
Warehousing, Storage, etc. ..	22,604	1,063	1,790	249	25,706	124 9	59 11	74 2	74 3	41 9	117 9	—	—
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—</b>													
Gas Supply ..	88,554	3,382	2,211	55	94,202	129 5	54 6	77 3	76 3	—	125 5	—	—
Water Supply ..	23,853	409	163	6	24,431	117 7	64 0	—	—	—	116 3	—	—
Electricity Supply ..	78,188	4,492	1,440	22	84,142	128 3	49 8	74 2	74 1	40 1	96 4	—	—
Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services ..	283,068	6,583	87,905	1,984	379,540	108 5	59 7	62 11	61 8	—	—	—	—
<b>GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>	195,621	9,354	13,838	578	219,391	125 2	52 1	79 6	79 5	44 11	119 0	—	—

\* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF APRIL, 1948.

(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" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1948, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1948, 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.†	
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.†					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.†			
<b>IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—</b>													
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. ..	44.8	42.6	—	—	—	44.6	36.0	19.8	—	—	—	—	35.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	47.2	45.1	—	—	—	47.1	32.6	18.4	—	—	—	—	31.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	47.5	45.7	—	—	—	47.4	33.7	20.8	—	—	—	—	32.9
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	45.1	44.4	42.4	42.8	43.1	44.8	35.5	19.1	20.1	20.0	13.5	—	32.8
<b>TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—</b>													
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works ..	47.7	44.8	—	—	—	47.6	34.8	16.9	—	—	—	—	34.2
Cement ..	53.6	46.9	44.0	43.4	—	53.0	32.8	16.5	18.6	18.7	—	—	31.6
Limekilns and Whiting ..	47.2	—	—	—	—	47.0	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.4
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	49.0	45.8	41.4	41.8	—	48.6	33.6	18.5	21.3	21.3	—	—	32.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	49.6	46.6	41.8	42.1	—	48.5	33.9	20.6	21.1	21.0	—		



TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK OF APRIL, 1948.—continued.

Industry.	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1948, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received.						Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1948, 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.‡
			Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡					Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part-timers as one full-timer.‡		
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ..	45.2	44.2	41.7	41.8	42.3	44.7	33.9	16.1	20.1	20.1	13.4	31.0
Leather Goods Manufacture ..	45.1	44.3	41.0	41.3	42.9	43.1	31.9	14.4	19.7	19.7	12.1	23.9
Fur Dressing, etc. ..	42.9	—	39.5	40.0	38.8	41.5	42.8	—	27.8	27.4	15.5	34.7
<b>CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tailoring :												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	43.4	42.4	40.0	40.3	41.3	41.2	38.2	15.0	22.8	22.7	14.4	24.6
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.4	—	41.2	41.4	42.5	42.2	35.2	—	19.8	19.9	9.7	22.3
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.7	—	40.2	40.3	42.5	41.5	34.4	—	20.0	20.0	10.4	23.7
All firms supplying returns	43.3	—	41.0	41.2	42.5	42.1	34.9	—	19.9	19.9	9.8	22.5
Dress Making and Millinery :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	42.7	—	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.4	38.3	—	23.3	23.3	13.7	21.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	39.9	40.1	—	40.4	—	—	21.9	21.8	—	20.2
All firms supplying returns	42.7	—	39.8	40.0	—	40.4	—	—	23.2	23.2	13.6	21.6
Hats and Caps (including straw plait)	39.5	39.4	37.1	37.4	39.6	38.4	36.5	16.6	21.7	21.8	14.6	27.3
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	44.1	42.5	39.7	40.0	40.4	40.5	32.3	13.8	20.4	20.5	13.5	19.9
Other Dress Industries ..	44.7	43.8	39.9	40.3	41.8	41.5	31.7	14.0	20.4	20.2	13.5	21.5
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making ..	43.9	43.5	41.3	41.6	43.0	42.9	34.6	16.3	22.5	22.4	14.1	28.0
Boot and Shoe Repairing :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.4	44.5	43.3	43.5	—	44.3	31.5	12.0	18.5	18.6	—	26.3
Firms employing less than 10 workers	44.4	43.8	—	—	—	44.0	28.8	12.6	—	—	—	25.6
All firms supplying returns	44.4	44.4	42.8	43.0	—	44.2	30.9	12.1	18.5	18.6	—	26.2
Laundry Service ..	47.2	44.0	40.9	41.3	42.1	42.5	30.2	14.0	18.2	18.2	12.4	19.8
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. ..	46.8	44.6	42.6	43.3	43.0	44.4	32.2	16.3	19.3	19.3	12.8	23.1
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	48.9	44.6	44.1	44.2	42.9	47.0	31.5	13.3	18.8	18.9	11.7	26.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	49.3	43.9	40.9	41.1	43.8	47.0	30.0	13.8	17.5	17.7	10.8	25.6
All firms supplying returns	48.9	44.5	43.9	44.0	43.0	47.0	31.4	13.4	18.7	18.9	11.6	26.2
Grain Milling ..	47.7	44.7	42.1	42.3	42.2	46.8	32.3	17.4	18.1	18.1	13.0	29.8
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ..	46.3	43.3	42.2	42.4	42.4	44.0	34.3	15.1	20.6	20.6	12.3	25.0
Other Food Industries ..	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.4	42.3	45.4	31.1	15.3	19.2	19.1	13.2	25.8
Drink Industries ..	45.8	43.7	41.9	42.0	42.9	44.8	31.1	15.5	18.3	18.4	13.3	27.2
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. ..	45.6	44.3	42.3	42.6	43.4	43.8	33.1	16.2	21.0	20.9	13.5	24.1
<b>WOODWORKING :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	45.7	43.8	41.6	41.7	43.4	45.2	31.4	16.1	20.0	20.0	12.7	28.7
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'rs	45.0	43.7	41.0	41.3	42.5	44.1	31.7	14.4	20.2	20.2	13.3	27.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.6	43.2	41.0	41.2	42.4	43.9	36.4	13.9	22.5	22.5	12.1	31.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	44.3	—	—	—	—	43.7	32.7	—	—	—	—	28.0
All firms supplying returns	44.6	43.2	41.0	41.2	42.4	43.9	36.3	13.8	22.4	22.4	12.1	31.3
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building ..	44.0	43.5	39.5	40.3	42.0	43.6	41.1	14.5	22.5	22.5	13.5	35.8
Other Woodworking ..	45.5	43.9	40.6	41.0	41.7	44.5	32.9	15.5	20.4	20.4	13.6	28.6
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture	50.2	46.0	42.5	42.6	43.2	48.4	31.7	16.3	19.4	19.4	13.5	28.5
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture ..	46.2	43.8	42.0	42.2	42.6	43.7	34.4	14.5	20.5	20.5	13.7	24.5
Wallpaper Manufacture ..	45.3	43.2	42.5	42.5	—	44.5	31.9	15.6	21.7	21.8	—	28.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ..	46.0	43.2	41.0	41.7	42.1	43.5	34.1	16.4	20.5	20.5	14.9	25.5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	43.4	42.8	41.9	42.1	42.8	43.0	41.4	12.3	21.0	21.1	12.4	33.0
<b>BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—</b>												
Building, Decorating, etc. ..	46.0	45.2	39.5	39.6	—	45.9	32.8	17.9	19.9	20.4	—	31.0
Civil Engineering Construction, etc. ..	49.2	45.5	—	—	—	49.0	33.3	21.6	—	—	—	32.7
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	47.6	45.2	—	—	—	46.7	34.7	11.5	—	—	—	27.9
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	48.3	44.6	41.9	42.1	43.0	46.4	36.7	17.6	21.4	21.4	13.2	32.1
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	47.7	43.8	44.8	44.9	—	47.2	32.1	15.8	19.0	19.0	—	30.2
Brushes and Brooms ..	45.8	43.4	40.4	40.7	41.9	43.0	32.6	15.7	19.9	19.9	14.4	24.0
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ..	44.4	42.9	41.0	41.2	42.5	43.3	37.2	14.8	22.6	22.6	13.5	30.7
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites ..	45.6	43.7	42.1	42.3	42.2	43.9	35.7	14.5	21.9	21.7	13.1	27.6
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	46.0	43.3	41.8	42.3	42.5	44.5	35.3	17.1	20.6	20.6	13.9	29.1
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—</b>												
Tramway and Omnibus Service and Other Road Passenger Transport ..	46.7	45.2	44.4	44.4	—	46.5	33.5	15.2	27.4	27.3	—	32.5
Goods Transport by Road ..	51.5	48.2	36.9	36.7	—	51.1	31.4	15.2	22.2	22.3	—	30.5
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Services	49.0	46.1	40.4	41.0	—	48.7	34.0	16.2	18.5	18.3	—	32.9
Warehousing, Storage, etc. ..	47.0	44.5	43.1	43.0	42.2	46.6	31.9	16.2	20.6	20.7	11.9	30.3
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—</b>												
Gas Supply ..	46.8	45.5	38.9	39.1	—	46.6	33.2	14.4	23.8	23.4	—	32.3
Water Supply ..	46.8	45.0	—	—	—	46.7	30.1	17.1	—	—	—	29.9
Electricity Supply ..	46.4	45.9	40.1	40.5	—	46.2	33.2	13.0	22.2	22.0	—	32.0
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services ..	47.0	44.7	39.8	38.4	42.0	45.0	27.7	16.0	19.0	19.3	11.5	25.7
<b>GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>	45.8	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.1	45.5	32.8	14.5	22.2	22.1	12.5	31.4

\* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.  
§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND APRIL, 1948.

(NOTE.—The figures representing the average percentage increases in the earnings of "All Workers" are affected by changes between October, 1938, and April, 1948, in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1948, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938.						Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1948, 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.	Per cent.
<b>IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING :—</b>												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	109	103	—	—	—	113	92	93	—	—	—	97
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	111	160	—	—	—	118	105	166	—	—	—	113
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	135	147	—	—	—	140	138	154	—	—	—	143
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	124	129	—	—	—	123	128	136	—	—	—	128
<b>TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS :—</b>												
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	95	86	—	—	—	99	107	101	—	—	—	110
Cement ..	104	93	—	—	—	155	148	98	—	—	—	154
Limekilns and Whiting ..	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture ..	118	140	—	—	—	134	118	144	—	—	—	133
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	117	162	145	145	—	124	115	168	167	165	—	124
<b>BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ..	119	144	159	159	185	137	131	161	175	155	154	206
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	117	167	149	149	233	156	107	172	155	154	206	149
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture ..	98	130	153	154	160	121	101	135	161	161	165	123
<b>CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Chemicals and Explosives ..	98	115	121	121	154	120	108	134	137	135	135	131
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. ..	92	101	121	124	130	102	101	117	139	140	142	113



TABLE III.—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1938, AND APRIL, 1948.—continued.

Industry.	Average percentage increase* in WEEKLY earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1948, as compared with the last pay-week in October, 1938.					Average percentage increase* in HOURLY earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1948, 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.‡
			Exclud- ing part- time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡					Exclud- ing 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.
<b>CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Tailoring :												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	100	118	129	130	184	146	111	134	136	135	191	152
Retail Bespoke—												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	73	—	76	78	105	75	78	—	91	91	111	84
Firms employing less than 10 workers	100	—	97	98	—	89	96	—	98	98	—	89
All firms supplying returns	79	—	79	81	110	78	82	—	91	92	117	85
Dress Making and Millinery :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	99	—	116	118	166	125	117	—	130	130	180	137
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	104	105	—	134	—	—	117	117	—	147
All firms supplying returns	101	—	116	117	165	125	117	—	129	130	179	137
Hats and Caps (including straw plait)	83	115	109	111	156	119	97	141	117	118	172	133
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	80	101	111	113	162	123	87	115	125	126	184	137
Other Dress Industries	88	116	104	105	172	130	89	125	116	115	182	138
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	96	133	103	103	170	121	95	138	112	111	174	124
Boot and Shoe Repairing :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	79	78	103	105	—	78	84	87	110	110	—	84
Firms employing less than 10 workers	78	82	—	—	—	81	80	—	—	—	—	85
All firms supplying returns	80	79	103	105	—	80	84	—	111	112	—	85
Laundry Service	97	121	122	124	145	140	101	133	111	110	142	132
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	106	137	121	125	184	142	100	147	126	126	188	141
<b>FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	98	106	109	111	137	126	100	120	125	126	159	132
Firms employing less than 10 workers	108	134	111	114	—	112	112	148	141	144	—	121
All firms supplying returns	99	109	108	111	137	125	102	123	124	126	158	132
Grain Milling	102	84	114	115	193	102	96	90	119	119	208	99
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	77	76	111	112	126	132	88	90	134	134	145	148
Other Food Industries	90	78	118	119	154	111	101	92	134	133	170	122
Drink Industries	85	108	128	129	120	96	101	125	135	136	129	110
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	49	44	81	82	119	85	59	57	96	95	134	97
<b>WOODWORKING :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	91	156	105	106	150	104	93	169	112	112	165	108
Wood Box and Packing Case M'f'g	79	145	107	108	160	114	94	162	131	131	168	131
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc. :												
Firms employing 10 or more workers	96	103	121	121	139	119	109	119	140	140	156	133
Firms employing less than 10 workers	94	—	—	—	—	106	97	—	—	—	—	112
All firms supplying returns	97	104	121	121	139	119	109	120	140	140	156	133
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	106	120	142	147	165	124	116	123	143	142	157	132
Other Woodworking	93	166	146	148	194	122	101	181	174	174	224	134
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture	101	104	116	116	138	116	101	111	123	123	149	117
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	77	92	116	116	180	122	83	102	128	127	193	131
Wallpaper Manufacture	91	127	137	138	—	133	114	154	169	170	—	138
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	72	154	112	117	204	119	76	171	133	133	224	130
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	63	90	109	110	169	83	68	99	121	121	182	90
<b>BUILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC. :—</b>												
Building, Decorating, etc. §	89	168	—	—	—	93	89	174	—	—	—	94
Civil Engineering Construction, etc. §	117	128	—	—	—	118	106	140	—	—	—	108
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	74	106	—	—	—	91	81	116	—	—	—	99
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :—</b>												
Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	107	107	130	131	134	144	119	143	143	142	142	152
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	105	121	127	127	—	116	114	137	133	133	—	125
Brushes and Brooms	102	139	110	113	162	125	103	155	132	133	183	137
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	85	107	129	130	164	121	98	125	152	152	183	138
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	96	118	157	156	173	137	100	130	175	173	191	147
Other Manufacturing Industries	98	135	128	130	169	141	108	156	142	142	183	152
<b>TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :—</b>												
Tramway and Omnibus Service and Other Road Passenger Transport	80	121	178	178	—	84	89	128	195	194	—	92
Goods Transport by Road	103	112	—	—	—	109	97	120	—	—	—	105
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service	85	91	—	—	—	83	79	100	—	—	—	78
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	95	148	118	118	127	120	92	159	125	125	141	117
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :—</b>												
Gas Supply	88	108	—	—	—	92	100	116	—	—	—	104
Water Supply	81	117	—	—	—	82	89	122	—	—	—	90
Electricity Supply	77	89	—	—	—	79	88	102	—	—	—	90
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	87	91	127	122	92	77	93	100	88	91	98	85
<b>GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ¶</b>												
	67	60	78	77	—	69	80	75	86	85	—	82

\* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.

§ For the building and civil engineering industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

¶ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities: they do not cover workers paid by the day or half day.

† In the case of the Government industrial establishments, the comparisons between the average earnings in October, 1938, and April, 1948, are affected by the fact that the returns for the latter date covered a number of establishments which were not in operation in October, 1938.

## LABOUR TURNOVER.

Each month employers in the manufacturing industries are required to render employment returns to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in accordance with the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The monthly man-power statements which are issued to the Press and published in this GAZETTE (see for example page 350 of this issue) and in the Monthly Digest of Statistics are largely based on the information obtained from these returns. Certain information about the monthly rate of labour turnover in the manufacturing industries can also be derived from these returns and this information will in future be published in this GAZETTE. Figures covering the four weeks' period ended 24th July, 1948, are accordingly set out in the Table on page 358 of this issue. The way in which the figures have been calculated and their principal limitations are described in the following paragraphs.

Employers in the manufacturing industries are required to state on the monthly employment returns the total number of persons on their payrolls at the beginning and end of a stated period of four or five weeks. The net change in the labour force of each industry during the period can therefore be calculated. The employers are also required to give certain information about the number of engagements during the period in question. Since the net change in the labour force of each industry is known, it is possible to calculate the approximate number of discharges and other losses from the firms in each industry. This latter figure does not show the total wastage from a particular industry during the period, but merely the sum total of the losses of all the firms in the industry who render returns. Some of the individuals included in the total may have left the industry for employment elsewhere (including service in the Armed Forces), while others may have died or retired from industrial work. On the other hand, others may have merely sought employment with a different employer in the same industry. No analysis of the figure of losses to show what proportion of the leavers fall into each of the above categories can, however, be made from the available information.

These figures of engagements and losses can be related to the numbers employed at the beginning of the period so as to compute percentage rates of intake and wastage. The figures in the Table on page 358 have been derived in this way and show separately by industry and sex the number of engagements during the period for every 100 persons employed and similar information regarding the number of losses. The figures include administrative, technical and clerical employees as well as operatives, and cover the principal manufacturing industries except shipbuilding.

The figures are subject to the following limitations which should be given due weight before any conclusions are drawn from them:— First, the engagements figure represents the total number of persons engaged by employers during the period who are still on the employers' payroll at the end of the period. Thus, persons who are engaged during the period but who leave before the end of the period are not included in the figures of engagements. Since the figure of losses is directly derived from the engagements figure it follows that it must also be understated by an equal amount. Secondly, employers employing 10 or less persons are not required to render a return. Consequently, the figures do not give a complete picture of each manufacturing industry but show the rates of labour turnover in only the larger establishments, i.e., those employing more than 10 persons.

It is proposed to publish labour turnover figures in this form regularly each month in this GAZETTE. While the period covered by the returns is usually four weeks, the returns sometimes cover a five-week period. Each month the actual period covered by the returns from which the figures have been derived will be stated, and allowance should be made for any variation in the length of the period covered by the returns in making comparisons between the figures for different months.\*

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

## CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL AND OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR SCOTLAND AND WALES.

The Employment and Training Act, 1948, provided for the constitution of a National Youth Employment Council, and also of Advisory Committees on Youth Employment for Scotland and Wales respectively, to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions affecting the Youth Employment Service (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and August, pages 114 and 263). On 13th September, the Minister made Regulations under the Act, entitled The National Youth Employment Council and Advisory Committees for Scotland and Wales Regulations, 1948, which constituted these bodies.

The Regulations, which came into operation on 1st October, state that the constitution of the National Juvenile Employment Council and the Scottish and Welsh Advisory Committees on Juvenile Employment, established before the coming into operation

of the Act, is in all material respects the same as that provided for the National Council and Advisory Committees by the Act. The former bodies are therefore to be known respectively as the National Youth Employment Council and the Advisory Committees on Youth Employment, for Scotland or Wales as the case may be, and to perform the functions specified for them in the Act.

The Regulations provide for the appointment of all persons who, immediately before 1st October, were members of the former Council and Committees as first members of the new bodies, and for their continuance in office until 31st March, 1950. They also specify the tenure of office of future members (normally three years) and the circumstances in which the office may be vacated.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1948, No. 2031) may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front page of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED.

The monthly statistics of unemployment which are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 354 to 357) 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 13th September are given in the Table below.\* Corresponding total figures for 14th June are given in the last column for comparison.

Duration of Unemployment in weeks.	Age Groups.			Total numbers† wholly unemployed at 14th June, 1948.
	Under 18.	18 and over.	Total.	
Males.				
4 or less	6,661	72,573	79,234	72,920
Over 4 and up to 6	883	16,819	17,702	15,496
"  6  "  8	589	11,151	11,740	12,536
"  8  "  13	327	21,585	21,912	19,583
"  13  "  26	150	25,238	25,388	27,400
"  26  "  39	43	14,883	14,926	15,912
"  39  "  52	13	10,187	10,200	9,442
Over 52	11	35,947	35,958	36,126
Total, 13th September, 1948..	8,677	208,383	217,060	209,415
Females.				
4 or less	4,995	34,457	39,452	30,974
Over 4 and up to 6	514	5,235	5,749	4,031
"  6  "  8	383	2,764	3,147	3,595
"  8  "  13	288	5,358	5,646	6,355
"  13  "  26	129	5,629	5,758	7,621
"  26  "  39	24	2,669	2,693	3,952
"  39  "  52	9	1,667	1,676	2,321
Over 52	12	3,975	3,987	4,935
Total, 13th September, 1948..	6,354	61,754	68,108	63,784
Total.				
4 or less	11,656	107,030	118,686	103,894
Over 4 and up to 6	1,397	22,054	23,451	19,527
"  6  "  8	972	13,915	14,887	16,131
"  8  "  13	615	26,943	27,558	25,938
"  13  "  26	279	30,867	31,146	35,021
"  26  "  39	67	17,552	17,619	19,864
"  39  "  52	22	11,854	11,876	11,763
Over 52	23	39,922	39,945	41,061
Total, 13th September, 1948	15,031	270,137	285,168	273,199
Total, 14th June, 1948†	7,211	265,988	273,199	—

\* The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped and disabled persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions.

† For the purpose of a true comparison, the figures for 14th June have been adjusted to include 11,831 uninsured persons registered as unemployed and 1,171 persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries.

\* A simple method of maintaining comparability between periods of varying length is to scale up the figures to produce annual rates. This entails multiplying the figures for four-week periods by 13 and the figures for five-week periods by 10 2/5.



the total. Among women the corresponding proportions were 58 per cent. and 6 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, say, in the 0-13 weeks category at one date, with the number in the 13-26 weeks category 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 June-September are expressed as percentages of the numbers on the register in June, and corresponding percentages are given for the preceding quarter and for the June-September, 1947, period. In arriving at the reductions during the quarter ended September, 1948, allowance has been made for the addition to the June, 1948, figures to which reference was made in the footnote aside.

Turnover among the Unemployed, June-September, 1948.

Duration of Unemployment at 14th June, 1948 (in weeks).	Number at 14th June, 1948.	Reduction.		Corresponding percentage reduction in the preceding quarter and the third quarter of 1947.	
		Number remaining on register at 13th Sept., 1948.	Per cent. of number at 14th June, 1948.	March-June, 1948.	June-Sept., 1947.
<b>Males under 18</b>					
Up to 13	4,021	150	3,871	96	98
Over 13 and up to 26	116	43	73	63	81
"  26 "  "  39	33	13	20	61	78
Over 39 "  "  "  "	17	11	6	35	56
Total .. .. .	4,187	217	3,970	95	97
<b>Males 18 and over.</b>					
Up to 13	116,514	25,238	91,276	78	78
Over 13 and up to 26	27,284	14,883	12,401	45	52
"  26 "  "  39	15,879	10,187	5,692	36	33
Over 39 "  "  "  "	45,551	35,947	9,604	21	19
Total .. .. .	205,228	86,255	118,973	58	59
Total—Males ..	209,415	86,472	122,943	59	60
<b>Females under 18.</b>					
Up to 13	2,914	129	2,785	96	98
Over 13 and up to 26	66	24	42	64	87
"  26 "  "  39	22	9	13	59	65
Over 39 "  "  "  "	22	12	10	45	21
Total .. .. .	3,024	174	2,850	94	97
<b>Females 18 and over.</b>					
Up to 13	42,041	5,629	36,412	87	85
Over 13 and up to 26	7,555	2,669	4,886	65	70
"  26 "  "  39	3,930	1,667	2,263	58	57
Over 39 "  "  "  "	7,234	3,975	3,259	45	36
Total .. .. .	60,760	13,940	46,820	77	75
Total—Females	63,784	14,114	49,670	78	76

The Table shows that 59 per cent. of the males and 78 per cent. of the females who were wholly unemployed at 14th June had found work or ceased to register within the next three months, compared with 60 per cent. for males and 76 per cent. for females in the preceding quarter. The figures indicate that male workers under 18 years are more readily absorbed into new employment than the older men. In the case of females, this tendency is not so marked. In general, the pattern of the analysis for the quarter was similar to that of previous periods.

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944.

### APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHAIRMAN OF DISABLED PERSONS EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION LTD.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Sir Robert A. Burrows to be Chairman of the Directors of the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation Ltd., in succession to the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Portal, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., who has resigned the Chairmanship owing to pressure of other duties but will continue to give his services as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Viscount Portal has been Chairman of the Corporation since its inception in April, 1945, (see the May, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE, page 79). The main object of the Corporation is to make special provision for the employment

of registered disabled persons who, by reason of the nature or severity of their disablement, are unlikely to obtain employment or work on their own account except under special conditions. This purpose is being achieved by the establishment of a chain of factories, known as "Reemploy" Factories, staffed, equipped and carried on under the control of the Corporation, solely for the employment of the severely disabled.

## RESETTLEMENT IN CIVIL LIFE.

### SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR REGULAR MEMBERS OF H.M. FORCES.

The Government recognise that those who devote some years of early life as regular members of His Majesty's Forces may thereby miss opportunities of starting a career in industry or amongst the professions at an early age. They have therefore considered what should be done to assist the resettlement in civil life of those men and women, officers and other ranks, who undertake a period of regular service, including short service engagements, in the Navy, Army and Air Force.

The Government have consulted the National Joint Advisory Council, representing the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, which have accepted the principle that men and women who, by joining the Regular Forces, give up their chance of entry into industry or the professions at the normal age should not be thereby deprived of opportunities of a satisfactory career on completion of their regular service. The National Joint Advisory Council have accordingly endorsed the proposal that special arrangements should be made to give such men and women an adequate opportunity on leaving the Forces to enter industry at a level appropriate to their age, experience and ability. The Council have recommended that details of such arrangements should be worked out with the appropriate organisations in separate industries and that the arrangements should include the provision of training where this is needed to effect satisfactory resettlement. In the Government Service, in addition to the traditional openings of a minor character that are reserved or almost wholly reserved for ex-regulars, there will be reserved a proportion of the vacancies for the clerical and executive classes to be competed for by ex-regulars by examinations reserved for them. In the administrative class, ex-regulars will have an age allowance equivalent to the period of service with the Forces. Similar arrangements will apply to the Foreign Service. The Police and Fire Services in general already welcome suitable ex-regulars and the question of the scope that there may be for employment of ex-regulars in other branches of local government service will be examined.

Trade unions have already agreed that men qualified in a wide range of service trades should be recognised as qualified for membership as skilled men, and discussions are proceeding with a view to recognising the status of other service tradesmen. There will also be consultation with the industries concerned about the scope of training to be provided for those who have no service trade directly applicable to civil life but who, by reason of ability or of experience they have acquired, are suitable for training that would ensure their recognition for employment in a skilled occupation. Similarly, there will be consultation with a view to the acceptance by various industries of ex-regulars for employment in other skilled or semi-skilled occupations for which short periods of training in the industry itself are appropriate so that they may be absorbed at levels appropriate to their age, experience and ability. There will also be schemes of training to assist selected candidates who wish to enter business or a profession.

The Service Departments themselves will make sure that towards the end of the period of service special consideration is given to those arrangements that should be made for settlement in civil life.

## EMERGENCY RESERVE SCHEMES.

### EMPLOYMENTS IN REGARD TO WHICH THE ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTEERS IS RESTRICTED.

The object of the Emergency Reserve Schemes, recently announced in Parliament, is to enrol volunteers with valuable Service experience who would be urgently needed for operational duties in the very early stages of any emergency. It is accordingly not proposed to restrict the acceptance of volunteers for these Reserves except in the case of persons engaged in a very limited range of employments, which would also be of exceptional importance in the early stages of an emergency.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued a list of employments from which for the time being volunteers will not be accepted; this list will be kept under continuous review. In addition, persons belonging to the classes specified in a second list will, at this stage, be accepted only provisionally; in some of these cases the question whether volunteers can be accepted will be decided on an individual basis. The lists are reproduced below.

#### List I. Persons who cannot be accepted.

- (1) Persons (other than clerical and ancillary workers) employed on a full-time basis in the following industries or services:—
  - (a) Coal mining (underground workers);
  - (b) Oil shale mining (underground workers);
  - (c) Agriculture (food production only);

- (d) Iron and steel and other metal manufacturing (not metal processing) industries;
  - (e) Shipbuilding and ship-repairing and marine engineering;
  - (f) Railway service (operating and maintenance grades only, including workshop grades in shops and running sheds of the operating, signal and telegraph, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering departments);
  - (g) Police (including Admiralty Civil Police, War Department Constabulary and Air Ministry Constabulary);
  - (h) Officers of prisons, borstal institutions and approved schools;
  - (i) Fire service (local authority);
  - (j) Gas, water and electricity supply;
  - (k) Merchant navy;
  - (l) Docks and harbour services;
  - (m) Petroleum production, refining and transport;
  - (n) Flying control and airfield staff of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and of B.O.A.C., B.E.A., B.S.A.A. and certain Charter Companies (except for enrolment in the Fleet Air Arm of men with previous Fleet Air Arm experience);
  - (o) Immigration officers of the Home Office;
  - (p) Deep-sea and inshore fishermen, except for enrolment in the Royal Naval Emergency Reserve.
- (2) Persons employed full-time in the following Government Industrial Establishments:—
    - (a) Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry Establishments (dockyards, store, victualling and armament depots, signal and experimental establishments, etc.);
    - (b) Ministry of Supply Research and Development Establishments (including Ministry of Works engineering staff, but not clerical and ancillary staff, employed there).
  - (3) State Registered nurses and midwives.
  - (4) Student nurses, pupil assistant nurses, and pupil midwives.
  - (5) Medical, dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical students and students for a degree or equivalent qualification in science, engineering, mining and agriculture.
  - (6) Anyone who is studying for the professional qualification in quantity surveying of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

#### List II. Persons who can be accepted only provisionally.

- (1) Professionally qualified scientists, engineers and quantity and land surveyors.
- (2) Scientific assistants employed in the Air Ministry Meteorological Offices.
- (3) Members of the medical profession, dentists, and veterinary surgeons.
- (4) Enrolled assistant nurses and mental nursing assistants.
- (5) Opticians, pathological laboratory assistants, pharmacists, physiotherapists and radiographers.
- (6) Members of the Royal Observer Corps.

## BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

### REPORT BY APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

An article published in the February, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE (page 44) gave a description of a scheme for training in business administration designed for the resettlement of young men and women whose business careers had been prevented or interrupted by their war service. Statistics of the working of the scheme were published from month to month in the GAZETTE (see, for example, the issue for February, page 72). The scheme closed on 31st December, 1947, and a report on the working and results of the scheme, including the placing of students in industry and commerce up to 20th July, 1948, has recently been prepared by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The total number of applications received for training under the scheme, which was open to both men and women of all ranks, was 21,770. This number, which included only 451 from women, was smaller than had been anticipated, which in effect proved to be an advantage to the successful candidates who could be accommodated in the Technical or Commercial Schools without undue strain. Although no age limits were imposed, the conditions of eligibility resulted in the majority of the successful applicants being in the 20-30 age group. Up to the end of 1947, when the scheme closed, General Business Courses had been held at 56 Technical or Commercial Colleges in many parts of the country, at which theoretical training was given to 6,508 students. By the same date, 6,258 of the students had been placed in further practical training or in employment, and by the end of February, 1948, the number not so placed had been reduced to 68.

To meet the view expressed by many business men that, on completion of the General Business Course, students should be trained in the activities of the particular firm in which they would be employed, further grant-aided courses were arranged, lasting for a minimum period of six months and a maximum period of two years. Each course, which was described as a "Specialised Business Course," was an arrangement between the Ministry of Labour and National Service and a business concern whereby the student selected by the firm was given the opportunity of learning the essential groundwork of the business from the management angle. Altogether, 2,874 training firms were concerned in the

scheme, representing 3,415 specialised courses in more than 30 different industries. Each firm was required to give the student an adequate practical opportunity to learn the business or, according to the structure of the firm, an appropriate section of the business, from the management level as distinct from the vocational level appropriate to a clerk or foreman; and to ensure that the course was sufficiently specific in its arrangement to preclude any possibility of the trainee drifting into the status of a non-trainee employee during his period of practical training.

Of the students who completed the General Business Course, 4,799, including 84 women, continued their training in Specialised Business Courses with individual firms. The number of failures, i.e., of students who do not appear to have justified their selection for training has so far been negligible. At the date of the report, 765 of the 4,799 trainees had completed their courses, of whom 717 were known to be in employment. Only 63 trainees terminated their training within a month of the beginning of the course, and of these 48 are known to have gone into other employment or training, 30 of them being placed in other courses by the Ministry. In 1,322 cases the training was terminated prematurely after it had continued for more than a month; but in 829 of these cases, training was terminated for the very good reason that, at this stage, the trainees had been taken into direct employment by the training firms or had found employment elsewhere. Other reasons for premature termination included emigration, illness and return to H.M. Forces. In 74 cases the course was found to be unsatisfactory and the trainee was re-allocated to another course, and in 123 cases the trainee was considered unsuitable and the course was terminated by the firm; these cases, in which placing proved unsatisfactory, amounted to about 4 per cent. only of all the placings in Specialised Business Courses. Full results will not be available until the last course is finished early in 1950.

Enquiries showed that the majority of the students, on taking up their first post after training, obtained salaries ranging from £300 to £600 per annum. The lowest salaries quoted were £250 to £299 per annum, mainly received by men in the early twenties, while the highest salary quoted was £1,260 per annum.

The report concludes that, as a resettlement scheme, the Business Training Scheme undoubtedly served its purpose. It claims further that, as an experiment in management training, the scheme laid certain sure foundations for further developments (a) by giving the Technical and Commercial Colleges the opportunity of providing a course of training at management level, which few of them had previously been able to do, (b) by giving over 2,000 firms the experience, mostly for the first time, of setting up a training course, and (c) by establishing in the business world a number of young men with an enthusiasm for management training.

## DOCK WORKERS.

### SURVEY OF AMENITIES IN PORTS.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has requested the National Dock Labour Board to consider the measures necessary to ensure that all possible steps are taken to improve to the fullest extent practicable the amenities in the docks in so far as they affect working conditions of dockers. As a result of this request, the Board have decided to prepare a survey and report on dock amenities in the ports of the country. The matter is being treated as one of urgency and the document outlining the material to be covered and the procedure to be adopted is being issued forthwith to the Local Boards set up under the Scheme. The Local Boards will call into consultation the interested bodies, including the Port Authorities, and have been asked to present their report to the National Board within three months. Subsequently, a report based on the result of these investigations will be forwarded to the Minister.

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1948.

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and August, pages 114 and 265), relating to the medical supervision of young persons, the suitability of factory premises, and miscellaneous amendments of the Factories Act, 1937, came into force on 1st October. The principal changes involved are indicated below.

**Medical Supervision of Young Persons.**—The Act of 1937 provided that, when a young person under 16 years of age was taken into any employment in a factory, he or she could not remain in that employment for more than a specified period (to be prescribed by Order) unless certified as fit for it by a doctor appointed by the Factory Department. The period was fixed at fourteen days by an Order dated 23rd May, 1938. Under the new Act, the age below which the provision as to a prescribed period applies has been raised from 16 to 18 years. The requirement does not, however, apply to young persons over 16 already employed in a factory on 1st October, so long as they remain in the same employment. The prescribed period has again been fixed at fourteen days by the Young Persons (Certificates of Fitness) (Prescribed Period) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 2163), which was made on 22nd September by the Minister of Labour and National Service and which revokes the 1938 Order.



Under the new Act, the requirement as to certificates of fitness for employment of young persons has been extended to cover (a) employments in building operations and works of engineering construction and (b) not only employment in shipbuilding yards but also employment in repairing, refitting, painting, loading, unloading, coaling, and certain other work on ships in harbour or wet dock. The Factories Acts (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Adaptation) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 2161), which were made by the Minister on 22nd September, provide that, for the purpose of reckoning the period after which young persons may not remain in an employment unless certified as medically fit, a young person taken into an employment in one of the two above mentioned groups and transferred to an employment within the same group, and for the same employer, is to be treated as remaining in the same employment.

On 22nd September, the Minister also made the Young Persons (Certificates of Fitness) Rules, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 2162). These Rules revoke the corresponding Rules of 1938 and revise the procedure for obtaining certificates, etc., in view of the changes made by the new Act.

Copies of the Statutory Instruments referred to in this section, each of which came into operation on 1st October, may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1d. each net (2d. post free).

**Suitability of Factory Premises.**—As from 1st October, a person who proposes to use any premises as a factory must notify H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district in writing at least a month in advance, instead of within a month of starting the factory, as hitherto. The requirement applies not only to a person taking new premises but also, for instance, to a shop-keeper who proposes to use his premises or part of them for purposes which would make the place a factory.

The notice must give the name of the occupier or title of the firm, the postal address of the factory, the name of the Borough or District Council (in Scotland, the Burgh or County Council), and indicate the nature of the work, and whether mechanical power is to be used (except for heating, ventilating or lighting part of the factory), and, if so, its nature (e.g., electric, steam, gas or oil). The addresses of H.M. Factory Inspectors are given in the telephone directories under that heading. The notice is not legally bound to be on an official form, but a form for the purpose (Factory Form 9) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1d.

Similarly, at least a month's notice must in future be given to the Factory Inspector before mechanical power is first used in any factory; the nature of the power must be stated.

**Miscellaneous Amendments.**—Owners of buildings partly let off as factories have, from 1st October, additional obligations as respects lifting machines, lifting tackle, steam plant and air receivers not belonging to the factory occupiers and situated in parts of the building outside the actual factory or factories, but used for factory purposes. They will also, like factory firms, have to keep registers containing certain particulars as to matters for which they are responsible under the Acts.

There are some amendments in the precautions required where, in a factory, people have to enter tanks, pits, pipes or other confined spaces in which they may be overcome by fumes or lack of proper air. There are also miscellaneous amendments intended to remove doubts which have arisen as to the interpretation of various provisions of the Act of 1937.

#### ABSTRACT OF FACTORIES ACTS.

An Abstract of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, in a form prescribed by the Minister of Labour and National Service has been prepared for posting in factories, at the principal entrances or in such parts as an Inspector may direct. The Abstract summarises the provisions of the Acts regarding health, safety, welfare and the employment of women and young persons in factories, and includes a note as to the Truck Acts. Copies of the Abstract (Form 1. Abstract for Factories—October, 1948) may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 5d. net (6d. post free).

Abstracts applicable to docks and to building and engineering operations are available on Forms 2 and 3 respectively.

#### ISSUE OF LEAFLET ON PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS TO YOUNG WORKERS.

For a number of years, the Factory Department have been seriously concerned about the number of accidents which occur to young persons employed in factories and other places subject to the provisions of the Factories Acts. While some accidents are of a trivial nature, there are others that cause injuries which may seriously handicap young workers from the very beginning of their careers in industry. Many such injuries can be prevented if careful attention is given to the safety of these young people and due regard paid to their supervision, training and instruction particularly during the early years of their industrial experience.

The Factory and Welfare Advisory Board have recently had this matter under review, having regard to the continued high accident rate every year for these young persons, and in accordance with their wishes a revised leaflet (Form 1980) entitled "The prevention of Accidents to Young Workers" has been prepared. This leaflet is a revised version of one issued by the Factory Department in 1938 and the opportunity has been taken to include references to the new developments of training departments within works

and to organised courses at local technical schools at which safety instruction can be given. Copies of the leaflet have been distributed to the principal employers' organisations and trade unions, and further copies may be obtained on application to any of H.M. Factory Inspectors.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE.

#### RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH ÉIRE.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for June (page 198), reference was made to negotiations which were proceeding with the Governments of Éire and certain other countries for reciprocity in matters relating to National Insurance benefits. The negotiations with Éire have been successfully concluded. On 13th September, the National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with Éire for Sickness and Maternity Benefit) Order, 1948, was made by His Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946. This Order gives effect in Great Britain, as from 16th September, to an agreement made on 13th September between the Minister of National Insurance and the Minister for Social Welfare of Éire relating to sickness and maternity benefit as from 5th July; the Order also modifies the National Insurance Act in its application to persons affected by the agreement, the text of which is reproduced in a Schedule to the Order.

The agreement applies, as regards Great Britain, to sickness benefit, maternity grant and attendance allowance, but not to maternity allowance, and, as regards Éire, to sickness benefit, disablement benefit and maternity benefit. It takes the place of a previous reciprocal agreement which was in force under the National Health Insurance Acts before 5th July, when the new National Insurance scheme in Great Britain came into operation. Under the present Agreement, persons insured in either country will be able to draw benefit from that country, at a rate not exceeding the rate payable in Éire, for the first six months after moving to the other country. If they stay longer than six months in the new country, their previous insurance will be transferred to that country and the contributions paid in both countries will count towards benefit. Under the Éire insurance scheme, a person who has been in insurance for 104 weeks and has paid 104 contributions receives sickness benefit at the rate of 22s. 6d. a week for 26 weeks, followed by disablement benefit at the rate of 15s., so long as he remains incapable of work; the corresponding rates for women are 18s. and 12s.

Copies of the Order-in-Council (S.I. 1948, No. 2059) may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### POOR RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

#### ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1948.

The Ministry of Health have issued a Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales at the beginning of 1948. The Return has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (H.C. 8 of Session 1948), price 9d. net (10d. post free).

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1948, was 469,556, or 110 in 10,000 of the population, a decrease of 7,372 or 1.5 per cent. compared with the corresponding number on 1st January, 1947. The total at 1st January, 1948, comprised 122,864 men, 209,250 women and 137,442 children (under 16 years of age). These figures include persons "constructively" relieved on account of relief granted to dependants who were not in institutions, but not those constructively relieved on account of relief granted to dependants who were in institutions. Rate-aided persons in mental hospitals are not included; at the beginning of 1948 these persons numbered 120,591.

The Table below shows the numbers of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales at 1st January, 1948; for purposes of comparison, the corresponding figures for 1st January, 1947, and 1st January, 1939, are also given.

	1st Jan., 1948.	1st Jan., 1947.	1st Jan., 1939.
Persons in receipt of Institutional Relief ..	127,764	127,887	158,841
Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Relief—			
On account of Unemployment ..	1,585	1,684	52,623
Not on account of Unemployment ..	340,207	347,357	887,586
Total, Domiciliary Relief ..	341,792	349,041	940,209
Grand Total ..	469,556	476,928	1,099,050
Casuals (included in above figures) ..	1,721	1,545	10,541

Of the total number of recipients of poor relief at 1st January, 1948, 127,764 were in receipt of institutional relief, comprising 54,203 suffering from sickness, accident or bodily infirmity (including infirmity due to old age), 17,384 suffering from mental infirmity and 56,177 other persons. Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief numbered 341,792, of whom 1,585 (including dependants) were returned as relieved on account of unemployment, and 340,207 as relieved for other reasons. The latter figure comprised 156,275 suffering from sickness, accident or bodily infirmity, 5,682 suffering

from mental infirmity and 178,250 other persons. Of the total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief, 57,042 were in receipt of National Health Insurance sickness or disablement benefit. The number of casuals included in the foregoing totals was 1,721.

The number of men pensioners over 65 years of age and of women pensioners over 60 years of age under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, the Widows' Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936, and the Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940, who were in receipt of poor relief was 64,970, of whom 6,507 were widow pensioners over 60 years of age, and the remainder were old age pensioners. These figures include those persons (if any) who were constructively relieved by reason of relief afforded to dependants in institutions.

It is pointed out in the Return that on 5th July, 1948, the Poor Law ceased to have effect and was replaced by the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and other related social legislation. The present Return will therefore be the last in the series, which commenced as far back as 1848. For the future, information concerning some services to which the Tables in the return relate (domiciliary non-medical assistance and reception of casuals) should be sought in the Annual Reports of the National Assistance Board, and information concerning other services (medical assistance whether domiciliary or institutional, and residential accommodation and welfare of aged, disabled and other persons) in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Health. For information relating to the care of children under the provisions of the Children Act, 1948, reference should be made to the Children's Branch of the Home Office.

### CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER SERVICES.

#### ORDER FIXING DATE OF CENSUS.

It has already been announced that the first national census of the distributive and service trades will be taken in 1950, in respect of the year 1949, by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 269). This announcement has been confirmed by the Census of Distribution (1950) Order, 1948, which was made by the Board on 24th September by virtue of powers conferred by the Act. The Order prescribes the calendar year 1950 as a year in which the Board of Trade are to take a census of distribution and other services for the purposes of the Statistics of Trade Act.

Undertakings concerned in the census will be required to furnish returns for the calendar year 1949, except where it would be inconvenient for returns to be furnished for that year, in which case the Board of Trade may make arrangements for the returns to be furnished for some other period of twelve months. The Order (S.I. 1948, No. 2176) has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### FOREIGN WORKERS.

#### RECRUITMENT OF ITALIAN SKILLED WORKERS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN KENYA.

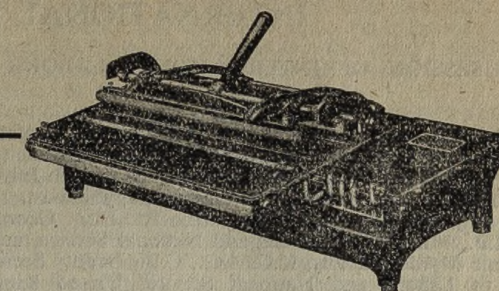
By an exchange of notes on 14th June and 2nd August, an agreement has been constituted between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government for the recruitment of Italian skilled workers for employment in Kenya. The texts of the notes and the text of the agreement, in English and Italian, have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7525), price 4d. net (5d. post free).

The agreement provides for the recruitment of up to 1,800 Italian skilled workers, to be organised by the appropriate Italian authority. The candidates will be submitted to an experienced representative of the United Kingdom, who will select men for employment on the basis of their technical abilities, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The United Kingdom Government will contribute to the cost of recruitment and other expenses, and will also provide free passage to the place of employment in Kenya and to Italy on return.

Italian workers in Kenya will be employed under the same conditions as British workers. In particular, they will enjoy the same treatment as regards welfare, hours of work, holidays, medical attention, compensation in the event of accident at work, sick leave and recreational facilities as British workers of a corresponding category employed in the same district, and will be liable to pay income tax and personal tax according to the law in force in the Colony and Protectorate. Each worker will be provided with free accommodation of the same type as that accorded to British troops serving in the same area, and with free food, cooked, as far as possible, according to Italian tastes.

The United Kingdom Government will pay the Italian Government 10s. a month for each worker, as a contribution towards the preservation of his social insurance rights in Italy. On satisfactory completion of the full contract period of employment, a terminal benefit will be paid to the worker.

Appended to the text of the agreement is the approved form of contract for the employment of an Italian worker in Kenya, with the scale of clothing and equipment and the ration scale.



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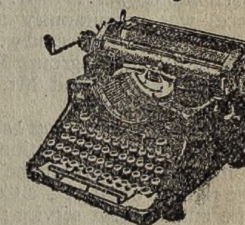
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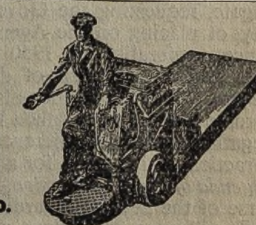
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## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

## 31st SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The 31st Session of the International Labour Conference, which was announced in the issue of this GAZETTE for June (page 199), was held in San Francisco from 17th June to 10th July.

**United Kingdom Delegation.**—The delegates appointed to represent His Majesty's Government were the Rt. Hon. George A. Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, and Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, together with Sir Godfrey Ince, K.C.B., K.B.E., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegate for Mr. Isaacs. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers; and Mr. Alfred Roberts, O.B.E., member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary, Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers. In addition, 13 advisers were appointed to the Government delegates, 8 advisers to the employers' delegate and 7 advisers to the workers' delegate.

**Agenda.**—The items on the Agenda of the Session were:

- I. Report of the Director-General.
- II. Financial and Budgetary Questions.
- III. Reports on the Application of Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution).
- IV. Employment Service Organisation (second discussion) and Revision of the Convention concerning Fee-charging Employment Agencies.
- V. Vocational Guidance (first discussion).
- VI. Wages: (a) General Report (preliminary discussion); (b) Fair Wages Clauses in Public Contracts (first discussion); and (c) Protection of Wages (first discussion).
- VII. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (single discussion).
- VIII. Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Collective Agreements, Conciliation and Arbitration, and Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations (first discussion).
- IX. Partial Revision of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919, and of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934.
- X. Partial Revision of the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919.
- XI. Substitution for the provisions of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, and of the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919, contained in the Schedule to Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, of the corresponding provisions of the revising Conventions now proposed.
- XII. Privileges and Immunities of the International Labour Organisation.

**Address by the Minister of Labour and National Service.**—The Rt. Hon. George A. Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, addressed the Conference during the discussion of the Director's Report.

**Election of Officers.**—Mr. Justin Godart (Government delegate, France) was unanimously elected President of the Conference. The Vice-Presidents elected were Mr. Nurullah Esat Sumer (Turkey), for the Government group, Mr. H. C. Oersted (Denmark), for the employers' group, and Mr. Percy Bengough (Canada), for the workers' group.

**Adoption of Conventions and Recommendations.**—The Conference adopted two new Conventions and two revising Conventions, viz.: a Convention concerning the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise; a Convention concerning the organisation of the employment service; a Convention concerning the night work of women employed in industry (revised, 1948); and a Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry (revised, 1948). The Convention concerning the organisation of the employment service was supplemented by a Recommendation on the same subject, and the revision of the night work Conventions made necessary the adoption by the Conference of an Instrument amending the Schedule to the Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention (No. 83).

**The 1949 Budget.**—The Conference had before it proposals regarding the 1949 Budget of the Organisation and adopted a net expenditure Budget of 5,185,539 dollars.

**Resolutions.**—The Conference adopted a number of Resolutions, including one endorsing the aims of the United Nations Appeal for Children, and another, submitted by the United Kingdom workers' delegate, requesting the Governing Body to consider the advisability of placing on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference, preferably the 1950 Session, the whole question of the status and employment of domestic workers.

**Japan.**—The Conference also adopted a Resolution inviting the Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Japan to send an observer delegation to the Conference. The shortage of time made it impracticable, however, for a delegation to attend.

**Agenda of the 32nd Session.**—Certain decisions were taken in the course of the Session regarding the Agenda for the 32nd Session, which will open in Geneva on 8th June, 1949. As a result, fair

wages clauses in public contracts, the protection of wages, the general question of wages, the guaranteed wage, the application of the principles of the right to organise and to bargain collectively, and vocational guidance will appear on the Agenda, certain of them with a view to the adoption of international regulations at that Session.

**Composition of the Governing Body.**—As a result of consideration given by the Governing Body to the determination of the eight States of chief industrial importance, and of elections which took place during the course of the Conference, the Governing Body was reconstituted as follows:—

The eight States of chief industrial importance with the right to nominate Government representatives: United States of America, United Kingdom, France, India, China, Canada, Brazil and Belgium.

The eight States elected to nominate Government representatives: Argentine Republic, Australia, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Peru, Poland and Turkey.

The eight employers' representatives elected: Mr. Chapa (Mexico), Mr. Gemmill (Union of South Africa), Mr. Mehta (India), Mr. Oersted (Denmark), Mr. Pons (Uruguay), Mr. Waline (France), Sir John Forbes Watson (United Kingdom), Mr. Zellerbach (United States).

The eight workers' representatives elected: Mr. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Monk (Australia), Mr. Fenton (United States),\* Mr. Ibanez (Chile), Mr. Finet (Belgium), Mr. Roberts (United Kingdom), Mr. Nordahl (Norway), Mr. Aftab Ali (India).

**Membership of the Organisation.**—It was announced to the Conference that Pakistan, Syria, Burma, the Philippines and El Salvador had joined the Organisation. During the course of the Session Ceylon was admitted to membership. This brought the number of States Members of the Organisation to 59.

## 105th AND 106th SESSIONS OF GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The 105th and 106th Sessions of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were held in San Francisco in June and July of this year under the chairmanship of Mr. Luis Alvarado of Peru. The 105th Session met on 9th June, but had not completed its work when the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference opened, and held a number of meetings during the Conference. The 106th Session was held on 8th July, immediately following the Conference. The United Kingdom Government representative at both sessions was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The principal decisions taken by the Governing Body at these sessions are summarised below. An account of the elections to the Governing Body which took place before the 106th Session is contained in the report on the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference (see above).

**Election of the Director-General of the International Labour Office.**—The Governing Body elected Mr. David Morse, Under-Secretary for Labour in the United States Government, Director-General of the International Labour Office in succession to Mr. Edward Phelan who has now retired.

**Relations with Non-Governmental Organisations.**—The Governing Body adopted rules governing the consultative relationships between the International Labour Organisation and non-governmental organisations with an important interest in a wide range of the activities of the Organisation. These included provisions governing the representation of such organisations at meetings of the Governing Body, regional conferences, industrial committees and advisory committees of the Governing Body. It was also decided to recommend the adoption of similar provisions in regard to the representation of non-governmental organisations at the Conference.

The Governing Body also approved in principle the establishment of consultative relationships with the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions and the Inter-American Confederation of Workers. Similar action in respect of the World Federation of Trade Unions had previously been taken at the 103rd Session of the Governing Body.

**Industrial Committees.**—The Governing Body decided that the 2nd Session of the Industrial Committee on Textiles should be held at Geneva, instead of Cairo as previously planned, opening on 26th October, 1948, and that the 2nd Session of the Industrial Committee on Petroleum should open at Geneva on 9th November, 1948. Agendas were fixed for the 3rd Sessions of the Industrial Committees on Coal Mines and Inland Transport, both of which will be held in 1949. The Governing Body directed the International Labour Office to undertake a study of the problems which are peculiar to plantation labour and to prepare a comprehensive note to assist the Governing Body Committee on Industrial Committees to examine the desirability of setting up an Industrial Committee to consider the special problems of plantation labour.

**32nd Session of the International Labour Conference.**—It was decided that the 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference should open in Geneva on 8th June, 1949.

**4th Conference of American States Members of the Organisation.**—It was decided that the 4th Conference of American States Members of the Organisation should open at Montevideo, Uruguay, on 28th March, 1949.

\* Mr. Fenton has since died and a vacancy is thus created in the Workers' Group of the Governing Body.

## DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR FACTORIES.

A Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories, prepared by the International Labour Office, was considered at a Conference which opened in Geneva on 27th September. Each Member State of the International Labour Organisation was invited to send a delegation to the Conference consisting of a Government delegate, an employers' delegate and a workers' delegate; each delegate could be accompanied by advisers.

The composition of the United Kingdom delegation was as follows:—

**Government Group:**—*Delegate:* Mr. N. H. Jones, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Ministry of Labour and National Service. *Advisers:* Mr. L. H. Duguid, Superintending Inspector of Factories; Dr. E. R. A. Merewether, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.P., Senior Medical Inspector, Factory Department; Mr. H. W. Swann, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., Senior Electrical Inspector, Factory Department; and Mr. S. H. Wilkes, M.C., Senior Chemical Inspector, Factory Department, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Employers' Group:**—*Delegate:* Brig.-Gen. Sir Atwell Charles Baylay, C.B.E., D.S.O., Chairman of the Birmingham and District Engineering Employers' Association, Chairman of the Factories Standing Committee, and member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation. *Advisers:* Mr. Desmond Halahan, Labour Superintendent of the United Steel Companies Ltd., Chairman of the Factories Committee of the Central Council of the Iron and Steel Employers' Associations, and member of the Factories Standing Committee of the British Employers' Confederation; and Mr. William Scholes, Chairman of the Wages Committee of the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers and Printers, and member of the Factories Standing Committee, General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation.

**Workers' Group:**—*Delegate:* Dame Anne Loughlin, D.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, and member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. *Adviser:* Mr. George Henry Bagnall, C.B.E., General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, and member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

## FINAL ARTICLES REVISION CONVENTION, 1946.

The text, in English and French, of the Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7516), price 2d. net (3d. post free). This Convention was adopted on 9th October, 1946, by the International Labour Conference during its 29th Session (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, pages 295 and 296). It embodies certain proposals adopted by the Conference for the partial revision of the Conventions adopted at the 28 earlier Sessions, in order to provide for the future discharge of certain chancery functions entrusted by the Conventions to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and in order to introduce into them certain further amendments consequent upon the dissolution of the League of Nations and the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (agreed upon by the Conference on the same date—see page 269 of the August, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE).

A list appended to the Command Paper shows that, at the time of publication of the Command Paper, the Convention had been formally ratified by the Governments of 18 countries including the United Kingdom Government. The Convention came into force on 28th May, 1947.

## MONOGRAPH ON THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF ADULTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The International Labour Office have published, as the first of a series, a monograph entitled "Vocational Training of Adults in the United Kingdom," price 2s. net.

In the preface to the monograph, it is stated that the preparation of a series of monographs on vocational training and retraining in different countries forms part of a special programme of work by the office on man-power problems. This programme was authorised by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in March, 1948, for the purpose of assisting Governments, employers and trade unions on problems of vocational guidance, training and retraining, collecting information on man-power surpluses and deficits in relation to international migration, and establishing an international nomenclature of occupations most frequently concerned in such migration. The present monograph is confined to a particular aspect of the subject in this country, namely, the action of the Government in organising special training centres for adult workers to ensure an adequate supply of skilled labour for essential industries. It is to be followed by other monographs on the retraining of adults in other countries and on other aspects of the training problem.

The monograph opens with a historical survey of Government Schemes for the vocational training of adults in Great Britain from their inception in 1919 to the outbreak of war in 1939, the alterations in principle and practice introduced during the war, and the legislative basis of the Schemes. The general principles

governing training after the war are then described, under the aspects of social and economic aims, the categories of workers affected, the trades and occupations for which training is given, the arrangements for training disabled persons, and the post-war legislation on the subject.

The monograph gives an account of the organisation of vocational training in this country. It describes the work of central and local administration carried out by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in collaboration, where appropriate, with other Government Departments, the functions of advisory bodies, and the way in which the various aspects of administration are co-ordinated and the advice of employers' and workers' organisations obtained. Sections of the monograph deal with the technical organisation of the training courses, the organisation of the Government Training Centres, and such general arrangements as recruitment, selection and admission to training, grants and allowances to trainees, welfare arrangements, and the placing of trainees in employment or continued training.

The monograph is illustrated by photographs and plans and has appendices giving a summary of the approved courses of training, an account of training arrangements in the coal mining industry and a bibliography.

## WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN CANADA.

## RATES OF WAGES AND NORMAL HOURS OF WORK IN THE MACHINERY, AIRCRAFT, SHIPBUILDING, ETC., INDUSTRIES AT OCTOBER, 1947.

An article on page 306 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE gave brief particulars of rates of wages, normal or standard hours of work and other working conditions in the iron and steel manufacturing and allied industries in Canada at October, 1947. The information had been compiled by the Canadian Department of Labour in the course of the annual survey of wages and working hours and was published in the July issue of *The Labour Gazette*. Similar information for certain other metal industries at the same date has been published in the August issue of the same periodical.

As before, the particulars as to wages relate to "straight-time" rates of wages or "straight-time" piece-work earnings (i.e., rates or earnings during normal working hours, excluding extra payments for overtime, shift or night working) during the last pay period before 1st October, 1947. Returns were obtained from undertakings employing about 48,600 production workers in the machinery industry (other than electrical machinery), the engines, boilers and tanks industry, the aircraft and parts industry, and the steel shipbuilding industry.

The Table below shows the average hourly wage rates (or average hourly piece-work earnings) during the pay period before 1st October, 1947, for a number of occupations in the industries included in the survey. In the calculation of the averages, both time-rates and piece-work earnings have been weighted by the numbers of workers in each occupation, as reported by the undertakings furnishing returns.

Occupation.	Average Hourly Wage Rate.			
	Machinery Industry.	Engines, Boilers and Tanks Industry.	Aircraft and Parts Industry.	Steel Shipbuilding Industry.
Assemblers .. .. .	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.94	\$ 1.08
Blacksmiths .. .. .	0.93	1.01	—	1.09
Boilermakers .. .. .	—	1.04	—	1.10
Carpenters, Joiners, Shipwrights, Chippers, Caulkers, Shipfitters, Platers, Plumbers, Steam and Pipe Fitters .. .. .	—	—	—	1.08
Electricians .. .. .	—	—	0.95	1.13
Grinders .. .. .	—	—	0.98	—
Heaters .. .. .	—	—	—	0.88
Holders On .. .. .	—	—	—	0.93
Labourers .. .. .	0.69	0.69	—	0.68
Lathe Operators .. .. .	—	—	0.92	—
Machine Operators, Milling .. .. .	0.89	0.90	0.95	—
Machinists .. .. .	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.08
Mechanics .. .. .	—	—	0.97	—
Moulders .. .. .	—	0.98	—	—
Patternmakers .. .. .	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.13
Riggers, Riveters, Welders and Burners .. .. .	—	—	—	1.04
Sheet Metal Workers .. .. .	0.88	1.04	0.96	—
Toolmakers .. .. .	1.10	1.13	1.17	—
Welders, Electric Welders .. .. .	0.96	1.01	—	—

Index figures, based upon data collected in a series of annual enquiries, show that, compared with 1939, wage rates in 1947 had risen by about 77 per cent. in the machinery and engines, boilers and tanks industries, by nearly 63 per cent. in the aircraft and parts industry, and by 64 per cent. in the steel shipbuilding industry. Compared with 1946, the corresponding increases were 13½, 5½ and 10 per cent. In the group as a whole, nearly two-thirds of the production workers were covered by collective agreements.

A five-day working week was in operation in 60 per cent. of the undertakings surveyed and for 36 per cent. of all the workers. In the machinery industry, standard or normal weekly working hours ranged in most cases from 40 to 50, about 40 per cent. of the



workers being on a 45-hour week. In the engines, boilers and tanks industry, 60 per cent. of the workers worked 44 or 45 hours a week. In the aircraft and parts industry, over 80 per cent. of the workers worked 45 hours a week. In the steel shipbuilding industry, 19 per cent. of the workers were employed for 40 hours a week, 27 per cent. for 44 hours, 13 per cent. for 47 hours and 40 per cent. for 48 hours. Payment for overtime working was usually at the rate of time-and-a-half.

All the undertakings furnishing information with regard to holidays with pay reported an annual holiday allowance of one week, usually after one year's service or less. In about half of these undertakings a second week was granted after lengths of service ranging up to ten years, and in a few undertakings a maximum of three weeks was allowed.

### FAMILY BENEFITS IN FRANCE.

#### GRANT OF RENT ALLOWANCES.

By an Act dated 1st September, 1948, provision has been made in France for the grant of rent allowances to wage and salary earners and to certain independent workers. The Act also lays down a new basis for the assessment of rents in France and provides for progressive rent increases over a period of five years from 1st January, 1949. The section of the Act dealing with the grant of rent allowances amends and completes the Act of 22nd August, 1946, which instituted the present system of family benefits in France. An account of the system was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946, page 281.

The new allowances are to form part of the general family benefits scheme. They are to be paid, in respect of the second and each subsequent child, to persons or households whose income is derived solely from paid employment, to persons receiving a "single wage" allowance, and to certain independent workers. To qualify for receipt of an allowance, the individual or household must be paying a minimum rent as fixed by decree, and the dwelling must satisfy minimum conditions relating to health and overcrowding. The allowances are to be calculated, in general, as a proportion of the family allowances received, and according to the number of dependent children in the family and the percentage of the family income paid out for rent. As a temporary measure, the grant of allowances is to be subject to a means test, and payment will begin on a date to be fixed by decree.

The Act also provides for a modification of the system of "single wage" allowances; and the financial resources of the new scheme are provisionally to be derived, in part, from this modification and, in part, from a levy upon rents established by earlier legislation. Detailed regulations for the application of the Act are to be issued at a later date.

### SOCIAL SECURITY IN FRANCE DURING 1947.

An article describing the working of the Social Security Scheme in France during 1947 was published in the Supplement for July-September, 1948, to the official *Bulletin* of the French General Statistical Office.

The article states that the French Social Security Scheme comprises social insurance (*i.e.*, insurance against risks of sickness, long-term sickness, invalidity, old age and death, and the expenses of maternity), insurance against industrial accidents, and family allowances. Insurance against unemployment is not provided.

The general scheme of social insurance covers all wage and salary earners in commerce and industry, except those who are within the scope of special schemes established by legislation. The general scheme is financed from contributions levied upon a specified portion of remuneration and is payable in part by the employers and in part by the workers. The limit of the annual remuneration upon which contributions are levied was fixed at 12,000 francs at the initiation of the scheme in April, 1930, and was raised by degrees to 150,000 francs in January, 1946, 204,000 francs in October, 1947, and 228,000 francs in March, 1948. The rate of contribution, which was originally fixed at 8 per cent. of the taxable remuneration, has been 16 per cent. since January, 1945, of which 10 per cent. is payable by the employer and 6 per cent. by the worker. In the three Departments constituting Alsace-Lorraine, however, the rate was 18 per cent. at the beginning of 1947 and was reduced to 17 per cent. from 1st July of that year. The total amount of contributions under the general scheme and the special schemes rose from 1,447 million francs in 1930 to 32,645 million francs in 1945, in which year it is estimated that the number of persons in respect of whom the contributions were paid was 7½ million. The total amount contributed rose to 69,059 million francs in 1946 and 106,503 million francs (provisional estimate) in 1947; the number of insured persons in these years is not available. The amounts of the various classes of benefit paid out in 1947 were as follows:—

	Million Francs.
Sickness .. .. .	33,521
Long-term Sickness .. .. .	2,029
Invalidity .. .. .	2,500
Old Age .. .. .	36,750
Death .. .. .	749
Maternity .. .. .	4,996

Provision was made by legislation passed in 1946 for the extension of old-age insurance to the whole population, without exception, at the beginning of 1947. It was, however, not found possible to give effect to these provisions; but temporary assistance was provided from public funds for about 1,400,000 old persons in the non-wage-earning class at a total cost during 1947 of 11,700 million francs.

As from the beginning of the year, insurance against industrial accidents in non-agricultural occupations was undertaken by the Social Security Funds, which replaced private insurance undertakings for this purpose. Contributions are paid entirely by the employers at rates varying according to occupation and undertaking, but averaging in 1947 about 3.6 per cent. of taxable remuneration. The limit of the annual remuneration on which industrial accident insurance contributions are levied is the same as for social insurance. It is provisionally estimated that the total amount received in contributions during 1947 was 16,523 million francs. The benefits paid amounted to 4,103 million francs in respect of temporary incapacity and 330 million francs in respect of permanent incapacity.

Since the beginning of July, 1946, the family allowance funds have been administered by the Social Security Scheme as regards wage and salary earners in commerce and industry and independent workers in non-agricultural occupations. Contributions in respect of employed persons are paid by the employers alone. As from 1st October, 1947, the rate of contribution was raised from 12 per cent. to 13 per cent. of annual remuneration, subject to the same limit as in the case of social insurance and industrial accident insurance. In 1948 the rate of contribution was further raised to 14 per cent. (*see* the issues of this GAZETTE for April and August, pages 132 and 269). During 1947, contributions paid in respect of employed persons amounted to 65,144 million francs, and those paid in respect of employers and independent workers to 4,244 million francs (provisional estimates). In addition, subsidies amounting to 1,810 million francs were granted from public funds in respect of independent workers and for the reimbursement of maternity allowances paid to persons without occupation. Benefit payments during the year amounted to 58,541 million francs for employed persons and 8,796 million francs for employers, independent workers and persons without occupation.

An agreement providing for reciprocity in social insurance was signed in June, 1948, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, pages 230 and 231).

### SOCIAL SECURITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

#### REPORT OF SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1948.

The Report of the Social Security Department of New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1948, has recently been published. The Report describes the work of the Department in carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1938, in relation to unemployment and other social security benefits (*see* the account of the Act published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1939, pages 203 and 204).

During 1947-1948 there were 2,730 applications for weekly unemployment benefit, of which 380 were granted and 1,147 were declined; in the remaining 1,203 cases, applications were also declined but emergency benefits were granted on account of hardship. During the preceding twelve months the number of applications was 3,000, of which 841 were granted and 1,343 were declined, emergency benefits being granted in the remaining 816 cases. At 31st March, 1948, 36 persons were in receipt of unemployment benefit, compared with 35 at 31st March, 1947. The total expenditure on benefit for the year was £8,358, compared with £24,332 during 1946-1947. The majority of the recipients of unemployment benefit during the year were males, of whom about one-half were unemployed for less than four weeks, and nearly one-third were found in the age group 50-59 years.

In cases of hardship, a special emergency benefit may be granted to persons who are not qualified for any other benefit under the Act but who, by reason of age, physical or mental disability, or other cause, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants. During 1947-1948 the number of emergency benefits granted was 2,518 and the total amount of benefit paid was £227,857; during 1946-1947 the number of such benefits was 1,702 and the total benefit paid was £134,288.

The principal other monetary benefits provided under the Act are superannuation benefit paid quarterly to persons aged 65 and over, monthly age, widows', orphans', family, invalids' and miners' benefits, and weekly sickness benefit. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1948, and the total amounts of the benefits paid during the preceding twelve months, together with the corresponding figures for 1946-1947, are shown below.

Benefit.	Number of Recipients at 31st March,		Total Amount of Benefit paid in Year ended 31st March,	
	1948.	1947.	1948.	1947.
Superannuation .. .. .	61,612	57,992	£ 1,593,757	£ 1,349,689
Age .. .. .	117,161	115,287	12,976,286	11,881,119
Widows' .. .. .	14,145	13,133	1,770,622	1,529,010
Orphans' .. .. .	370	397	24,187	22,905
Family .. .. .	243,137	230,024	13,798,648	12,680,778
Invalids' .. .. .	10,682	12,466	1,367,300	1,328,485
Miners' .. .. .	685	718	110,106	105,416
Sickness .. .. .	4,561	4,273	897,093	853,328

In addition to monetary sickness benefits, medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefits were granted to the value of £7,021,000.

The balance of the Social Security Fund at the beginning of April, 1947, was £5,411,000. Receipts during the ensuing twelve months amounted to £42,335,000, of which £26,335,000 represented the social security charge on wages and other income, and miscellaneous receipts, and £16,000,000 was granted by Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure during the same period amounted to £40,504,000, including £39,796 expended in benefits and £708,000 on administration. The balance of the Fund at the end of March, 1948, was £7,242,000.

The Report includes some particulars of the work of the Social Security Department in administering the legislation relating to pensions and allowances in respect of war service.

### PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR IN UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES.

#### INDEX FIGURES OF RATE OF OUTPUT.

The Productivity and Technological Development Branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have prepared, for a number of United States industries, index figures of the rate of output per production worker and per man-hour worked for the years 1939 to 1947, the first year of the series being taken as the base year for comparison (=100). In the first instance, index figures were compiled from official statistics of various types relating to total production, the numbers of workers employed on production and the numbers of man-hours worked. Index figures of output per production worker and of output per man-hour were then obtained by dividing the figures of the production series by the figures of the production workers series and the man-hours series respectively.

In presenting the index figures, the Branch state that output per man-hour refers to production, in physical units, per man-hour of work, and that it provides a measure of the relationship between the volume of goods produced and one factor of input, *viz.*, labour-time. It is pointed out that the indices do not measure the specific contribution of labour or of capital or of any other factor of production, and that changes in the ratio between output and man-hours of work show the joint effect of a large number of separate, though interrelated, influences. These influences include technical improvements, the rate of operations, the relative contributions to production of undertakings at different levels of efficiency, and the flow of materials and components, as well as the skill and effort of the workers, the efficiency of management, and the state of labour relations.

The Branch point out that the data used to compute the index figures of man-hours, and the index figures of output per man-hour derived therefrom, include man-hours paid for but not worked, *e.g.*, periods of paid holiday. It is not possible to eliminate from the figures the effect of changes in the proportion which such man-hours bear to total man-hours; but it is considered probable that the adjustment would be small.

The Table below shows the index figures of output per production worker and output per man-hour, for the years 1940 and 1941 and 1944 to 1947, for a number of the industries covered by the calculations of the Productivity and Technological Development Branch.

(Base, 1939=100).

Industry.	1940.	1941.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
<i>Index Figures of Output per Production Worker.</i>						
Coke Products .. .. .	105.6	107.6	106.4	104.7	99.4	109.4
Clay Construction Products .. .. .	99.9	101.4	84.2	88.4	105.6	105.5
Cement .. .. .	101.1	113.0	98.3	108.5	120.3	121.0
Glass Products .. .. .	104.1	109.0	108.4	113.5	108.3	113.3
Fertiliser .. .. .	103.5	103.6	110.4	120.9	129.0	130.0
Leather .. .. .	98.3	113.9	137.7	136.1	123.5	126.6
Footwear (except Rubber) .. .. .	99.8	115.0	120.1	126.0	126.0	114.3
Flour and other Grain Mill Products .. .. .	97.7	101.1	97.1	97.6	90.7	99.4
Beet Sugar .. .. .	103.3	94.6	68.3	75.2	90.6	100.7
Condensed and Evaporated Milk .. .. .	105.4	103.0	85.3	97.7	93.6	87.5
Tobacco Products .. .. .	102.8	109.0	129.7	138.1	129.2	12.71
<i>Index Figures of Output per Man-Hour.</i>						
Coke Products .. .. .	104.4	105.3	103.1	100.5	97.0	105.2
Clay Construction Products .. .. .	104.5	102.3	80.4	84.2	100.0	99.8
Cement .. .. .	100.4	108.3	83.8	90.1	108.7	110.8
Glass Products .. .. .	103.4	104.6	91.2	97.6	98.1	102.3
Fertiliser .. .. .	104.7	100.8	89.0	96.0	109.7	112.5
Leather .. .. .	101.2	110.2	118.0	116.3	116.6	120.1
Footwear (except Rubber) .. .. .	104.1	108.5	106.1	111.3	116.3	106.6
Flour and other Grain Mill Products .. .. .	99.8	99.9	83.3	83.4	79.3	85.6
Beet Sugar .. .. .	103.9	98.8	74.8	78.7	89.4	98.2
Condensed and Evaporated Milk .. .. .	103.3	98.4	75.5	85.5	86.3	82.1
Tobacco Products .. .. .	101.0	104.8	109.1	117.9	116.5	117.2

Index figures of man-hours expended per unit of production in 1941, 1943 and 1945 for selected types of construction machinery and machine tool products in the United States were given in an article on page 410 of the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947.

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## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN AUGUST.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

During August the total working population\* increased by 32,000 (8,000 men and 24,000 women) to 20,297,000. This increase, the first since November, 1947, is largely due to school leavers entering the employment field.

The number of foreign workers placed in employment during August was 5,300 compared with 7,500 in July.

The size of the Forces was reduced in August by 23,000, leaving a total of 793,000. The number of releases reported during the month was 41,000. The estimated number of men on release leave who had not yet taken up employment decreased by 7,000 to 83,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 13th September was 294,300 compared with 298,800 at 16th August, representing at both dates about 1½ per cent. of the total industrial population.\*

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 57,000 (32,000 men and 25,000 women) during the month.

The number employed in the basic industries increased during August by 7,000, including 3,000 in agriculture, 2,000 in public utilities and 2,000 in transport and shipping.

For the manufacturing industries there was an increase during August in the number employed of 44,000 (30,300 men and 14,000 women). This is almost equal to the total loss in this group since February and is presumably due to the first large intake of school leavers for over a year. All the main groups of manufacturing industries showed increases, amounting to over 12,000 in metals and engineering, 7,000 in clothing and 4,000 in textiles.† First Preference manufacturing industries (which together employ about one-fifth of the total man-power in manufacturing industries) increased by over 9,000 workers compared with an increase of over 34,000 workers in the remaining manufacturing industries.

There was a fall of 19,000 during August in the number estimated to be employed in building and civil engineering, and a fall of 8,000 in national government service.

The number estimated to be employed in distribution increased during August by 21,000; this was probably to some extent the result of the larger number of school leavers becoming available.

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 August, 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.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)						
Men .. .. .	14,656	14,881	14,629	14,666	14,534	14,542
Women .. .. .	5,094	6,768	5,785	5,764	5,731	5,755
Total .. .. .	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,430	20,265	20,297
2. Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment .. .. .	—	40	300	123	90	83
3. Insured Persons registered as unemployed † .. .. .	1,270	103	398	300	290	295
4. Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment ‡						
Men .. .. .	13,643	14,786	14,044	14,323	14,226	14,237
Women .. .. .	4,837	6,720	5,672	5,684	5,659	5,682
Total Forces and Civil Employment	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,007	19,885	19,919

## 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was an increase of 32,000 in the total working population during August, 1948 (men 8,000, women 24,000). Since June, 1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,352,000 (men 339,000 and women 1,013,000). The total working population at the end of August, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by approximately 547,000 (men — 114,000, women + 661,000).

\* The total working population is 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, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, and the unemployed; it excludes indoor private domestic servants. The total industrial population excludes the Forces and men and women on release leave as above.

† This increase brought the total manpower in the main textile industry groups to: Cotton—282,000; Wool—183,000; Other textiles—214,000.

‡ The figures for mid-1939, mid-1945, end-1946 and end-1947 relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures for July and August, 1948, represent the estimated total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges except registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions.

§ Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

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

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment increased during August by 34,000 (men 11,000, women 23,000). At the end of August the total was 1,587,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 549,000 and women 1,038,000), but 1,439,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 594,000 and women 845,000).

## 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.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Men .. .. .	480	4,653	1,361	1,070	778	757
Women .. .. .	—	437	79	49	38	36
Total .. .. .	480	5,090	1,440	1,119	816	793

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of August, 1948, there has been a decrease of 4,297,000 (men 3,896,000 and women 401,000).

## 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.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Men .. .. .	13,163	10,133	12,683	13,253	13,448	13,480
Women .. .. .	4,837	6,283	5,593	5,635	5,621	5,646
Total : Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270	3,830	460	350		
Other Work † .. .. .	16,730	12,586	17,816	18,538		
Total .. .. .	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,888	19,069	19,126

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 August, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,710,000 (men increased by 3,347,000, women decreased by 637,000). During August, 1948, there was an increase of 57,000. The number in civil employment at the end of August, 1948, was 1,126,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 317,000 and women increased by 809,000).

## 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 August, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 6,190,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 2,046,000 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.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Home Market .. .. .	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,890	4,931
Export .. .. .	990	410	1,477	1,942	2,000	2,003
Total, Home Market and Export .. .. .	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,890	6,934

\* Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

† Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

## 11. COMPARISON—AUGUST, 1948, WITH MID-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of August, 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 .. .. .	108 per cent.
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	202 " "
Public Service* .. .. .	152 " "
Basic Industries † .. .. .	113 " "
Building and Civil Engineering .. .. .	104 " "
Distribution .. .. .	82 " "
Consumers' Services—	
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport .. .. .	107 " "
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 July and August, 1948:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces .. .. .	1,270	3,830	460	350	5,240	5,281
Manufacture for Home Market .. .. .	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	2,000	2,003
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	990	410	1,477	1,942	2,000	2,003
Total Manuf. Industries	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,240	7,284
Basic Industries † .. .. .	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,709	3,716
Building and Civil Engineering .. .. .	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,377	1,358
Public Service* .. .. .	1,465	2,030	2,158	2,173	2,223	2,221
Distribution .. .. .	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,360	2,381
Consumers' Services—						
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport .. .. .	817	618	781	834	872	877
Other services .. .. .	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,288	1,289
Total in Civil Employment .. .. .	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,888	19,069	19,126
Armed Forces and Aux. Services .. .. .	480	5,090	1,440	1,119	816	793
Total of above .. .. .	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,007	19,885	19,919
Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment .. .. .	—	40	300	123	90	83
Insured persons registered as Unemployed .. .. .	1,270	103	398	300	290	295
Total Working Population ‡ .. .. .	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,430	20,265	20,297

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

	(Thousands)			
	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Mid-1945 to August, 1948.		Changes during August, 1948.
	Number.	Per cent. of mid-1945.		
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces .. .. .	+ 2,560	— 3,480	— 91	+ 41
Manufacture for Home Market .. .. .	— 1,975	+ 2,351	+ 91	+ 3
Manufacture for Export .. .. .	— 580	+ 1,593	+ 388	
Total Manuf. Industries .. .. .	+ 5	+ 464	+ 7	+ 44
Basic Industries † .. .. .	— 10	+ 428	+ 13	+ 7
Building and Civil Engineering .. .. .	— 588	+ 636	+ 88	— 19
Public Service* .. .. .	+ 565	+ 191	+ 9	— 2
Distribution .. .. .	— 929	+ 423	+ 22	+ 21
Consumers' Services—				
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport .. .. .	— 199	+ 259	+ 42	+ 5
Other services .. .. .	— 428	+ 309	+ 32	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment .. .. .	— 1,584	+ 2,710	+ 16	+ 57
Armed Forces and Aux. Services .. .. .	+ 4,610	— 4,297	— 84	— 23
Total of above .. .. .	+ 3,026	— 1,587	— 7	+ 34
Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment .. .. .	+ 40	+ 43	+ 108	— 7
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed .. .. .	— 1,167	+ 192	+ 186	+ 5
Total Working Population § .. .. .	+ 1,899	— 1,352	— 6	+ 32

\* National and Local Government Service, including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

† As defined in paragraph 9.

‡ See footnote † on page 350.

§ Excluding indoor private domestic service.

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 August, 1948, there was an increase of 3,944,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,389,000 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 August, 1948, by 1,593,000, and at the end of August exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 1,013,000.\*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,351,000 between mid-1945 and the end of August, 1948; at the end of August the total was 376,000 greater than at mid-1939.

## 8. ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

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.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Building Materials, etc. .. .. .	567	403	574	590	583	587
Metals and Engineering .. .. .	2,267	3,336	2,822	2,876	2,880	2,892
Textiles .. .. .	798	498	615	652	675	679
Clothing, etc. .. .. .	1,005	652	807	831	819	826
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	654	518	599	623	630	636
Chemicals, etc. .. .. .	266	423	321	336	336	338
Other Manufactures .. .. .	1,258	990	1,268	1,343	1,317	1,326
Total Manufactures .. .. .	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,240	7,284

## 9. BASIC INDUSTRIES.

The figures for this sector are as follows:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Coal (Total Man-power) .. .. .	773	738	730	758	766	766
(Wage earners on Colliery Books) .. .. .	(735)	(711)	(690)	(718)	(726)	(726)
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	100	61	71	73	74	74
Agriculture .. .. .	910	1,025	1,046	1,055	1,083	1,086
Fishing .. .. .	40	16	35	35	35	35
Transport and Shipping .. .. .	1,233	1,252	1,384	1,438	1,475	1,477
Public Utilities .. .. .	242	196	264	270	276	278
Total .. .. .	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,709	3,716

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 428,000.

## 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.	July, 1948.	Aug., 1948.
Building and Civil Engineering .. .. .	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,377	1,358
Distribution .. .. .	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,360	2,381
Consumers' Services—						
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport .. .. .	817	618	781	834	872	877
Other services ‡ .. .. .	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,288	1,289
Public Service—						
Civil Service .. .. .	397	704	711	680		
Other National Government's .. .. .	222	417	395	388	1,081	1,073
Local Government .. .. .	846	909	1,052	1,105	1,142	1,148

\* 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,







UNEMPLOYMENT AT 13th SEPTEMBER, 1948.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th August and 13th September, 1948, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over.	Boys under 18.	Women 18 and over.	Girls under 18.	Total.
16th August ..	215,387	10,879	64,428	8,079	298,773
13th September ..	214,869	8,733	64,228	6,458	294,288

These figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, with the exception of registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th September represented about 1½ per cent. of the total industrial population. The corresponding percentage at 16th August was the same.

The figures for 13th September 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 and over	51,380	52,126	107,840	211,346	3,523	214,869
Boys under 18	5,223	2,910	544	8,677	56	8,733
Women 18 and over	26,537	16,100	19,298	61,935	2,293	64,228
Girls under 18	4,007	1,885	462	6,354	104	6,458
Total ..	87,147	73,021	128,144	288,312	5,976	294,288

The total of 294,288 includes 31,090 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 7,703 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 16th August and 13th September, 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 Aug.	21,822	12,176	15,846	49,844	728	50,572
	13th Sept.	21,336	12,674	13,037	47,047	403	47,450
	Inc. or Dec.	-486	+498	-2,809	-2,797	-325	-3,122
Eastern	16th Aug.	3,014	2,239	3,073	8,326	101	8,427
	13th Sept.	3,397	2,472	2,806	8,675	53	8,728
	Inc. or Dec.	+383	+233	-267	+349	+48	+301
Southern	16th Aug.	3,523	2,636	3,849	10,008	83	10,091
	13th Sept.	3,935	3,089	3,232	10,256	143	10,399
	Inc. or Dec.	+412	+453	-617	+248	+60	+308
South-Western	16th Aug.	3,895	3,351	5,562	12,808	85	12,893
	13th Sept.	4,095	3,759	5,280	13,134	75	13,209
	Inc. or Dec.	+200	+408	-282	+326	+10	+316
Midland	16th Aug.	4,791	3,034	5,145	12,970	629	13,599
	13th Sept.	5,531	2,834	4,006	12,371	279	12,650
	Inc. or Dec.	+740	-200	-1,139	-599	-350	-949
North-Midland	16th Aug.	1,867	1,328	3,262	6,457	239	6,696
	13th Sept.	2,301	1,423	2,403	6,127	192	6,319
	Inc. or Dec.	+434	+95	-859	-330	-47	-377
East and West Ridings	16th Aug.	4,499	3,102	6,691	14,292	695	14,987
	13th Sept.	5,158	3,207	6,148	14,513	658	15,171
	Inc. or Dec.	+659	+105	-543	+221	-37	+184
North-Western	16th Aug.	12,408	12,403	25,842	50,653	2,018	52,671
	13th Sept.	13,731	13,096	24,193	51,020	1,517	52,537
	Inc. or Dec.	+1,323	+693	-1,649	+367	-501	-134
Northern	16th Aug.	7,538	6,497	16,869	30,904	620	31,524
	13th Sept.	6,784	7,868	15,408	30,060	578	30,638
	Inc. or Dec.	-754	+1,371	-1,461	-844	-42	-886
Scotland	16th Aug.	11,498	12,391	30,668	54,557	2,035	56,592
	13th Sept.	15,079	15,096	27,138	57,313	1,057	58,370
	Inc. or Dec.	+3,581	+2,705	-3,530	+2,756	-978	+1,778
Wales	16th Aug.	5,547	7,234	26,539	39,320	1,401	40,721
	13th Sept.	5,800	7,503	24,493	37,796	1,021	38,817
	Inc. or Dec.	+253	+269	-2,046	-1,524	-380	-1,904
Great Britain	16th Aug.	80,402	66,391	143,346	290,139	8,634	298,773
	13th Sept.	87,147	73,021	128,144	288,312	5,976	294,288
	Inc. or Dec.	+6,745	+6,630	-15,202	-1,827	-2,658	-4,485

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The numbers of unemployed persons\* on the registers in each Region at 13th September, 1948, are shown below:—

Region.	Men 18 and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).					
London and South-Eastern ..	32,730	1,989	10,957	1,371	47,047
Eastern ..	6,497	231	1,761	186	8,675
Southern ..	7,131	367	2,410	348	10,256
South-Western ..	9,362	426	2,957	389	13,134
Midland ..	9,352	543	2,077	399	12,371
North-Midland ..	4,588	234	1,117	188	6,127
E. and W. Ridings ..	10,870	350	2,989	304	14,513
North-Western ..	38,528	1,575	10,250	627	51,020
Northern ..	22,137	839	6,291	793	30,060
Scotland ..	43,217	1,364	11,942	790	57,313
Wales ..	26,934	759	9,144	959	37,796
Great Britain ..	211,346	8,677	61,935	6,354	288,312
Northern Ireland ..	18,502	735	4,661	410	24,308
United Kingdom	229,848	9,412	66,596	6,764	312,620
Temporarily Stopped.					
London and South-Eastern ..	249	1	151	2	403
Eastern ..	28	—	24	1	53
Southern ..	125	1	17	—	143
South-Western ..	170	—	31	7	208
Midland ..	170	13	88	8	279
North-Midland ..	123	1	68	—	192
E. and W. Ridings ..	277	4	359	18	658
North-Western ..	671	6	799	41	1,517
Northern ..	347	4	222	5	578
Scotland ..	753	6	285	13	1,057
Wales ..	740	20	249	12	1,021
Great Britain ..	3,523	56	2,293	104	5,976
Northern Ireland ..	661	100	1,195	212	2,168
United Kingdom	4,184	156	3,488	316	8,144
Total Registered as Unemployed.					
London and South-Eastern ..	32,979	1,990	11,108	1,373	47,450
Eastern ..	6,525	231	1,785	187	8,728
Southern ..	7,256	368	2,427	348	10,399
South-Western ..	9,402	426	2,988	393	13,209
Midland ..	9,522	556	2,165	407	12,650
North-Midland ..	4,711	235	1,185	188	6,319
E. and W. Ridings ..	11,147	354	3,348	322	15,171
North-Western ..	39,199	1,581	11,089	668	52,537
Northern ..	22,484	843	6,513	798	30,638
Scotland ..	43,970	1,370	12,227	803	58,370
Wales ..	27,674	779	9,393	971	38,817
Great Britain ..	214,869	8,733	64,228	6,458	294,288
Northern Ireland ..	19,163	835	5,856	622	26,476
United Kingdom	234,032	9,568	70,084	7,080	320,764

Rates of unemployment for each Region cannot be calculated until about the end of the year, when it will be possible to make a Regional analysis of the industrial population based on statistics derived from the administration of the National Insurance Scheme.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 TO 1948.

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1947, and the numbers so registered in each month of 1948.

	Great Britain.				United Kingdom Total.
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1939 ..	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959
1940 ..	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088
1941 ..	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425
1942 ..	62,019	30,859	3,196	2,691	99,765
1943 ..	47,191	21,574	795	733	69,293
1944 ..	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608
1945 ..	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410
1946 ..	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069
1947 ..	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349
1948:—					498,323
12th Jan. ..	233,147	76,767	5,419	2,914	318,247
16th Feb. ..	231,662	76,168	4,820	2,716	315,366
15th Mar. ..	223,176	69,655	3,986	2,588	299,405
12th April ..	227,633	65,895	4,295	3,017	300,840
10th May ..	219,142	62,378	4,661	3,825	290,006
14th June†	208,854	55,739	5,261	4,266	274,120
12th July ..	212,458	63,968	5,371	4,269	286,066
16th Aug. ..	210,763	62,591	4,193	4,627	282,174
13th Sept. ..	222,559	67,580	3,707	4,927	298,773
	220,023	68,289	3,579	2,397	294,288

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

† The averages for 1947 are based on the numbers actually registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges. During the fuel and power crisis in February and March of that year, considerable numbers of the workpeople who were stood off from employment did not register at Employment Exchanges and were therefore excluded from the unemployment figures. The estimated numbers in that category were 500,000 at 22nd February and 24,000 at 10th March.

‡ The figures for 14th June on line (a) and those for earlier dates relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; those on line (b) relate to all registered unemployed, insured and uninsured, and are comparable with those for later dates (see article on page 260 of August GAZETTE).

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region at 13th September, 1948, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th August, 1948.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 13th September, 1948.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th August, 1948.
	Men 18 and over.	Women 18 and over.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern ..	32,979	11,108	3,363	47,450	-3,122
London (Administrative County) ..	15,258	4,502	843	20,603	-1,832
Acton ..	96	107	16	219	-63
Brentford and Chiswick ..	232	69	17	318	+1
Brighton and Hove ..	1,497	379	83	1,959	+92
Chatham ..	839	291	146	1,276	-241
Croydon ..	1,006	310	104	1,420	-19
Dagenham ..	355	220	72	647	-4
East Ham ..	421	155	41	617	-88
Enfield ..	322	116	43	481	-123
Harrow and Wembley ..	467	298	52	817	+29
Hayes and Harlington ..	162	84	32	278	+8
Hendon ..	437	198	96	731	+79
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	765	335	40	1,140	-102
Tottenham ..	633	229	69	931	-347
West Ham ..	849	166	87	1,102	-208
Willesden ..	342	145	75	562	-145
Eastern† ..	6,525	1,785	418	8,728	+301
Bedford ..	125	49	6	180	+5
Cambridge ..	154	44	28	226	+29
Ipswich ..	147	75	41	263	+2
Luton ..	131	18	21	170	+33
Norwich ..	873	137	28	1,038	+15
Watford ..	116	189	25	330	+85
Southern ..	7,256	2,427	716	10,399	+308
Oxford ..	196	75	41	312	+73
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,961	784	232	2,977	+58
Reading ..	463	100	32	595	+12
Slough ..	266	113	19	398	+25



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 13th September, 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 figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the exception of registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions.

The industrial analysis is based on the "Standard Industrial Classification." The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Note. An article dealing with the differences, due to the operation of the National Insurance Scheme and the adoption of the Standard Industrial Classification, between the figures in the Table below and those for dates prior to July was published on page 260 of the AUGUST GAZETTE.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom (all classes).			
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	7,879	862	234	178	8,113	1,040	9,153	9,950	1,147	11,097
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	4,240	830	22	178	4,262	1,008	5,270	5,998	1,114	7,112
Forestry ..	734	25	—	—	734	25	759	762	26	788
Fishing ..	2,905	7	212	—	3,117	7	3,124	3,190	7	3,197
Mining and Quarrying* ..	2,781	118	44	6	2,825	124	2,949	3,248	132	3,380
Coal Mining* ..	1,859	68	14	1	1,873	69	1,942	1,907	69	1,976
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying ..	47	—	—	—	47	—	47	47	—	47
Stone Quarrying and Mining ..	497	8	5	—	502	8	510	820	15	835
Slate Quarrying and Mining ..	79	2	23	—	102	2	104	103	2	105
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ..	165	6	2	—	167	6	173	231	6	237
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	134	34	—	5	134	39	173	140	40	180
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	3,258	710	20	12	3,278	722	4,000	3,479	743	4,222
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	993	150	5	1	998	151	1,149	1,059	151	1,210
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) ..	358	92	1	5	359	97	456	378	111	489
Glass (other than containers) ..	451	196	2	3	453	199	652	493	200	693
Glass containers ..	409	142	2	1	411	143	554	413	143	556
Cement ..	82	12	—	1	83	13	96	94	15	109
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	965	118	9	1	974	119	1,093	1,042	123	1,165
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	4,680	1,915	11	42	4,691	1,957	6,648	4,779	1,983	6,762
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	184	2	—	—	184	2	186	185	2	187
Chemicals and Dyes ..	1,465	540	6	18	1,471	558	2,029	1,518	566	2,084
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery ..	123	142	—	—	123	142	265	130	143	273
Explosives and Fireworks ..	1,844	788	5	—	1,849	788	2,637	1,858	790	2,648
Paint and Varnish ..	323	103	—	18	323	121	444	336	122	458
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches ..	257	211	—	6	257	217	474	264	231	495
Mineral Oil Refining ..	183	59	—	—	183	59	242	185	59	244
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	301	70	—	—	301	70	371	303	70	373
Metal Manufacture ..	4,834	1,168	811	171	5,645	1,339	6,984	5,841	1,341	7,182
Blast Furnaces ..	169	6	—	—	169	6	175	173	6	179
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified ..	1,651	294	541	33	2,192	327	2,519	2,227	328	2,555
Iron Foundries ..	1,028	143	2	2	1,030	145	1,175	1,149	146	1,295
Tinplate Manufacture ..	179	103	50	8	229	111	340	229	111	340
Steel Sheet Manufacture ..	97	36	122	—	219	36	255	225	36	261
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) ..	414	77	85	—	499	77	576	508	77	585
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Boiling, etc. ..	1,296	509	11	128	1,307	637	1,944	1,330	637	1,967
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	26,227	5,363	409	237	26,636	5,600	32,236	28,502	5,895	34,397
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	8,117	332	232	44	8,349	376	8,725	9,590	384	9,974
Marine Engineering ..	1,154	103	10	—	1,164	103	1,267	1,300	103	1,403
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	742	81	1	—	743	81	824	801	23	824
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant ..	131	8	1	—	132	8	140	156	8	164
Machine Tools ..	762	110	1	1	763	111	874	775	116	891
Stationary Engines ..	155	26	1	—	156	26	182	161	29	190
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	500	50	5	—	505	52	557	593	65	658
Ordnance and Small Arms ..	1,185	318	—	2	1,185	318	1,503	1,197	319	1,516
Constructional Engineering ..	2,181	434	54	50	2,235	484	2,719	2,279	486	2,765
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	7,651	1,402	47	10	7,698	1,412	9,110	7,830	1,419	9,249
Electrical Machinery ..	1,086	365	5	53	1,091	418	1,509	1,131	422	1,553
Electrical Wires and Cables ..	413	299	2	—	415	299	714	434	299	733
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	185	153	1	—	186	153	339	187	153	340
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones ..	661	548	42	48	703	596	1,299	710	601	1,311
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	170	143	1	—	171	144	315	171	146	317
Batteries and Accumulators ..	154	116	—	—	154	116	270	189	310	499
Other Electrical Goods ..	980	875	6	28	986	903	1,889	998	935	1,933
Vehicles ..	9,534	1,224	107	13	9,641	1,237	10,878	10,208	1,306	11,514
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	3,446	342	52	4	3,498	346	3,544	3,282	352	3,634
Motor Repairs and Garages ..	2,615	145	9	4	2,623	149	2,772	2,818	159	2,977
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	1,965	282	4	1	1,969	283	2,252	2,206	313	2,519
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	941	324	1	—	942	324	1,266	957	328	1,285
Railway Locomotive Shops ..	104	10	—	—	104	10	114	109	11	120
Other Locomotive Manufacture ..	261	18	—	—	261	18	279	271	18	289
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams ..	268	17	38	—	306	17	323	307	17	324
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ..	234	86	3	4	237	90	327	258	108	366
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified ..	5,111	2,103	197	73	5,308	2,176	7,484	5,451	2,214	7,665
Tools and Cutlery ..	448	183	99	19	547	202	749	562	202	764
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	258	216	1	—	259	216	475	269	217	486
Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified ..	371	27	14	3	385	30	415	420	32	452
Wire and Wire Manufactures ..	322	131	60	9	382	140	522	386	140	526
Hollow-ware ..	503	504	5	4	508	508	1,016	521	513	1,034
Brass Manufactures ..	331	109	4	3	335	112	447	339	113	452
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	2,878	933	14	35	2,892	968	3,860	2,954	997	3,951
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. ..	861	369	10	15	871	384	1,255	892	402	1,294
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	499	181	1	9	500	190	690	513	196	709
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks ..	142	118	—	1	142	119	261	144	130	274
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals ..	125	58	7	5	133	58	191	138	59	197
Musical Instruments ..	94	17	2	—	96	17	113	97	17	114
Textiles ..	3,457	2,418	136	207	3,593	2,625	6,218	5,270	4,849	10,119
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. ..	663	428	4	5	667	433	1,100	882	437	1,119
Cotton Weaving, etc. ..	282	246	4	33	286	279	565	290	279	569
Woolen and Worsted ..	548	325	29	33	577	358	935	592	369	961
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production ..	145	91	1	4	146	95	241	159	103	262
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk ..	95	113	4	16	99	129	228	124	139	263
Linen and Soft Hemp ..	127	98	—	—	127	98	225	790	382	1,172
Jute ..	282	98	—	—	282	98	380	283	99	382
Rope, Twine and Net ..	227	249	2	7	229	256	485	707	1,426	2,133
Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods ..	139	238	22	47	161	285	446	172	300	472
Lace ..	32	29	—	—	32	29	36	35	37	72
Carpets ..	89	113	15	4	104	117	221	112	127	239
Narrow Fabrics ..	46	33	—	1	47	34	80	47	36	83
Made-up Textiles ..	111	154	1	20	112	174	286	124	437	561
Textile Finishing, etc. ..	477	119	51	15	528	134	662	723	169	892
Other Textile Industries ..	194	84	3	15	197	99	296	200	101	301

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 13th September, 1948, 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 with "Persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total includes 820 men registered for underground work.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom (all classes).			
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).		Temporarily Stopped.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	664	289	41	29	705	318	1,023	746	342	1,088
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery ..	313	91	11	13	324	104	428	353	115	468
Leather Goods ..	189	150	7	8	196	158	354	207	170	377
Fur ..	162	48	23	8	185	56	241	186	57	243
Clothing ..	2,575	2,485	518	659	3,093	3,144	6,237	3,343	4,270	7,613
Tailoring ..	1,209	1,282	86	217	1,499	1,499	2,794	1,373	1,607	2,980
Dressmaking ..	128	497	1	50	129	547	676	140	636	776
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. ..	66	226	2	129	68	355	423	109	1,107	1,216
Hats, Caps and Millinery ..	110	73	334	202	444	275	719	453	297	750
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified ..	73	142	8	4	87	146	227	94	300	394
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) ..	350	229	68	56	418	285	703	430	290	720



LABOUR TURNOVER.

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the four weeks' period ended 24th July, 1948, analysed according to

Industry.	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period.			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period.		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	3.1	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
Chemicals and Dyes	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.0
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.7	3.6	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.9
Explosives and Fireworks	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.5	2.2	1.1
Paint and Varnish	1.7	3.1	2.1	1.3	3.0	1.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	3.6	2.3
Mineral Oil Refining	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.1
Metal Manufacture	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.0
Blast Furnaces	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.4
Iron Foundries	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.7	2.3
Tinplate Manufacture	1.8	4.4	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.8
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.7
Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, etc.	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	4.0	2.5
Marine Engineering	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.7
Agricultural Machinery	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	4.0	2.5
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.8
Machine Tools	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.5	2.3
Stationary Engines	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.2	2.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.4	1.1
Constructional Engineering	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.2
Electrical Machinery	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	3.8	2.3
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	3.5	2.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.4	3.1	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.4
Wireless Apparatus	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	5.9	4.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.8	4.8	3.9
Batteries and Accumulators	2.1	4.3	3.0	2.8	5.2	3.8
Other Electrical Goods	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.2	5.0	3.9
Vehicles	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.4	2.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	3.4	2.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.1	3.1
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.9	9.1	5.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	4.5	3.5
Tools and Cutlery	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.6	3.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.9	2.8
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.0
Hollow-ware	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.5	5.2	4.4
Brass Manufacture	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.1	5.1	3.8
Other Metal Industries	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	3.4	2.3
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	3.3	2.2
Watches and Clocks	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	4.5	3.6
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.1
Musical Instruments	1.5	4.3	2.0	2.4	4.8	2.8

Note: Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations. (a) Per 100 males employed. (b) Per 100 females employed. (c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

During the period 26th June to 3rd July, expenditure on unemployment allowances at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and at Local Offices of the Assistance Board (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to about £50,000. From 5th July, with the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the payment of unemployment allowances ceased; but the Local Offices of the Ministry undertook the payment of national assistance to persons who were required to register for employment and who were entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the twelve weeks ended 25th September was approximately £790,000. The

figure excludes any payments of this nature which may have been made at National Assistance Offices.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 25th September, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,646,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 26th June, the corresponding figure was £4,702,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 1947, it was £3,837,000. As from the Appointed Day (5th July, 1948), the cost of unemployment benefit, previously borne by the Unemployment Fund, falls to be met from the National Insurance Fund set up in accordance with the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED.

The Table below shows for the four-weekly periods ended 4th August and 1st September, 1948, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Bureaux of certain Local Authorities.

Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18 Total	Four weeks ended 4th August, 1948.		Four weeks ended 1st September, 1948.		Total Number of Placings 25th Dec., 1947, to 1st Sept., 1948 (36 weeks).
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	
185,573	155,734	237,692	158,026	2,056,238	
20,983	62,837	30,455	55,836	139,743	
77,190	168,327	102,232	161,635	865,049	
21,561	90,995	27,627	81,793	123,605	
Total	305,307	477,893	398,006	457,290	3,184,635

The number of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 1st September was 92,700 higher than the total for the preceding period of four weeks. The number of vacancies remaining unfilled for men showed a slight increase, but for women and juveniles there were general decreases. Of the totals of 305,307 and 398,006 vacancies filled during the four-week periods ending on 4th August and 1st September, the numbers to which "First Preference" had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 32,083 and 46,893 respectively, compared with 42,742 and 42,819 in the two preceding four-week periods. For the four-week period ending on 1st September, the figure represented approximately 12 per cent. of the total number of vacancies filled during that period, compared with approximately 11 per cent. for the preceding four weeks. During August, 11 directions were issued, including 4 to coal mining and 3 to agriculture.

The following Table shows in detail the total numbers of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 1st September in vacancies to which First Preference has been accorded:—

Industry.	Four weeks ended 4th August, 1948.		Four weeks ended 1st September, 1948.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Industries generally undermanned:—				
Agriculture and Horticulture	3,862	2,434	4,259	1,724
Forestry	—	—	251	3
Coal Mining	2,348	28	3,395	39
Open Cast Coal Mining	746	3	1,004	6
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	876	1,354	1,000	1,687
Woolen and Worsted	366	527	477	724
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn	1,308	883	1,454	1,305
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving	340	183	561	338
Linens and Soft Hemp	143	156	260	263
Jute	130	29	110	67
Lace	98	81	297	185
Narrow Fabrics	21	43	26	82
Miscellaneous Textile Industries	194	269	53	132
Textile Finishing, etc.	1,308	883	1,454	1,305
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	613	248	834	284
Iron Foundries	91	6	100	—
Blast Furnaces	2,220	167	3,450	312
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	189	—	243	2
Iron and Steel Forgings†	1,588	135	2,387	290
Sheets and Tinplate, etc.	—	—	436	39
Iron and Steel Tubes	153	51	264	39
Wire and Wire Manufacture	304	34	448	60
Scrap Merchants, etc., Ship Breaking	271	179	451	234
Ball and Roller Bearings	579	13	910	72
China Clay and Chalk Pits	112	60	280	115
Silica Bricks and Refractories	12	—	21	—
China and Earthenware	273	11	431	68
Gypsum Mining and Quarrying	478	311	754	470
Shale Oil Mining	41	—	103	1
Limestone Quarrying	10	—	15	—
Printing and Publishing	250	—	291	3
Coke Ovens, etc.	201	285	241	476
Undermanned Branches of Other Industries:—	178	1	237	—
Electrical Generating Plant required by Electricity Undertakings	373	47	584	123
Machinery and Equipment for Coal Mining	230	46	393	81
Plant for Gas Undertakings	181	1	178	3
Railway Freight Locomotives and Wagons	363	10	620	13
Atomic Energy Development	105	6	100	27
Construction of Power Stations	294	12	792	30
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes	825	3	1,125	11
Domestic Service in Hostels and Cantens	398	1,525	356	1,935
Maintenance of Railway Permanent Way	361	8	544	6
Food Canning†	—	—	144	367
Chemical Plants Construction	—	—	83	1
Other essential vacancies (not determined on an industry basis)	1,398	411	4,193	810
Total First Preference Vacancies	22,523	9,560	34,354	12,539

\* Excludes made-up textiles. † Included in the First Preference list in August.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in August, 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 August, 1948, was 725,700, compared with 725,400 during the four weeks ended 31st July, 1948, and 718,700 during the four weeks ended 30th August, 1947. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 610,000 in August, 1948, 586,600 in July, 1948, and 612,300 in August, 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 August, 1948, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with July, 1948, and August, 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 August, 1948.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 31st July, 1948.	4 weeks ended 30th August, 1947.
Northumberland	42,400	...	+ 500
Cumberland	5,800	...	...
Durham	111,000	+ 200†	+ 700
South Yorkshire	100,500	...	+ 2,200
West Yorkshire	41,800	+ 100	+ 300
North and South Derbyshire	45,000	+ 100	+ 300
Notts. and Leicestershire	53,300	+ 100	+ 2,000
Lancashire and Cheshire	52,200	...	+ 1,300
North Wales	9,000	...	+ 100
North Staffordshire	21,100	...	+ 200
Cannock Chase	17,800	+ 100	+ 100
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop	5,600	...	+ 200
Warwickshire	15,700	+ 100	+ 500
South Wales and Mon.	108,400	— 100	+ 1,100
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	7,300	— 100	— 100
Kent	6,300	...	— 100
England and Wales	643,200	+ 500†	+ 6,100
Fife and Clackmannan	21,700	...	+ 900
The Lothians	12,300	...	+ 400
Lanarkshire, etc.	35,500	— 200	— 400
Ayrshire, etc.	13,000	...	...
Scotland	82,500	— 200	+ 900
Great Britain	725,700	+ 300†	+ 7,000

It is provisionally estimated that during August 6,180 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was 6,380; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 200. During July there was a net increase of 700.

The average number of shifts‡ worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.77 in August, 1948, 4.91 in July, 1948, and 4.59 in August, 1947. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.04, 5.21 and 4.89, 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 August, 1947, and July and August, 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.§

Percentages of Shifts Lost Through Absenteeism.

	August, 1947.	July, 1948.	August, 1948.
Coal-face workers:			
Voluntary	7.59	8.69	9.04
Involuntary	6.46	5.94	6.54
All workers:			
Voluntary	6.03	6.54	7.20
Involuntary	5.48	5.14	5.76

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.87 tons in August, 1948, compared with 2.89 tons in July, 1948, and 2.82 tons in August, 1947. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.08 tons in August, 1948; for July, 1948, and August, 1947, the figures were 1.07 tons and 1.05 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots. † The figure of the average number of wage-earners in July was wrongly understated by 100 in last month's issue of this GAZETTE. ‡ 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.



## 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 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 13th September, 1948, was 6,288\*; this figure included 3,870 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 1,156 full-time students provisionally enrolled for employment and 1,262 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 806 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 16th August and 13th September, 1948 (4 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 16th August ..	4,487
" notified during period ..	830
" filled during period ..	233†
" cancelled or withdrawn ..	647
" outstanding at 13th September ..	4,437

#### 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 next Table.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 13th September, 1948, was 33,446,† consisting of 30,119 men and 3,327 women. Of these, 17,350 men and 509 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,819 men and 1,821 women who were in employment, while 12,300 men and 1,506 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 13th September. Of those in employment, 9,796 men and 251 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,554 men and 258 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 .. .. .	4,796	594	5,342	572
Cambridge .. .	579	65	485	44
Reading .. .	607	59	380	61
Winchester .. .	557	25	480	18
Bristol .. .	1,081	88	715	94
Birmingham .. .	1,879	134	953	86
Nottingham .. .	785	54	340	35
Leeds .. .	1,098	93	471	85
Liverpool .. .	1,016	87	435	68
Manchester .. .	1,726	124	797	87
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. .	802	100	288	54
Edinburgh .. .	1,107	141	685	140
Glasgow .. .	1,361	211	576	95
Cardiff .. .	425	46	353	67
Total‡ .. .	17,819	1,821	12,300	1,506

During the period 17th August to 13th September, 1948, there were new registrations by 3,969 men and 755 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,443 men and 638 women lapsed.

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 17th August and 13th September, 1948.

\* This figure included 794 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 107 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 588 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,749 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

	Men.*	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 16th August ..	5,344	1,149
" notified during period ..	2,079	523
" cancelled or withdrawn during period ..	1,168	339
" filled during period † ..	897	220
" unfilled at 13th September ..	5,358	1,113

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during June, 1948, was 104,717, compared with 94,045 during May and 46,259 during June, 1947. The number of working days lost in June, 1948, as a result of unemployment was over 2,520,000, compared with 2,630,000 in May and over 1,384,000 in June, 1947.

### DENMARK.

At the end of August, 1948, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 8,774 or 1.5 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 600,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 1.3 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 0.7 per cent. at the end of August, 1947. In addition, 15,653 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of August, 1948, and 3,141 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

### ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th September, 1948, was 44,316, compared with 44,253 at 28th August and 37,462 at 27th September, 1947.

### SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 902,000 showed that 1.9 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th June, 1948, compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.8 per cent. at 30th June, 1947.

### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of July, 1948, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,447 persons, compared with 1,395 at the end of June, 1948, and 964 at the end of July, 1947; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 4,229, 4,962, and 6,630, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July, 1948, who were wholly unemployed was 1,061 or 0.7 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 1,001 or 0.7 per thousand at the end of June; in July, 1947, the number wholly unemployed was 542.

### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in May, 1948, was 0.2 per cent. higher than in April and 3.9 per cent. higher than in May, 1947.

### CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 19,000 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st July, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 2.4 per cent. higher than at 1st June and 4.0 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st July, 1948, was 1.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.2 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1947.

### 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 December, 1947, was 0.9 per cent. lower than in November, 1947, but 1.8 per cent. higher than in December, 1946.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in July, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,059,000. This was 0.03 per cent. higher than the figure for June and 3.1 per cent. higher than that for July, 1947. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) in July, 1948, showed an increase of 0.06 per cent. compared with June and an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with July, 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 July, 1948, was approximately 2,227,000, compared with 2,184,000 at the middle of June and with 2,584,000 at the middle of July, 1947.

\* This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.  
† The number of vacancies filled included 560 filled by ex-Service men and 44 filled by ex-Service women.

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

### 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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £60,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 270,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of approximately £16,000 in the wages of about 204,000 workpeople. In addition a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were employed in boot and shoe manufacture, and in dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales. Others affected included female workers in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales, skilled and semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen in the gas industry, and workers employed in hat and cap making and millinery in England and Wales, and in the manufacture of narrow fabrics. Increases were also granted to workers employed in wire rope manufacture, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture, the baking industry in Lancashire (excluding Liverpool), and dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in Northern Ireland.

Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture and in ancillary industries had increases in day wage rates of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers; these increases resulted from sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales there were increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. or 4½d. an hour for men, according to age and occupation, and of 1d. or 2d. for women. In the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales women had increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour. In the gas industry skilled and semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen (excluding bricklayers) received increases in standard rates of 1½d. an hour. Workers employed in hat and cap making and millinery in England and Wales had increases in the general minimum time rates of 2d. or 4½d. an hour for men, according to age and occupation, and of 2d. for women. There were increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum time rates for men employed in the manufacture of narrow fabrics, and of 1½d. for women.

The industries in which wage rates were decreased during September included iron and steel manufacture, iron ore mining and limestone quarrying in certain districts, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, waterproof garment manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire, and coopering. The reductions were due to arrangements under which wages fluctuate according to movements in the index of retail prices.

Of the total increase of £60,000, about £32,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £14,000

resulted from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices; about £9,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards or from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

### SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 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 nine completed months of 1948, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture .. .. .	—	—
Mining and Quarrying .. .	63,000	26,600
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. . . . .	122,000	29,500
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	436,500	125,600
Textile .. .. .	595,500	163,800
Clothing .. .. .	447,500	183,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	184,500	61,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. . . . .	110,500	33,000
Paper, Printing, etc. . . . .	220,000	88,300
Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc. . . . .	1,028,500	88,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. .	240,500	64,300
Transport .. .. .	781,000	191,200
Public Administration Services .. .	320,000	91,000
Distributive Trades .. .	218,500	51,800
Other .. .. .	192,500	43,300
Total .. .. .	4,960,500	1,242,500

### HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in normal hours of labour reported to have come into operation in September resulted in an average reduction of 3 hours a week for about 303,000 workpeople. The principal classes of workpeople affected were manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales and roadmen employed by County Councils in England and Wales; the normal working week for both groups was reduced from 47 to 44 hours. Other workers whose hours were reduced were employed in rope, twine and net manufacture in Northern Ireland, with a reduction from 48 to 45 in the normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable; and in beer bottling in London, where workers in certain firms had a reduction from 48 to 44 in normal working hours.

During the nine completed months in 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 604,000 workpeople.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Mining and Quarrying.	Cleveland .. .	6 Sept.	Ironstone miners .. .	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2.4d. a shift (4s. 4.8d. to 4s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 1.2d. (2s. 2.4d. to 2s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18.‡
	South and West Durham.	do.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2d. a shift (3s. 4d. to 3s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.) for boys.§
	North Lincolnshire.	5 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 7.2d. to 6s. 4.8d.) for men, by 1.8d. (4s. 11.4d. to 4s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 3.6d. to 3s. 2.4d.) for boys.
Coke Manufacture.	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury.	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2.5d. a shift (6s. 3d. to 6s. 0.5d.) for men, by 1.875d. (4s. 8.25d. to 4s. 6.375d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.25d. (3s. 1.5d. to 3s. 0.25d.) for boys.
	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms).	do.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 7.2d. to 6s. 4.8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.33d. an hour (10.8d. to 10.47d. for hourly rated workers) for men and youths employed on men's work, by 1.8d. a shift (4s. 11.4d. to 4s. 9.6d.) or by 0.25d. an hour (8.1d. to 7.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.2d. a shift (3s. 3.6d. to 3s. 2.4d.) or by 0.16d. an hour (5.4d. to 5.24d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	England & Wales¶	do.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	do.
	West of Scotland..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Sept.	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2d. a shift (6s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.

\* 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.

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as dotal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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

|| Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boys.

¶ The districts affected are Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Bilston, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Corby, South Wales and Monmouthshire.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics.</i> )
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain*	6 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	<i>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2-4d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 4-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1-8d. (4s. 11-4d. to 4s. 9-6d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-2d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 2-4d.) for those under 18.</i>
	Great Britain‡	5 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	<i>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2-4d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 4-8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-33d. an hour (10-8d. to 10-47d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 1-8d. a shift (4s. 11-4d. to 4s. 9-6d.) or by 0-25d. an hour (8-1d. to 7-85d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-2d. a shift (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 2-4d.) or by 0-16d. an hour (5-4d. to 5-24d.) for those under 18.</i>
	North-East Coast Area.	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	do.
	Barrow-in-Furness	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc.	do.
	Workington	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do.
	Scunthorpe	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do.
	Bilston	do.	Steel millmen, melting shop workers, maintenance men, etc.	do.
	West of Scotland.	do.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	do.
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters.	<i>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2-4d. a shift (5s. 7-2d. to 5s. 4-8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1-6d. (3s. 8-8d. to 3s. 7-2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-2d. (2s. 9-6d. to 2s. 8-4d.) for youths under 18 years.</i>
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	<i>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2-4d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 4-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1-8d. (4s. 11-4d. to 4s. 9-6d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-2d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 2-4d.) for those under 18.</i>
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucestershire.	5 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (except apprentices).	<i>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 2-4d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 4-8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1-6d. (4s. 4-8d. to 4s. 3-2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1-2d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 2-4d.) for workers under 18.</i>
* Tube Manufacture.	Newport and Landore.	do.	Men, youths and boys.	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 2-32d. a shift (6s. 3-4d. to 6s. 1-08d.) for men, and by 1-16d. (3s. 1-7d. to 3s. 0-34d.) for youths and boys.</i>
Wire Rope Manufacture.	Great Britain	First full pay week commencing on or after 6 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases in the war addition of 2s. a week (28s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.) for male workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of war addition: productive work—men 21 years and over employed in closing, splicing and socketing, and testing (rope) 98s. 6d. a week, stranding and crane driving 93s. 6d., testing (wire) 92s. 6d., winding 89s. 6d., other workers 88s. 6d., women 21 years and over employed on men's work 70s. 6d., splicing 66s. 6d., stranding, closing, testing (wire) and crane driving 65s., winding 62s. 6d., other workers 61s. 6d.; non-productive work—men 86s. 6d., women 90s.
Shuttle Making	Lancs. and Yorks.	3 Sept.	Men, apprentices and trainees	New basic rates for day work, and new piece prices adopted, related to an index of retail prices figure of 106, resulting in increases of varying amounts; further increases granted under revised sliding-scale arrangements of 1d. an hour for day work, and 1½ per cent. on gross prices for piecework; special Yorkshire bonus of 1½d. an hour for a 45-hour week restored; new hourly rates fixed for apprentices and trainees, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Minimum rates after change include: day work—2s. 9½d. an hour (plus 1½d. an hour in Yorkshire), piecework—double piecework list price plus one-fifth, plus 1½ per cent., apprentices—9d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 1s. 9d. at 20.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.	Great Britain	6 Sept.	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices.	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates, and of ¼d. or ½d., according to age and district, for apprentices. Rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross), craftsmen 2s. 11½d. an hour, adult mates 2s. 4½d., all other districts 2s. 10½d., 2s. 3½d.
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and district, Chester, Shifnal, St. Helens and Pontypridd.	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of hand-made chains.	Increase of 10 per cent. (7½ per cent. to 17½ per cent.) on 1944 basic price lists.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	14 Aug.‡	Skilled maintenance mechanics, skilled blacksmiths, turners, welders and electricians, and apprentices employed on maintenance work in cotton spinning and weaving establishments.	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over 127s. 6d. a week.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Midlands¶	First pay day in Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1d.) on basic wages.</i>

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

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

‡ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ This bonus, which previously amounted to 5s. 3d. for a 48-hour week, was withdrawn in 1947.

|| These increases resulted from an agreement made on 14th September, 1948, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

Industry.	District.*	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick	Beginning of first full pay period in Aug.†	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New sliding scale adopted, based on the official index of retail prices, resulting in increases of 5s. a week for journeymen, of 3s. 3d. for journeymen, and of varying amounts for other workers. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of the percentage bonus of 50 per cent. on base rates and the flat-rate bonus of 20s. for journeymen and 15s. for journeymen: journeymen 95s., journeymen 63s. 3d.
Narrow Woven Fabrics Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 8 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increases of 1½d. an hour in piecework average rates for males and of 1½d. for females. Rates after change include: adult time workers—men, grade I occupations 1s. 11½d., grade II 2s. 0½d., grade III 2s. 1½d.; women 18 years and over, grade I 1s. 4½d., II 1s. 5d., III 1s. 5½d. Piecework rates to be the same for all ages and arranged so that the average wage of all pieceworkers in a class is not less than: males grade I 2s. 2½d., II 2s. 3½d., III 2s. 5½d.; females grade I 1s. 6½d., II 1s. 6½d., III 1s. 8½d.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland.	6 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 3½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 2½d. or 2½d., according to occupation, for women 18 years or over, of 2d. for doffers (irrespective of age), of 2d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—Area A 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 11½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d., female workers 18 years or over, Area A 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d., according to occupation, Area B 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d., doffers 11½d. and 10½d. (irrespective of age); piecework basis time rates—male workers, Area A 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 0½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 1s. 10½d. to 2s.; female workers, Area A 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4½d., Area B 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d., doffers 11½d. and 11½d.†
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	Great Britain	24 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 4s. 3d. a week (or 1-13d. an hour) in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 89s. 3d. a week (1s. 11-8d. an hour), youths and boys 29s. 4½d. (8-02d.) at under 16 years, rising to 74s. 6½d. (1s. 7-88d.) at 20.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 2s. 9d. a week (or 0-73d. an hour) in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over, and of proportional amounts for girls and late entrants; increase of 3s. a week (or 0-8d. an hour) in piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages. General minimum time rates after change: women 18 years or over, except late entrants, 57s. 9d. a week (1s. 3-4d. an hour), girls 27s. 3½d. (7-44d.) at under 16, rising to 44s. 1½d. (11-76d.) at 17, late entrants 37s. 9½d. (10-08d.) during first three months of employment, rising to 49s. 6½d. (1s. 1-21d.) during the fourth three months; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages: 63s. a week (1s. 4-8d. an hour).‡
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	20 Sept.	Female workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (or 3s. 8d. a week) in general minimum time rates for all workers, and of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: all workers after 5 years' employment in the trade—Area A 1s. 5½d. an hour, Area B 1s. 5½d., Area C 1s. 4½d.; indentured apprentices—Area A 18s. 8d. a week in first year, rising to 1s. 3½d. an hour in fifth year, B 16s. 8d. a week to 1s. 3d. an hour, C 13s. 8d. to 1s. 2d.; learners—A 23s. 8d. to 1s. 3½d., B 21s. 5d. to 1s. 3d., C 18s. 2d. to 1s. 2d.; other female workers—A 27s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d., B 25s. 1d. to 1s. 4d., C 21s. 10d. to 1s. 3d.; piecework basis time rates: workers of any age with at least 5 years' employment in the trade—Area A 1s. 7½d. an hour, B 1s. 7½d., C 1s. 7d.‡
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	England and Wales	17 Sept.	Men, youths and boys.	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years or over, of 2d. for cutters 21 years or over in the wholesale manufacturing branch, of 4½d. for other workers aged 21, of 2d. for late entrants, and of amounts varying from 1d. to 3½d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: cutters in wholesale manufacturing branch 21 years or over with not less than 4 years' experience 2s. 4d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 1s. 11½d., youths and boys 8½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 20 (previously the adult rate was not payable until the age of 22); piecework basis time rates—cutters 2s. 6d., all other workers 2s. 1½d.‡
			Women and girls (retail bespoke branch).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 20 years or over in specified occupations, of 1d. or 2d., according to area, for other workers except learners, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to area and period of learnership, for learners. General minimum time rates after change: bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 years or over—Area A 1s. 3½d. an hour, Area B 1s. 3½d., Area C 1s. 6d.; all other workers except learners, A 1s. 1d., B 1s. 2½d., C 1s. 5d.; learners A 5d. during 1st six months, rising to 8d. in the 3rd year or subsequent year if still under 18, B 5½d. to 9½d., C 7½d. to 1s. 1d. (the period of learnership has been reduced from 4 to 3 years).‡
			Women and girls (wholesale manufacturing branch).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 6½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 5d., learners 7½d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 1d. in the 3rd year (the period of learnership has been reduced from 4 to 3 years); piecework basis time rate 1s. 6½d.‡
	Northern Ireland.	27 Sept.	Men, youths and boys (factory branch).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for cutters and other workers 22 years or over, of 4½d. for those aged 21, of 2d. for late entrants, and of varying amounts for youths and boys; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: cutters 2s. 4d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 1s. 11½d. (previously, the adult rate was paid at age 22); piecework basis time rates: cutters 2s. 6d. an hour, other workers 2s. 1½d.‡
			Women and girls (factory branch).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts, according to age and period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.). General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 5½d. an hour, other workers, except learners, 1s. 3½d.‡
			Women and girls (retail branch).	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers 20 years or over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 5d. an hour, B 1s. 3½d., C 1s. 2d.; other female workers, except learners, 1s. 3½d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 2d. Piecework basis time rates: workers 20 years or over, with not less than 2 years' experience after learnership, employed as "fully qualified" bodice, skirt, gown or blouse hands—Area A 1s. 6d. an hour, B 1s. 4½d., C 1s. 3d., other female workers 1s. 4½d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 3d.‡

\* The new sliding-scale became effective from the date shown as the result of an award made by the National Arbitration Tribunal on 22nd September, 1948. See also page 247 of the July, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 328 of the September issue of this GAZETTE. Area A includes the County Borough of the City of Belfast and districts within a 15-mile radius, and Area B includes areas other than Area A.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 371 of this GAZETTE.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	Second pay day in Sept.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2½ per cent. (47½ to 45 per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 119s. 8d.; adult females—makers, machinists, button-hole machinists, passers and finishers 72s. 6d.; button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 66s. 9d.
Hat and Cap Making and Millinery.	England and Wales	17 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occupations, of 2d. for other workers 22 years or over and for late entrants, of 4½d. for workers aged 21, and of amounts varying from 1d. to 3d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: workers in specified occupations 2s. 4d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 1s. 11½d., youths and boys 8½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 20 (previously the adult rate was not payable until the age of 22); piecework basis time rates: workers in specified occupations 2s. 6d. an hour, other workers 2s. 1½d.†
			Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rate for workers other than learners, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 1s. 5d. an hour, learners 7½d. during 1st six months, rising to 1s. 1d. during the 3rd year or subsequent year if still under 18 years (the period of learnership has been reduced from 4 to 3 years); piecework basis time rate: 1s. 6½d. an hour.†
Laundering	Great Britain	6 Sept.	Pieceworkers	New piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages fixed at 1s. 6d. an hour.‡
			Shift workers	Supplemental rate of 2d. an hour to be paid to shift workers employed on a daily two-shift system.‡
			Night workers	Supplemental night work rate of one-fifth of the appropriate hourly general minimum time rate to be paid for any time worked between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.‡
			Workers, other than pieceworkers, remunerated on a system of payment by results.	Time rates payable to be such as will yield, with the addition of bonus rates, at least the same amount as one-and-one-eighth times the appropriate hourly general minimum time rate.‡
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley).	First pay day in Sept.	Timeworkers	Increases* of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 35s. at 15, rising to 104s. at 21 and over; female workers 35s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 47½ per cent. for male workers and of 57½ per cent. for female workers.
Industries ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture.‡	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley).	First pay day in Sept.	Workpeople other than those employed in boot and shoe factories — Timeworkers	Increases* of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 35s. at 15, rising to 104s. at 21 and over; female workers 35s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.
Baking	North of England	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Sept.	Men and women	Adult male workers to receive minimum rates of 4s. a week, and adult female workers 1s. a week, higher than the rates operating under the current Baking Wages Council Order.‡
	Lancashire (excluding Liverpool).	First pay day in week commencing 12 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum wage rates for men 21 years or over, of 6s. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 8d. or 4s., according to age, for boys under 18. Minimum rates after change include: foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 128s. a week, first hands and single hands 122s., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 120s., confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers) 114s., stokers 108s., charge hands or table hands (including dept.) 112s., other male workers 21 years or over (packing and despatch dept.) 80s., other male workers 21 years or over (106s., youths and boys 38s. 6d. at 15, rising to 86s. at 20 and under 21. Night work bonus 16s. for male workers 20 and over, and 8s. for youths under 20.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum wage rates for women 21 and over, of 4s. for girls 18 and under 21, and of 2s. 9d. or 3s., according to age, for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change include: forewomen 89s. a week, charge hands 86s., single hands 84s., confectioners 21 and over 82s., younger confectioners 36s. 8d. at 15, rising to 66s. at 20 and under 21, charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 80s., other female workers 21 or over 76s., younger workers 36s. 8d. at 15, rising to 63s. at 20 and under 21.‡
Beer Bottling	London (certain firms).	3 Sept.	Men and women	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men, and of 3s. for women. Minimum rates after change for workers 21 years and over: men 100s. a week, women 67s.**
Millsawing	England and Wales (various districts).	Beginning of first pay week in Sept.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increase of 1½d. an hour in minimum rate for qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers, resulting in increases of ½d., 1d. or 1½d. an hour in certain district rates, with proportional increases for apprentices and female workers; increase of 3d. an hour (3d. to 6d. an hour) in extra payment for night shift work. Rates after change for qualified adult workers: minimum rate 2s. 6d. an hour; district basic rates—Cardiff and district, Hartlepool and Tees, Humber district, London, Tyne and district 2s. 8½d., Berwick-on-Tweed 2s. 8d., Bristol and district, Barrow-in-Furness, the West Riding of Yorkshire and Sheffield 2s. 7½d., Coventry, Leicester and Nottingham districts 2s. 7d., Cumberland 2s. 6½d., South Coast (Sussex) Area—Brighton to Shoreham, Eastbourne, Bexhill, Hastings 2s. 6½d., other towns and country districts 2s. 6d., Hants. and Dorset, Gloucester and district, East Anglia 2s. 6d.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast.	First pay day following 6 Sept.	Dayworkers	Decreases* of 1d. an hour in national minimum time rates for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 2s. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 9d.
			Pieceworkers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. (75 to 70 per cent.) in piecework percentage.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 371 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 328 of the September, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE.

§ The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.

¶ This change was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal and applied to workpeople employed by members of associations affiliated to the Northern Federation of Master Bakers.

\*\* These increases were the result of an agreement between the Manchester Area Bakers' Association, the North-Western Federation of Master Bakers' Associations, and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers.

\*\*\* These increases apply to workpeople employed by members of the London Beer Bottlers' Association. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Gas Undertakings.	United Kingdom	12 Sept.	Skilled and semi-skilled maintenance craftsmen (excluding bricklayers and masons)	Increase of 1½d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change, inclusive of war bonus: skilled workers, London 3s. 1½d. an hour, Provincial Zone "A" 2s. 10½d., "B" 2s. 9½d.; semi-skilled workers, according to occupation, London 2s. 8½d. to 3s. 0½d., Zone "A" 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 9½d., "B" 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8½d.*
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	United Kingdom	First full pay period following 21 July.	Workpeople, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1d. an hour for workpeople employed in undertakings hitherto classified to "B" Zone for wages purposes, following the abolition of "B" Zone rates and the adoption of "A" Zone rates in all districts other than the London district. Day rates after change include: fitters, London district 37-5d. an hour, "A" Zone 33-5d.; labourers 31-25d., 27-25d.
Local Authority Services.	England and Wales (various districts).	From beginning of pay week including 1 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Hourly rates and shift allowances, where payable, enhanced to compensate for reduction in normal working week from 47 to 44 hours.†
			Female workers employed in school meals service and in civic restaurants.	Standard rates of wages increased by 1d. an hour in London, and by 1½d. in other areas, following reduction of weekly working hours. Standard rates after change: London—cooks 2s. 0½d. an hour, assistant cooks 1s. 10½d., helpers or general assistants 1s. 9½d., Zone "A" 2s., 1s. 10d., 1s. 8½d., Zone "B" 1s. 11½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 7½d.†

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture.	Northern Ireland.	6 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.‡
Beer Bottling	London (certain firms).	3 Sept.	Men and women	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44 (to be worked in 5 or 5½ days).§
Local Authority Services.	England and Wales (various districts).	From beginning of pay week including 1 Oct.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours (spread over 5, 5½ or 6 days, according to local circumstances).
			Female workers employed in school meals service and in civic restaurants.	Weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 44.§
	England and Wales (various regions).	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Sept.	Roadmen employed by County Councils.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.¶

\* The London Zone comprises those works which were covered by the London District Settlement of August, 1946; the Provincial Zone "A" comprises those undertakings whose annual sales of gas exceed 500 million cubic feet; Zone "B" includes the remaining undertakings. In undertakings where rates of wages have hitherto been in excess of the standard rates, such rates are to be increased, where necessary, only by the amount required to bring them to the level of the revised standard rates.

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

‡ This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

|| This reduction took effect as the result of decisions of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) and applies to those authorities affiliated to the constituent District Joint Industrial Councils. It does not apply to Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire where conditions of service are governed by other agreements. The existing rates of wages for weekly rated employees remain unchanged. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

¶ This reduction is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal, which provides that there shall be no reduction in the normal weekly wage, and that the shorter working week shall, in accordance with existing practice, be arranged to meet the requirements of winter and summer working so as to provide an average of 44 hours.

## 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.

Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

The figures, 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
September . . . . .	101	101	102	101
December . . . . .	103	103	106	103
1948				
January . . . . .	104	104	106	104
February . . . . .	104	105	106	104
March . . . . .	105	107	107	105
April . . . . .	105	107	108	105
May . . . . .	105	107	108	105
June . . . . .	105	107	108	106
July . . . . .	105	108	108	106
August . . . . .	106	108	109	106
September . . . . .	106	108	109	106



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 103. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during September, in these 116 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at over 14,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during September, was about 42,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in September, the coal mining industry accounted for 72, involving over 9,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of 23,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in September due to industrial disputes:—

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 .. .	3	69	72	9,400	23,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	6	16	22	2,600	14,000
Building, etc. .. .	1	2	3	1,000	1,000
Other Industries and Services .. .	3	16	19	1,500	4,000
<b>Total, September, 1948†</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>42,000</b>
<i>Total, August, 1948 .. .</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>34,400</i>	<i>123,000</i>
<b>Total, September, 1947</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>354,000</b>

In the 103 stoppages which began during September, nearly 10,000 workers were directly involved, and over 3,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 13 stoppages which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during September, either directly or indirectly, was over 1,000.

**Duration.**—Of 105 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during September, 54, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 20, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted two days; 8, directly involving 700 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 2,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted over six days.

**Causes.**—Of the 103 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in September, 6, directly involving 300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 29, directly involving 3,100 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 3,600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 42, directly involving 2,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE 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 nine months of 1948 and in the corresponding months of 1947:—

Industry Group.	January to September, 1948.			January to September, 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 .. .	884	161,500	403,000	807	243,600	747,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	8	900	9,000	12	700	3,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. .	21	2,100	10,000	21	1,800	7,000
Engineering .. .	73	47,500	128,000	55	11,500	74,000
Shipbuilding .. .	57	16,800	211,000	91	62,400	300,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal .. .	78	34,500	517,000	71	12,900	35,000
Textile .. .	37	14,300	54,000	16	2,200	9,000
Clothing .. .	22	6,300	25,000	14	2,600	11,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	21	3,700	16,000	14	2,200	12,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .	15	700	5,000	12	1,200	6,000
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	9	3,500	26,000	5	1,200	9,000
Building, etc. .. .	22	2,600	9,000	28	3,600	18,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. .	7	300	2,000	3	400	1,000
Transport .. .	83	63,200	321,000	73	114,400	562,000
Public Administration Services .. .	11	2,500	12,000	8	3,200	51,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. .. .	11	3,300	11,000	19	18,200	72,000
Other Industries and Services .. .	24	4,100	13,000	31	11,300	47,000
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>367,800</b>	<b>1,772,000</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>493,400</b>	<b>1,964,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Colliery workers—near Worksop, Nottinghamshire (one colliery).	1,300	..	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	Objection to the re-employment, on the same unit, of a deputy who had been off work through injury.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit of negotiations.
Packers and other colliery workers—Beighton, Sheffield (one colliery).	50	1,800	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	Packers' refusal to accept a revised price list agreed between workers' representatives and management.	Work resumed on advice of a trade union official pending investigation of grievance.
Colliery workers—South Shields (one colliery).	1,600	..	30 Sept.‡	30 Sept.	Objection to the withholding of a bonus from a number of workers who were late in descending the pit on the night of 21st September, owing to a stoppage by other workers.	Work resumed when decision to pay bonus was made known.
<b>SHIPBUILDING:—</b> Shipwrights—Southampton	350	..	10 Aug.‡	3 Sept.	Dispute between shipwrights and electricians as to which group should do certain work.	Work resumed pending discussions.
<b>BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING:—</b> Building trade workers—Carrington, Manchester (one firm).	460	..	25 Aug.	1 Sept.	Demand for the reinstatement of a shop steward who had been dismissed for absenting himself without permission.	Work resumed. Discussions between trade unions and management resulted in the re-employment of the shop steward on assurance of future good conduct.
Workers employed on a hydro-electric scheme—Pitlochry, Perthshire (one firm).	400	..	29 Sept.	5 Oct.	Protest against the dismissal of a certain worker for alleged industrial misconduct.	Case to be referred to a tribunal.

\* 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 several thousand Clydeside engineering and shipyard workers who ceased work during the afternoon of 6th September to protest against the recommendation of a Court of Inquiry in relation to the recent claim by engineering workers for an increase in national minimum consolidated rates with the maintenance of existing differentials and increases in piecework prices.

‡ Some workers, largely 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 120,000, and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 170,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 320,000 and 390,000.

§ 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.

¶ The stoppage began on the night shift of 29th-30th September.

‡ Work was resumed on 16th August, but the stoppage re-commenced on 19th August.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 14th SEPTEMBER, 1948  
(PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS=100).

## All Items 108 : Food 107.

The index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expenditure before the war, the goods and services covered being those recorded in family budgets collected during 1937-38. The index started from 17th June, 1947, and measures the changes in the prices of these goods and services from that date. The relative changes, since 17th June, 1947, 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 the broad changes in prices between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947.

The following Table shows the indices at 14th September 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 14th Sept., 1948.	WEIGHT.
I. Food .. .	107.4	348
II. Rent and rates .. .	99.2	88
III. Clothing .. .	113.2	97
IV. Fuel and light .. .	111.2	65
V. Household durable goods	108.2	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. .	109.3	35
VII. Services .. .	104.9	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. .	110.8	217
<b>All items .. .</b>	<b>108.2*</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 14th September was 108, the same figure as at 17th August.

In the *food* group there was relatively little change in the average level of prices. There were reductions in the average levels of the prices of tomatoes, some green vegetables and apples, but these were largely offset by a rise in the index figures for certain other vegetables. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 17th August and 14th September. For the group as a whole the index figure for 14th September, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107, the same figure as at 17th August.

In the *clothing* group there were increases during the month under review in the prices of most kinds of outer clothing, under-clothing and clothing materials. The prices of most kinds of leather footwear also showed small increases, but for rubber footwear there were some reductions in prices. As a result of these changes, the average level of clothing prices rose by rather more than one per cent. and the index for the group as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113 at 14th September, compared with 112 at 17th August.

In the *fuel and light* group there were increases in the charges for gas in a few towns and in a small number of other towns the charges for electricity were increased. There was also a further small increase in the average price for candles. For the fuel and light group as a whole, however, there was no material change in the average level of prices between 17th August and 14th September and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 14th September was 111, the same figure as at 17th August.

In the five groups covering *rent and rates*, *household durable goods*, *miscellaneous goods*, *services*, and *drink and tobacco* 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 99, 108, 109, 105 and 111, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

The price comparisons used in compiling 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 108 (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
13th April .. .	109	108
11th May .. .	108	108
15th June .. .	113	110
13th July .. .	108	108
17th August .. .	107	108
14th September .. .	107	108

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.					
Belgium (1936-38=100)	July	385.5	− 1.0	282.2	273
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	July	293.1	− 3.9	193.1†	193†
Finland (Aug., 1938-July, 1939=100)	"	300.3	− 8.5	200.3†	200†
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-Mar., 1939=100)	Aug. (end)	816†	+ 7	711†	677†
Italy (Large towns) (1938=100)	Aug. (1st)	321	+ 1	220†	218†
Netherlands (Medium and small towns) (1938-1939=100)	"	359	Nil	258†	255†
Portugal (Lisbon) (July, 1938-June, 1939=100)	June	4,835	− 39	4,735†	4,735†
Spain (Large towns) (July, 1936=100)	"	6,111	− 51	6,011†	6,011†
Sweden (1935=100)	Aug. (middle)	203	− 4	103†	103†
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)	"	222	− 9	122†	122†
All Items* .. .	June	200.0	+ 6.7	101.3	103
Food .. .	"	203.0	+ 3.8	104.6	106
India (Delhi), average of 1944; Mexico, average of 1939; New Zealand, 15th December, 1942; Peru, average of 1934 to 1936.	July	588.7	− 9.4	418.8	246
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)	July	181	Nil	67†	59†
All Items .. .	Aug.	222.7	− 0.3	85.5	62
Food .. .	"	228.1	− 0.4	96.9	74

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only), Mexico (food, fuel and light, clothing, and soap only), and Peru (food, house-rent, clothing and miscellaneous items only).

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Finland, October, 1939; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Netherlands, average of 1938 and 1939; Sweden, 1st July, 1939; Argentine Republic, average of 1943; Australia, June, 1939; Burma, average of 1941; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; India (Delhi), average of 1944; Mexico, average of 1939; New Zealand, 15th December, 1942; Peru, average of 1934 to 1936.

‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.







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

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.
Royal Navy	768,570	772,360	+ 3,790	79,870	80,060	+ 190
Army	3,121,360	3,124,390	+ 3,030	224,840	224,690	- 150
Royal Air Force	1,028,840	1,034,080	+ 5,240	163,930	164,040	+ 110
Total	4,918,770	4,930,830	+ 12,060	468,640	468,790	+ 150

### VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES.

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 326). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 23rd August, 1948.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	486	103	589
Disabled	467	28	495
Total	953	131	1,084
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	2,070	157	2,227
Disabled	2,048	31	2,079
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	773	353	1,126
Disabled	357	154	511
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	270	132	402
Disabled	297	12	309
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	493	54	547
Total	6,308	893	7,201
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	432	150	582
Disabled	298	29	327
Total	730	179	909

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 23rd August, 1948, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 72,749, of whom 66,621 were males and 6,128 were females.

### FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of September, 1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The particulars relate to the progress made under the Scheme (a) during September, 1948, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme up to 30th September, 1948.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
	September, 1948.		
Number of applications for assistance made	3,671	76	3,747
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	725	7	732
Ministry of Education	2,464	60	2,524
Other award-making Departments	331	10	341
Total awards	3,520	77	3,597
Number of applications rejected	797	54	851
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	501	28	529
	Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of September, 1948.		
Number of applications for assistance made	166,895	14,072	180,967
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	35,508	1,295	36,803
Ministry of Education	62,531	5,932	68,463
Other award-making Departments	13,673	1,620	15,293
Total awards	111,712	8,847	120,559
Number of applications rejected	28,443	2,356	30,799
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	15,746	1,928	17,674
Cases under consideration at end of period	10,994	941	11,935*

\* This figure includes over 3,200 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During September, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued thirteen awards,\* Nos. 1140 to 1152. Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1141 (2nd September).**—Parties: Members of Associations affiliated to the Northern Federation of Master Bakers, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland in their employment. **Claim:** For rates of wages and conditions of employment as set out in a specified baking trade agreement. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the employers concerned should, for a week of 48 hours, pay the male and female workers, 21 years of age and over, covered by the claim, rates of wages higher by 4s. and 1s. a week, respectively, than those provided by the Baking Wages Council Order current at the date of the award.

**Award No. 1143 (8th September).**—Parties: Members of Associations and Federations constituting the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Narrow Fabrics Industry, and members of the trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council. **Claim:** For a flat rate increase of 10s. a week for adult male and female workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the minimum time and grade rates for adult timeworkers, and the piecework rates, should be increased by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1¼d. an hour for women, and that proportionate increases should be made in the time rates for juveniles.

**Award No. 1145 (16th September).**—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Constructional Engineering Union employed by them on constructional engineering contracts. **Claim:** For increases in rates of wages and in radius and lodging allowances. **Award:** The Tribunal found that those parts of the claim relating to an increase in hourly rates of wages and an increase in the radius allowance had not been established, but awarded that the existing rates of lodging allowance should be increased by 1s. a day to 6s. and 5s. 6d. a day, respectively.

**Award No. 1146 (20th September).**—Parties: Local authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen, and members of trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council. **Claim:** For a reduced working week of 44 hours without reduction of pay, and for an increase of 6s. in the existing basic wage rates. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim for an increase of 6s. a week in basic rates had not been established, but awarded that the normal working week of the workers covered by the claim should be reduced from 47 to 44 hours, without reduction in the normal weekly wage, and that the shorter working week should, in accordance with existing practice, be arranged to meet the requirements of winter and summer working so as to provide an average of 44 hours.

**Award No. 1148 (22nd September).**—Parties: Members of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. **Matter in dispute:** In *Award No. 1104*,† dated 11th June, 1948, the Tribunal awarded certain wages increases and remitted the question of a revised cost-of-living sliding scale back to the parties for negotiation. The parties reached agreement on the form of a new sliding scale but were unable to agree on the operative date thereof. **Award:** The Tribunal found that effect should be given to the new sliding scale as from the beginning of the first full pay period in August, 1948.

**Award No. 1152 (27th September).**—Parties: Members of the National Seed Crushers' Association and of the Provender and Compound Food Manufacturers' Federation, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in rates of wages and for the abolition of Class "C" mills. **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 ten awards, Nos. 738 to 747. Three of these awards are summarised below.

**Award No. 739 (8th September).**—Parties: Member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. **Claim:** Application by the employers' association for a reduction of 4s. a week in the wages of apprentice butchers. **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 740 (8th September).**—Parties: Member firms of the City of Derry Master Butchers' and Meat Traders' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. **Claim:** Application by the employers' association for a reduction in the wages of apprentice butchers. **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 747 (29th September).**—Parties: Member firms of the Importers' and Ship Brokers' Section of the Londonderry Employers' Federation Ltd., and certain employees of the member firms. **Claim:** The Amalgamated Transport and General Workers'

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 372.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948 (page 253).

Union claimed as follows: (1) One trimmer per gang to be employed on all coaster bulk cargoes; (2) all coopers and bag cutters to be members of Dock Section; (3) payment for rigging up ship for discharge or otherwise; (4) all diverted traffic in waggons to be handled by dockers; (5) that coal importers employ casual dock labour for all trimming in connection with cargoes received into yard; and (6) all men engaged in scraping-up coal boats to be recruited from casual dock register. During the course of the hearing, Part (2) of the claim was amended to read: "All coopers and bag cutters on coastal cargoes to be members of Docks Section," and Part (4) was withdrawn by consent of the parties and of the Tribunal. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the employer should, when he considered it necessary, employ one trimmer per gang at the appropriate stage of discharge of coastal bulk cargoes. No award was made in respect of Part (2) of the claim as amended, the employers having agreed to employ a bag cutter from the dock register. The Tribunal awarded in favour of Part (6), but found Parts (3) and (5) not established and awarded accordingly.

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

### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During September, the Industrial Court issued one award, No. 2179. This award is a decision on a question arising from *Award No. 2175* (see last month's GAZETTE page 327).

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

During September, two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators, appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking; the other is summarised below:—

**Parties:** The Workers' and Employers' Sides of the London Conciliation Board for the Tailoring Trade. **Claim:** For the log rates and schedule garment rates for male workers to be increased from 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 1d. and 2s. 1½d., respectively. **Award:** That, as from the beginning of the first pay week in October, 1948, the log rates and schedule garment rates for male workers shall be increased to 1s. 10½d. and 1s. 10½d., respectively.

### COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

After careful consideration of the situation that has arisen in the dispute between Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, on the question of organisation of clerical workers, the Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Committee of Investigation under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference. The Committee has been constituted as follows: Mr. John Cameron, D.S.C., K.C.; Mr. Colin Anderson; and Sir George Chester, C.B.E.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

**Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.R.(21), dated 17th September; relating to the fixing of revised basic time rates, and supplemental overtime, night workers' and shift workers' rates, and for the amendment of Order R.R.(20) relating to holidays with pay.

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 September, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 1999 (W.D.(51)), dated 1st September and effective from 17th September. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 363.

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2000 (H.M.(38)), dated 1st September and effective from 17th September. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 364.

**The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2001 (R.B.(30)), dated 1st September and effective from 20th September. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers.—See page 363.

**The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2053 (H.L.(34)), dated 10th September

\* See footnote \* in the first column on page 372.

and effective from 24th September. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates for female workers and overtime rates.—See page 363.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (No. 2.) Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2150 (S.170) W.D.S.(46), dated 21st September and effective from 6th October. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

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

### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During September, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (N.I.R. (50)),** dated 7th September and effective from 13th September.—This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1948 (N.I.W.D. (58)),** dated 20th September and effective from 27th September.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers in the retail branch of the trade.—See page 363.

**The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1948 (N.I.W.D. (59)),** dated 20th September and effective from 27th September.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the factory branch of the trade.—See page 363.

## CATERING WAGES ACT, 1943.

### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During September, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, giving effect as from 31st October to proposals submitted to him by the Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board:—

**The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2100 (L.N.R.(12)), dated 14th September. This Order increases the statutory minimum remuneration fixed by the Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) Order, 1947, for workers in public houses and clubs and in addition introduces a system of differential rates for various grades of workers.

**The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2101 (L.N.R.(13)), dated 14th September. This Order fixes the statutory minimum remuneration to be paid to public house managers and manageresses, relief managers and relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewardesses, and the wives of managers, relief managers, or club stewards where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment.

**The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-Residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) (Holidays) Order, 1948:** S.I. 1948, No. 2102 (L.N.R.(14)), dated 14th September. This Order fixes the holidays to be allowed and the holiday remuneration to be paid to public house managers and manageresses, relief managers and relief manageresses and the wives of managers or relief managers where such wives are required by the employer to assist in the work of the establishment, and to club stewards and club stewardesses who ordinarily work for the employer for not less than 15 hours a week, and the wives of such club stewards where they are required by the employer to assist in the work of the club.

## 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.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—*Co-operative Societies Statistical Summary, 1937-1947.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3d. (4d.).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—*International Labour Organisation. The Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946, adopted by the International Labour Conference. Montreal, 9th October, 1946.* (Treaty Series No. 64, 1948.) Cmd. 7516. Foreign Office. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 347. *The Sixth International Labour Conference of Labour Statisticians, Montreal, 4th to 12th August, 1947.* Studies and Reports New Series No. 7 (Pt. 4). International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 2s. 6d. *Vocational Training of Adults in the United Kingdom.* Vocational Training Monograph No. 1. International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 2s.—See page 347.

\* See footnote \* in the first column on page 372.



ITALIAN SKILLED WORKERS.—*Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government for the Recruitment of Italian Skilled Workers for Employment in Kenya.* (Treaty Series No. 67, 1948). Cmd. 7525. Foreign Office. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 345.

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during August, 1948, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1947.* N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No.2/48. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

POOR RELIEF.—*Persons in receipt of Poor Relief (England and Wales) on the night of the 1st day of January, 1948.* H.C. 8, Session 1948. Ministry of Health. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 344.

## FACTORY ACTS.

### FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the August, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 282) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
43	Factories Act, 1937. Notice of Accident or Dangerous Occurrence. July, 1940. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 2 forms 2d. (3d.).
99	Factories Act, 1937. Docks Regulations, 1934. Register of Machinery Chains, etc., and Wire Ropes used in Hoisting or Lowering in connection with the Processes of Loading, Unloading, Moving and Handling Goods in, on, or at any Dock, Wharf or Quay, and the Process of Loading, Unloading and Coaling any Ship in any Dock, Harbour or Canal. November, 1941. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 1s. 4d. (1s. 6d.).

\* 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, or through any bookseller.

No.	Title and Price.
105	Guide to the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. Price 6d. (7d.).
280	Machinery Attendant's Leaflet. Price 2d. (3d.).
984	Factories Act, 1937. Chemical Works Regulations, 1922 (as amended by the First Aid Regulations, 1937). (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 6d. (7d.).
1033	Factories Act, 1937. Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948. Price 4d. (5d.).

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Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Colindale 7000).

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