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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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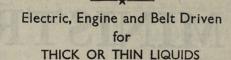
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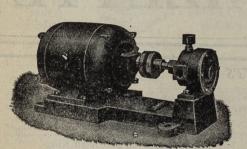


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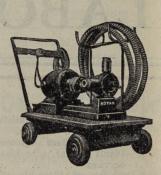
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. LVI-No. 7.1

JULY, 1948.

PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

#### SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

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

	(Thousands)							
· 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.			
Number in Civil Employ- ment:— Manufacture for Export Other Manufacture:— Equipment, etc., for	990	410	1,942	1,996	2,009			
the Forces	1,270	3,830	350	) 5,274	5,246			
Market	4,555	2,580	4,959	1				
port	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,679	3,693			
ing	1,310 1,465 2,887 2,225	722 2,030 1,958 1,598	1,364 2,172 2,351 2,120	1,367 2,192 2,347 2,142	1,362 2,199 2,350 2,148			
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,887	18,997	19,007			
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	480	5,090	1,113	896	866			
yet taken up Employment	-	40	123	165	145			
nsured Persons registered as Unemployed	1,270	103	300	294	279			
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,423	20,352	20,297			

The total working population declined during May by 44,000 men and 11,000 women. The decrease in the working population during the first five months of the year totals 126,000 compared with the figure of 213,000 forecast in the "Economic Survey" for the first six months of the year.

The total number in civil employment in May, 1948, included 13,391,000 males and 5,616,000 females. Compared with April, there was an increase in the number of males of 15,000 offset by a decrease in the number of females of 5,000. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 228,000 and the number of females an increase of 779,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 234 and 235.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th June, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for May and for mid-1939.

TO COME SE SOURCE THE SE SECTION OF THE SECTION OF	Mid-1939.	10th May, 1948.	14th June, 1948.	Decrease at June compared with May.
Men (18 and under 65) Boys (under 18) Women (18 and under 60) Girls (under 18)	992,000	219,452	210,162	9,290
	20,000	4,351	3,953	398
	239,000	63,095	57,318	5,777
	19,000	3,108	2,687	421

The numbers unemployed at 14th June, 1948, represented 2 per cent. of the estimated total number

of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 2 and 1½ respectively.

Of the total of 274,120 persons unemployed, 264,593 were wholly unemployed and 9,527 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 69,330 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 66,266 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 128,997 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for June, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 238 to 241, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

#### WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £129,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 538,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in the nontrading services of local authorities in England and Wales, in the iron and steel industry, and in sugar confectionery and food preserving.

At the end of June, 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 corresponding figure for the end of May was 105.

In the rubber manufacturing industry the normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced by an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act which became operative in June. The reduced hours had, however, been in operation since December, 1947, under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry. During June hours were also reduced for workers employed at coking plants associated with coal mining.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in June are given on pages 246 to 248.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as beginning in June was 141. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 149 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 60,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during June are given on page 249.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 15th June, 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 110. The corresponding figure at 11th May was 108.

The rise of two points in the index during the month under review was mainly seasonal, being due almost entirely to the widespread exhaustion of stocks of old potatoes and their replacement by new potatoes at considerably higher prices.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 250.

# RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AT COKING PLANTS.

1948, between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers relating to the wages and conditions of employment of workpeople employed at coking plants vested in the

It is hereby agreed as follows :-

1. The wages and conditions of workpeople employed at coking plants vested in the Board shall be adjusted as follows:—

(a) The standard working week shall consist of forty four hours

representing five and a half shifts.

(b) Meal breaks shall be taken into account in relation to the working week in the same manner as they were under the terms and conditions of employment obtaining immediately prior to

the date of the commencement of operation of this agreement.

(c) Wages rates of the workpeople concerned shall be adjusted to provide compensatory payments which will secure to the workpeople the same earning capacity during the standard working week as they enjoyed immediately prior to the operation of this

(d) Overtime payments shall be calculated on the basis of a

working week of forty four hours.

(e) Statutory holiday payments shall be made under the terms of existing agreements in respect of six days of statutory or custo-mary holidays during each period of twelve months commencing on first day of May and ending thirtieth day of April. The days to be observed as days of statutory or customary holidays for this purpose shall be those shewn in the Appendix to this Agreement reach of the Divisions concerned.

[The Appendix, which is not reproduced here, lists separately

the six specified days to be observed as holidays in the Northern, North-Eastern, North-Western, East Midlands and South-Western

2. The adjustments in wages and conditions referred to in Paragraph 1 hereof are agreed by the Board in consideration of the Union's undertaking to co-operate in maintaining the required standard of production and in particular the Union agree that:— (i) There shall be no restriction of output and there shall be

full co-operation to secure maximum productivity.

(ii) There shall be regular attendance at work and holidays shall not be taken in excess of those approved in the holiday agreements.

(iii) There shall be full co-operation with the management in working overtime as required and in case of breakdowns.

(iv) In the event of a workman's normal work not being available he shall perform any alternative work which he can reasonably be expected to do and is competent to do and which is required by the management. If a workman being of the opinion that he ought not reasonably to have been expected to perform any such alternative work and objects to the instructions given to him by the management he shall nevertheless try and carry them out to the best of his ability and at the first opportunity submit his objection through the recognized channel of the Plant Conciliation Machinery.

(v) Where it is possible to reduce hours of work to forty four per week this shall be done after consultation between the Board's

and the Union's representatives.

3. The adjustments in wages and conditions provided in Paragraph 1 hereof shall be made by agreement in each Division between the Board and the Union and except as varied by these adjustments. collective or individual agreements relating to wages and conditions in operation immediately prior to the commencement of operation of this agreement shall continue.

4. The workpeople to whom this agreement shall apply shall be 4. The workpeople to whom this agreement shall apply shall be those employed in or about coking plants vested in the Board whose conditions of employment are normally regulated by collective or individual agreements relating only to coking operations. The agreement shall accordingly not apply to workpeople whose wages and conditions are normally regulated by reference to agreements in other industries.

agreements in other industries.

This agreement shall operate with effect from the beginning of the first full pay week in January One thousand nine hundred and forty eight and shall continue in operation until the thirty first day of December One thousand nine hundred and forty eight and thereafter it shall be subject to review at the request of the Board or the Union in accordance with the provisions of the National Conciliation Scheme covering Coke and By-product plants established between the Board and the Union by agreement dated the fifth day of February One thousand nine hundred and forty eight.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES' NON-TRADING SERVICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES: SICKNESS PAY SCHEME.

The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) have reached agreement on a national sickness pay scheme for workers within the scope of the Council who are employed by local authorities in England and Wales. The scheme, which took effect from 5th July, 1948, the date on which the National Insurance Act, 1946, came into operation, is as follows :-

#### SICKNESS PAY SCHEME.

1. This scheme shall apply to employees who are within the scope of the National and Provincial Joint Councils for Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers).

Qualification for Benefits.

2. Before becoming entitled to benefit under this scheme an employee shall :-

(a) complete six months' continuous service, and
(b) submit (if so required) to a medical examination by a registered medical practitioner nominated by the local authority and be recommended by such medical practitioner for admission to

provided that these conditions shall not apply to an employee who had, prior to the date of this scheme, been admitted to existing sickness pay scheme.

Sickness Allowance

3. An employee to whom this scheme applies shall, within any period of twelve consecutive calendar months, be granted during absence due to sickness, accident or disablement, not arising from or attributable to the employee's own misconduct, an allowance which, when added to:

(i) the rates of sickness benefit receivable under the National Insurance Act, 1946,

(ii) the rates of injury benefit receivable under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946,
(iii) compensation payments under the Workmen's Compensation Acts where the right to compensation arises in respect of an accident sustained before 5th July, 1948.

iv) compensation payments under the Employers' Liability Acts

or at Common Law, will secure to the employee the equivalent of his or her normal weekly wage, exclusive of overtime or other occasional or exceptional payments, for the following periods according to length

(a) after six months' but less than twelve months' continuous service—six weeks.

(b) after twelve months' continuous service—thirteen weeks.

(c) the employee, for the purposes of the scheme, shall be under an obligation to declare to the employing authority, in whatsoever manner may be required, his or her entitlement to benefit under the foregoing Acts, and any subsequent alteration in the circumstances on which such entitlement is based, in default of which the employing authority shall be entitled to determine the benefit by reference to the maximum benefit obtainable, and

(d) a local authority may, at its discretion, extend the period of sickness allowance in individual cases if the circumstances so

Calculation of Period of Allowance.

4. The period during which the sickness allowance shall be paid in respect of any period of absence due to sickness, accident, or disablement shall be ascertained by deducting from the period of benefit on the first day of absence the aggregate of the periods of absence due to sickness during the year immediately preceding

the first day of absence provided that—

(a) a period of absence due to an injury sustained by an employee in the discharge of his or her duty, and without his or her own default, shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this

(b) a period of absence due to an injury sustained by an employee in which he or she recovers damages from a third party shall be treated in terms of paragraph 7 of this scheme.

Sickness During Holidays.

5. Where public holidays occur during sickness an employee shall not be entitled to both sickness allowance and holiday-pay for the days in question. In such cases, sickness allowance shall be suspended and holiday-pay substituted, such days being ignored for the purpose of calculating the period of sickness.

Exclusion of Benefit.

6. An employee whose absence on account of sickness is due to or attributable to his or her own misconduct, or to active participation in sport as a profession, shall not be entitled to a sickness allowance except at the discretion of the employing authority.

Accident-Third Party Claims.

7. An employee who is absent as a result of an accident shall not be entitled to an allowance if damages are receivable from a third party. In this event the authority may, having regard to the circumstances of the case, advance to the employee a sum not exceeding the sickness allowance provided under this scheme, subject to the employee undertaking to refund to the employing authority the total amount of such allowance, or the proportion thereof represented in the amount of damages received. Any period of absence in such a case where a refund of the monies advanced is made in full shall not be taken into account for the purpose of paragraph 4 of this scheme. Where, however, the refund is made in part only, the employing authority may at its discretion decide to what extent, if any, the period of absence may be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 4.

Certification of Sickness.

An employee shall not be entitled to claim an allowance

(a) notification is made immediately to the officer prescribed for

this purpose by the employing authority, and
(b) the sickness is certified by a registered medical practitioner
and a certificate furnished to the employing authority not later
than the fourth day of absence and at such other times during
the period of sickness as the employer may reasonably require.

An employee shall, if required by the employing authority at any time during any period of absence due to sickness, submit to a medical examination by a registered medical practitioner nominated by the employing authority, and in case of dispute as to the source and nature of the sickness of the employee the matter Shall be referred to the local appeal tribunal established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

Payments Not to Admit Liability Under Workmen's Compensation

Any payment under this scheme shall not be an admission of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Employers' Liability Acts, and Acts amending, altering or affecting those Acts, or at Common Law.

Commencement of Scheme.

July, 1948.

10. This scheme shall come into operation on 5th July, 1948. In the event of any alteration to sickness, injury or disablement benefit as provided in the National Insurance Acts, 1946, it shall be competent for either side of the National Joint Council to give notice to amend or terminate this scheme.

Personal Injury Allowance To Merge.

11. Any payment under this scheme shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to any monies received by an employee under any scheme made under Sections 1 and 2 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act. 1939.

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

An analysis of the numbers of wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain according to age, and the duration of their last spell of continuous unemployment is obtained every six months figures for 14th June are given in the Table below\* together with corresponding total figures for 8th December, 1947.

Duration of	le seri	2001.00	Age	Groups.	e da ca ori acca		num- bers wholly unem-
Unemployment in weeks.	Under 18.	18 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 56.	56 and under 60/65.†	Total.	ployed at 8th Dec., 1947.
September 1				Males.			
4 or less Over 4 and up to 6 8 13 13 26 26 39 39 52	3,188 235 156 152 107 31 8	3,891 719 472 628 613 265 90	38,132 7,308 5,392 7,700 9,164 4,410 2,183	17,246 4,262 3,586 5,955 9,042 5,613 3,385 6,193	8,852 2,630 2,653 4,715 7,909 5,267 3,584 7,749	19,150 26,835 15,586	12,823 22,073 21,242 10,890 8,867
Over 104 ", 104	5 3	110 49	3,517 2,626	6,193 6,488	7,749 8,650	17,574 17,816	
Total, 14th June, 1948	3,885	6,837	80,432	61,770	52,009	204,933	195,263
Total, 8th Dec., 1947	4,588	5,689	74,898	59,533	50,555	195,263	
Proceedings (St.				Female	s.		
4 or less	2,134 113 78 100 55 18 7 9	4,064 344 252 438 376 114 44 36	14,194 2,027 1,750 3,181 3,560 1,633 893 1,211 370	5,469 841 872 1,530 2,217 1,390 876 1,388 685	887 156 152 239 387 266 189 321 240	26,748 3,481 3,104 5,488 6,595 3,421 2,009 2,965 1,307	30,935 6,837 4,857 8,303 7,983 3,509 2,464 3,506 1,066
Total, 14th June, 1948	2,516	5,678	28,819	15,268	2,837	55,118	69,460
Total, 8th Dec., 1947	3,667	6,220	35,851	20,389	3,333	69,460	-
				Total.			
4 or less	5,322 348 234 252 162 49 15 14	7,955 1,063 724 1,066 989 379 134 146 59	52,326 9,335 7,142 10,881 12,724 6,043 3,076 4,728 2,996	22,715 5,103 4,458 7,485 11,259 7,003 4,261 7,581 7,173	9,739 2,786 2,805 4,954 8,296 5,533 3,773 8,070 8,890	98,057, 18,635 15,363 24,638 33,430 19,007 11,259 20,539 19,123	29,225
Total, 14th June, 1948	6,401	12,515	109,251	77,038	54,846	260,051	264,723
Total, 8th Dec., 1947	8,255	11,909	110,749	79,922	53,888	264,723	

Comparison of the figures for men for 8th December with those for 14th June is affected by the inclusion in the latter figures of men who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary employment; this class was first included in the figures in Language, when the Panel system casced to operate. The figures in January, when the Panel system ceased to operate. The number thus added to the figures in January was about 8,000. This addition largely accounts for the increase from 11,252 to 17,816 in the number of men who had been unemployed for more than two years, and for the increase from 110,088 to 113,779 in the number of unemployed men over 40 years of age. The number who had been unemployed for not more than 13 weeks was slightly lower in June than in December, but the number who had been unemployed for 13-39 weeks was considerably higher. As regards the age-analysis the only substantial difference between

the two dates, apart from the increase in the higher age-groups that has already been mentioned, was an increase from 74,898 to 80,432 in the number aged 21-40.

Of the total of 204,933 wholly unemployed men at 14th June,

35 per cent. had been unemployed for not more than four weeks, while 17 per cent. has been unemployed for more than a year. The former percentage decreases steadily from 82 for the youngest age-group in the Table to 17 for the oldest, while the latter increases from less than 1 per cent. for the under-18's to 32 per cent. for men aged 56-64.

Among women there was a reduction between December and

June in the number wholly unemployed for every age-group in the Table and the reduction is reflected in the figures for all 'duration of unemployment', categories with the exception of a slight increase in the number who had been unemployed for more than 2 years. As was the case among men, the proportion who had been unemployed for not more than 4 weeks was very much higher in the younger than in the older age-groups, while the proportion who had been unemployed for more than a year was 20 per cent. among women aged 56-59 compared with less than 1 per cent, among those under 21.

#### 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 in the 0-13 weeks category at one date with the number in the 13-16 weeks category three months later, and so on. An analysis on these lines is given in the following Table:—

Duration of	Num- ber at 15th	Num- ber remain-	Reduc	ction.	in the	responding age reduction e preceding and the second er of 1947.
Unemployment at 15th March, 1948, in weeks.	March, 1948.	ing on register at 14th June, 1948.	Num- ber.	Per cent. of number at 15th Mar., 1948.	Dec., 1947- March, 1948.	March- June, 1947.
			Mal	les unde	r 18.	
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26	4,362 166 36 18	107 31 8 8	4,255 135 28 10	98 81 78 56	96 65 53 73	97 81 74 65
Total	4,582	154	4,428	97	95	96
		N	Tales age	d 18 an	d under 2	1.
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 39 Over 39	4,329 588 187 210	613 265 90 159	3,716 323 97 51	86 55 52 24	88 56 56 32	91 76 59 45
Total	5,314	1,127	4,187	79	83	86
			Males a	ged 21 a	nd under 6	55.
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39	119,856 31,677 13,583 43,409	26,115 15,290 9,152 35,223	93,741 16,387 4,431 8,186	78 52 33 19	72 34 24 31	85 63 48 32
Total	208,525	85,780	122,745	59	56	71
Total-Males	218,421	87,061	131,360	60	58	72
	(A)(2)(A)	1792	Fema	les und	er 18.	
Up to 13	3,163 142 20 14	55 18 7 11	3,108 124 13 3	98 87 65 21	96 80 87 50	97 89 79 61
Total	3,339	91	3,248	97	95	96
		Fe	emales a	ged 18 ai	nd under	21.
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39	5,308 500 106 89	376 114 44 46	4,932 386 62 43	93 77 58 48	91 69 56 51	92 75 61 51
Total	6,003	580	5,423	90	89	88
especial and	0000	Fe	males a	ged 21 ai	nd under	60.
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39	38,403 10,679 3,917 6,559	6,164 3,289 1,958 4,215	32,239 7,390 1,959 2,344	84 69 50 36	74 48 44 32	80 65 44 31
Total	59,558	15,626	43,932	74	64	70
Total—Females	68,900	16,297	52,603	76	68	73

The Table shows that 60 per cent. of the males and 76 per cent. of the females who were wholly unemployed at 15th March had found work within the next three months, compared with 58 per cent. and 68 per cent, respectively, in the preceding quarter. The figure for males, however, was considerably lower than the figure for the corresponding quarter of 1947, but in that quarter there was an abnormally high rate of return to work after the fuel and power crisis earlier in the year. The figures show that male workers under 21 are able to find new employment more quickly than older men. In the case of females this tendency is not so marked. The low rate of re-absorption of men with more than nine months continuous unemployment was partly due to the effect, referred to above, of the inclusion in the figures of men who had been sified as unsuitable for ordinary employment

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT OF ELDERLY PERSONS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The statistics of employment normally published by the Ministry of Labour and National Service (e.g., on pages 234 to 237 of this issue) exclude men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over, those being the ages at which, before 5th July, 1948, employed persons ceased to be entitled to benefits under the Unemployment Insurance and Health Insurance Acts and became entitled to pensions under the Contributory Pensions Acts. Their exclusion is due to the fact that statistics in respect of them have not been available in the same detail that has been obtained in respect of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Nevertheless a considerable amount of information is available from various sources as to the numbers of persons of pensionable age who continue to work, and a summary of this information is given below.

Although men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over were not insured against unemployment, the employer's insur-ance contribution had to be paid in respect of every such person loyment. Special Contribution Cards of half-yearly were used for the purpose, and at the end of each halfin employment. year the cards were surrendered to the Ministry of Health or the year the cards were surrendered to the Ministry of Health or the corresponding Department in Scotland and in Wales. Counts of the cards thus surrendered provided figures of the numbers of persons of pensionable age who had had some employment during the half-year. The figures, therefore, exceed the number actually in employment on any one day, but they provide a measure of the numbers in the employment field and of the changes in those numbers from year to year. The following Table shows the estimated numbers whose cards bore stamps in respect of employment that was insurable under the unemployment insurance schemes in Great Britain at mid-1939, mid-1945 and mid-1947:—

	Men aged 65 and over.	Women aged 60 and over.
Mid-1939	320,000	63,000*
,, 1945	600,000	118,000
" 1947	456,000	104,000

The contribution of the pensioner class to the war effort is shown by the very large increase in the numbers in the employment field

in 1945 compared with 1939—from 320,000 to 600,000 in the case of men and from 63,000 to 118,000 in the case of women, an addition of nearly 90 per cent. in both cases. Since the end of addition of hearty 90 per cent. In both cases. Since the end of the war there has been, as was to be expected, a considerable reduction, but the number employed is still substantially higher than the pre-war figure. The increase was due to some extent to the changes in the estimated total population of these ages, which shown in the following Table

	N	MEN	W	OMEN
	65 and under 70.	70 and over.	60 and under 65.	65 and over.
Mid-1939 ,, 1947	796,000 875,000	978,000 1,257,000	1,180,000 1,312,000	2,359,000 2,932,000

It will be seen that the number of men aged 65 and over in It will be seen that the number of men aged 65 and over in insurable employment formed 18-0 per cent. of the total population of those ages in 1939 and 21-4 per cent. in 1947. In the case of women, the figures were 1-8 and 2-5 per cent. If it is assumed that the employed men were in the 65 and under 70 group and the women in the 60 and under 65 group, the proportion of the total population in these groups who were employed rose between 1939 and 1947 from 40-2 per cent. to 52-1 per cent. in the case of men, and from 5-3 to 7-9 per cent. in the case of women. It is clear, therefore, that the increase in population only partially accounted for the increase in the numbers of insured persons between 1939 and 1947. tween 1939 and 1947.

#### INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

Figures showing the numbers of employed men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over are obtained on the monthly returns rendered by employers in manufacturing industries. On the basis of these figures estimates have been made of the numbers of those ages in employment which was insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the latest available figures—those for April, 1948—are given in the Table below. Figures are also given showing the percentages that the numbers over 65, in the case of men, and 60, in the case of women, represent of the total numbers employed

Employed Men aged 65 and over and Women aged 60 and over at April, 1948.

	N	lumbers.			rtion of ers Emp			N	umbers.			tion of T	
Industry.	Men aged 65 and over.	Women aged 60 and over.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Industry.	Men aged 65 and over.	Women aged 60 and over.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	1000000			percent.	percent.	percent.	Textiles—continued.			A PROPERTY.	percent.	percent.	percent.
Metal Manufacture Pig Iron Steel Melting, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire and Wire Netting	10,410 740 5,710 1,720 450 1,020 770	630 10 200 220 20 100 80	11,040 750 5,910 1,940 470 1,120 850	3·1 4·3 3·3 2·3 3·5 3·5 3·3 3·5	1·4 1·9 1·3 1·6 0·7 1·6 1·0	2·9 4·2 3·1 2·2 3·1 3·1 2·9	Silk Manufacture & Rayon Weaving Hosiery Carpets Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc. Lace	540 910 420 230 450 400 470	440 1,700 230 150 680 230 490	980 2,610 650 380 1,130 630 960 2,080	4·4 3·9 4·1 6·2 6·2 5·7 10·9 4·1	2·3 2·5 1·9 2·6 5·4 2·1 8·3 2·8	3·2 2·9 3·0 4·1 5·8 3·6 9·6 3·3
Engineering General Engineering Electrical Engineering	32,740 25,250 2,790	3,000 2,320 580	35,740 27,570 3,370	3·0 3·0 2·5	1·3 1·4 1·1	2·7 2·8 2·1	Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	980 2,470	1,100 650	3,120	4.9	2.9	4.3
Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering	3,300 1,400	40 60	3,340 1,460	4·9 2·6 2·0	1.1	4·7 2·5	Leather Tanning, Currying, etc Leather Goods	2,560 1,740 820	780 300 480	3,340 2,040 1,300	5·6 5·0 7·3	2·8 2·3 3·1	4·5 4·4 4·9
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	9,200 780	1,170 1,000 80	12,700 10,200 860	1.9	1:3	1.8	Clothing Tailoring	8,690 2,670	9,790 4,000	18,480 6,670	5·3 4·5	2.6 2.5	3·4 3·0
Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons	1,550	90	1,640	2.5	2.9	2.5	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Dressmaking, etc Hats and Caps	480 440 560	1,550 1,710 650	2,030 2,150 1,210	7·0 4·3 7·8	2·6 2·3 6·0	3·0 2·5 6·8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing		140	8,640	4.1	1.7	4.0	Other Dress Industries	410 4,130	520 1,360	930 5,490	7.0	2.8	3.8
Other Metals	19,990	6,420	26,410	3.2	1.8	2.7	Boots, Shoes, etc	8,380	980	9.360	3.9	2-1	3.6
General Iron Founding Electrical Apparatus, Cables etc.	2,430	1,310	2,590 4,540	3.7	1.4	3.4	Woodworking, etc	3,360 3,410 530	550 160 80	3,910 3,570 610	3·4 4·2 4·2	2·3 1·4 1·9	3·2 3·9 3·7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. Watches, Clocks, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc	1,250 1,260 1,400	440 450 310	1,690 1,710 1,710	2·8 5·9 4·9	1·6 3·1 1·7	2·4 4·7 3·7	Other Woodworking Paper, Printing, etc	1,080 10,960 1,840	4,180 450	1,270 15,140 2,290	5·2 4·2 3·6	2·7 2·5 2·7	3·6 3·4
Bolts, Nuts, etc	980	400	1,380	5.0	2.5	4.0	Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc Wallpaper	910	1,060	1,970	3.9	2·5 2·1	3·0 1·5
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	600	40	640	1.9	1.0	1.8	Stationery Requisites (not	250	160	410	4.4	2.3	3-2
Other Metal Industries	8,060 5,630	3,020 1,840	7,470	3.3	1.6	2.1	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	7,920	2,490	10,410	4.5	2.5	3.9
Coke Oven and By-Product	500		500	3.4	0.5	3.4	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc	2,200	PO TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	2,320	3.8	1.8	3.5
Works	2,810 180 820 1,320	130 180	3,880 310 1,000 1,780	2·1 1·2 3·5 2·2	1.6 1.1 1.8 1.7	2·0 1·1 3·1 2·1	Pottery, Earthenware, etc	1,380 1,350 830	260 170	2,110 1,610 1,000	2·9 3·2	1.8 1.6 1.5	2·8 2·5 2·7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc	11.100	5,200	16,660	3.3	2.1	2.8	Glass Bottles	520		610	2.6	1.7	2.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread, Biscuits, etc. Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc.	1,030 3,300 520 2,620 3,820	140 1,370 460 2,000 840	1,170 4,670 980 4,620 4,660 560	3·7 3·2 2·3 3·1	2·0 2·1 1·4 2·7 2·3 1·5	2·8 3·4 2·8 1·8 3·0 3·6 1·3	Other Manufacturing Industrie Cement, Whiting, etc Cast Stone, etc Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	1,330 1,470 180 390	30 130 530 10 200	7,830 580 1,460 2,000 190 590 300	3·5 2·5 1·9 4·9	1.9 1.7 2.1 1.7 0.4 2.2 1.4	2·5 3·5 3·3 2·3 1·6 3·5 4·5
Textiles	18,620 3,390 3,080	2,670 2,900	33,580 6,060 5,980	5·3 5·9 7·4	3·0 2·6 3·5	4·0 3·8 4·9	Musical Instruments Toys and Games Other Industries	0.00	290	660 2,050	3.5	2.1	2:7
Wool	4,720 560		8,290 710	5.5 2.1	3-5	4.5	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	160,23	0 52,200	212,430	0 3.3	2.2	3.0

<sup>\*</sup> Women aged 60 and under 65 did not cease to be insured until July, 1940, but the estimated number of those ages is included in the figure for 1939 for comparison with later years.

In all manufacturing industries taken together, men aged 65 and over represented 3·3 per cent. of the total number of male employees, and women aged 60 and over represented 2·2 per cent. of the total number of female employees. The highest group percentages for men were those for the leather (5·6 per cent.) and textile and clothing groups (5.3 per cent. in each group), and the figure was well above the general average for every industry in these groups except rayon yarn manufacture. In the lace industry nearly 11 per cent. of the total number of males were aged 65 or over. There were relatively high percentages also in the cotton weaving, linen, jute, and the underclothing and hat and cap industries. (It will be appreciated that a high percentage does industries. (It will be appreciated that a high percentage does not necessarily indicate an abnormally high rate of retention of elderly workers; it may well be due to a serious shortage of workers in the younger age groups.) The proportion of men aged 65 and over was well below the average in the motor, cycle and aircraft industry, the electric apparatus and cable industry, heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture, the explosives industry, and the tobacco industry, industries also had the highest

industry, and the tobacco industry.

The textile, leather and clothing industries also had the highest proportions of women aged 60 and over, viz., 2.8 per cent. in the leather group, 3.0 per cent. in the textile group and 2.6 per cent. in the clothing group. As was the case for men, the lace industry had by far the highest percentage of the older women—8.3 per cent. The percentage was also much above the average in the jute and hat and cap industries.

Estimates of the numbers of men aged 65 and over in some of

hat and cap industries.

Estimates of the numbers of men aged 65 and over in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services can be made on the basis of returns received from a sample of employers, and the figures for April are as follows:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Per cent. of
	Number.	total, all
		ages.
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	4,400	2.0
Distributive Trades	33,900	3.5
Hotels, Catering, etc.	9,500	6.1
Laundries and Cleaning	1,500	3.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service	2,000	0.9
Other Road Transport	500	2.0
Entertainments and Sport	4,600	5.5
	· C 4h	- numbers

women aged 60 and over in these industries and services

As regards agriculture, the latest available figures are those which show the numbers of cards of persons over insurable age for the first half of 1947 which bore one or more agricultural eme stamps, the totals for Great Britain being 54,000 men and 1,000 women. These figures cover farming, market gardening, private gardening, forestry and other employments that were insurable under the agricultural scheme. As already indicated, these totals will be in excess of the numbers in employment on any one day.

For the mining and quarrying group of industries it is estimated from information supplied by the Ministry of Fuel and Power that the number of men aged 65 and over is in the region of

25,000, or about 3 per cent. of the total numbers employed.

For the shipping industry, information supplied by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen shows that the number of men over insurable age in sea-going employment is about 1,000 or a little under 1 per cent. of the total.

# SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL POWER FOR INDUSTRY.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPREADING THE ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT WINTER.

As a result of the war, the provision of new generating plant both to replace plant becoming obsolescent and to meet the con-tinuing growth in demand for electricity has fallen into serious arrear. Every effort is being made to remedy this deficiency, but for the present the fact must be faced that during the peak periods in the winter months there is bound to be a considerable excess of demand over the supply. Unless steps are taken to deal with this problem by the various measures open to different classes of consumers, electricity cuts are inevitable, with the most harmful effects on production.

After the experience of load-shedding in the severe winter of 1946-47, the problem was examined by the Electricity Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council, which recommended in a Report dated 12th May, 1947, that industry should be asked to reduce its load during the peak hours in the six months of the winter of 1947-48 by one-third. The Government accepted this Report; arrangements to effect the reduction recommended were subsequently worked out by the Regional Boards for Industry with the various firms concerned, and resulted in a substantial reduction in the industrial demand for electricity at peak periods during last winter. The result of these efforts, aided by the mild weather, was that load-shedding last winter was generally confined to comparatively small amounts and caused little dislocation to industry. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for May, August and

Industry. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for May, August and December, 1947, pages 147, 253 and 404.)

The Electricity Sub-Committee have recently examined the contribution which industry should be asked to make to this problem next winter, and their recommendations are contained in a Report dated 15th June, which has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 4d. net, 5d. post free). It is, of course, impossible to forecast accurately what weather conditions will be reposited by the condition of experienced next winter, but in order to get as good an estimate

as possible the Sub-Committee obtained from the British Electricity Authority statistics showing the average experience over the last five years. It was considered that in this way the estimated demand likely to be made on the capacity next winter could be measured against a reasonable expectation of weather conditions which would not be based on the experience of one particular winter. It was also considered desirable to examine the problem the point of view both of weather expectation and of potential demand. Graphs giving the result of these enquiries are appended to the Report.

Electricity Sub-Committee recommend that during the The Electricity Sub-Committee recommend that during the months of December, January and February, when estimates based on average weather show that there will be, taking the country as a whole, a substantial deficiency of generating plant in relation to potential peak demands, industry should be asked to reduce its load by 20 per cent. during the peak hours, which are 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. As last winter, arrangements to achieve this should again be worked out by the Regional Boards for Industry and their district, town and other local committees, with the firms concerned. During the months of October, November and March, the problem is not uniform over the whole mittees, with the firms concerned. During the months of October, November and March, the problem is not uniform over the whole country, and the Committee therefore recommend that for these months the Regional Boards for Industry should examine the problem in the light of the circumstances of their own Regions and in collaboration with the British Electricity Authority, and should make such arrangements as they consider necessary to should make such arrangements as they consider necessary to spread the industrial load during these months.

The Government have accepted these recommendations, and they are asking the Regional Boards for Industry to make the necessary arrangements to give effect to them. All such arrangements will have the full support of the Government. While the Government are confident that both sides of industry will once again show the same spirit of co-operation which characterised last winter's arrangements, they are prepared, as an assurance to the confident that both sides of industry will once again show the same spirit of co-operation which characterised last winter's arrangements, they are prepared, as an assurance last winter's arrangements, they are prepared, as an assurance to the vast majority of public-spirited employers and workpeople that their efforts will not be rendered useless by any selfish minority, to make available again as last winter statutory powers to secure the observance by firms of their obligations to reduce their load by spreading or other means when requested to do so by a Regional Pared for Indivity. It was not necessary to use these powers in Board for Industry. It was not necessary to use these powers in any case last winter, but if it were necessary they would be exercised by the issue of a direction to a firm under Defence Regulation 55 (2) (a) to use electricity in such a way that its maximum demand did not exceed a specified amount. Such a direction would only be issued after a case had been examined both by the Regional Board for Industry concerned and by the Electricity Sub-Committee and if both these bodies were satisfied that a refusal on the part of an individual firm had been unreasonable

Industry is responsible for one part only of the total consumption of electricity. Commercial and domestic consumers between them account for an equal, and in some areas a greater, amount. Last winter, industrial undertakings were, however, the only class to which organised arrangements for the reduction of load during the peak hours were applied. Contributions from other classes were made on a voluntary basis.

It has been decided that, next winter, commercial consumer (including shops, offices, warehouses, hotels, cinemas, etc.) shall also be brought within the scope of the arrangements made by the Regional Boards for Industry, and that they also will be under a specific obligation to make arrangements in co-operation with the Regional Boards for Industry to reduce their load during the peak hours by 20 per cent. A national committee on which the consumers will be represented is being constituted by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to consider any questions of national appli-

ation which may arise in this connection.

It has hitherto been found impracticable to make organised arrangements to secure a reduction on the part of domestic consumers; but, as was stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1948 (page 131), a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., have recently investigated means of controlling the domestic consumers and this Committee.

Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., have recently investigated means of controlling the demand of domestic consumers, and this Committee's Report is now being studied and will shortly be published. The campaign organised through Electricity Economy Committees and other means to secure a voluntary reduction in the domestic load during the peak hours will continue.

The problem created by the temporary shortage of generating plant is a very serious one. Failure to reduce the load during the peak periods would, by interfering with production, seriously retard the economic recovery of the country, besides causing much inconvenience to other consumers. The arrangements made for each class of consumer will materially assist to overcome this problem, but they can only be successful if they have the whole-hearted co-operation of every member of the public both at work and at home.

# NATIONAL SERVICE BILL.

The National Service Bill\* was introduced into the House of Lords on 8th July by Viscount Hall. The Bill reproduces, without amendment, the law contained in the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1947, and so much of the law contained in the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, as relates to persons called up for service after 31st December, 1948. The Bill has been passed by the House of Lords and received its second reading in the House of Commons on 23rd July.

<sup>\*</sup> House of Lords Bill 128 (Session 1947-1948). H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

# RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF JUVENILES FOR INDUSTRY.

APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME FOR THE PAINT, VARNISH AND LACQUER INDUSTRY.

The National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry, representing the organised employers and workpeople engaged in that branch of manufacture, have approved an apprenticeship scheme intended to systematise and improve

the recruitment and training of young new entrants.

Under the Scheme, it is proposed that employers, in collaboration with the Juvenile Employment Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service (or the Juvenile Employment Bureaux of the local education authorities, where the latter provide the Juvenile Employment Service), should look for possible apprentices among school-leavers from 15 to 18 years of age. Each potential apprentice would serve a probationary period of not more than six months, at the end of which it would be possible to decide, in the light of the boys' progress, inclinations, etc., and after a talk with him and his parents, for which of the following types of apprenticeship he should be indentured: (a) Skilled operative, involving one year's basic training of a general character and two years in the selected occupation (three years' apprenticeship); (b) Highly skilled operative, involving one further year's training under a qualified tradesman (four years' apprenticeship); (c) Laboratory technician, involving five years' training in the laboratories and testing departments, including one year in the factory (five years' apprenticeship); or (d) Technical service representative, involving four years in the laboratories and factory, and one year's training attached to the sales department (five years' apprenticeship).

Each firm is to nominate a competent executive as "Apprentice Master." He will be responsible for the reception of the young entrants and their introduction to the factory. During the probationary period the boy will be given a general insight into the work done by the firm. The Apprentice Master will make periodical assessments of his general ability, preferences and any special qualities he may show, and will be responsible at the end of the probation for recommending the type of apprenticeship to be followed.

Young operatives who are intending apprentices, and all indentured apprentices, are to be released without loss of pay for attendance at daytime classes, where available, for one day a week; where only evening classes are available, attendance will be on two evenings a week and compensatory time off allowed. Arrangements are to be made for regular reports on the progress of the young worker in these outside studies.

Facilities are also recommended for further education in technical subjects with a view to qualifying for certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute, a university degree, or associateship

of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

The Scheme is to be administered nationally by a Paint Apprenticeship Council, on which both sides of the National Joint Industrial Council will be represented, and which will include representatives of heads of technical institutes as well as assessors nominated by the Government Departments concerned. Provision is made for the application of the Scheme through local joint bodies representative of the same interests as the national Council.

A register of indentured apprentices will be kept by the Apprenticeship Council, and a certificate of completion of the apprenticeship will be signed by the employer and countersigned by the chairman of the Council.

# CHOICE OF CAREERS.

ISSUE OF NEW SERIES OF HANDBOOKS.

A booklet, entitled "Civil Service," on the Civil Service as a career, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Ministry of Labour and National Service (price 6d. net, 7d. post free). The booklet is issued by the Central Juvenile Employment Executive, which forms part of the Ministry and is responsible for the control of central administration of the Juvenile Employment Service. (Under the Employment and Training Bill now before Parliament, it is proposed to amend the title of the Executive to the Central Youth Employment Executive.)

This booklet is the first of a new series of handbooks, entitled "Choice of Careers," in the preparation of which a number of Government Department, as well as representatives of Ministry, compared and the professions are concepting with the Ministry,

This booklet is the first of a new series of handbooks, entitled "Choice of Careers," in the preparation of which a number of Government Departments, as well as representatives of industry, commerce and the professions, are co-operating with the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The handbooks are written primarily for boys and girls who are about to decide what form of work they will take up; they will also, it is hoped, be useful to parents, teachers and others who are concerned in helping young

people to make a wise choice of career.

The booklet now published describes the general classes of the Civil Service, giving for each the age and conditions of entry, the duties, and the scale of salary, with descriptions on similar lines of a number of classes confined to one or two Departments and not found throughout the Civil Service (e.g., the Tax Inspectorate; Preventive Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise). A section of the booklet is devoted to specialised posts (lawyers, scientists, doctors, statisticians, accountants, etc.) and there are brief notes on examinations, location of posts, pensions, sick leave, hours and similar matters. The booklet includes a list of some of the chief Government Departments, with a note on the main subjects dealt with by each Department, and informs the reader where to apply for further facts or advice.

The second and third issues in the series "Choice of Careers" will be entitled "Building" and "Boot and Shoe Manufacture," respectively. Other issues will follow. Each booklet will describe the main features and practices of an industry, profession or service, the methods of recruitment and training, the conditions of employment, and the prospects of advancement.

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO WELFARE AT

On 2nd July, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Clay Works (Welfare) Special Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1547) under the Factories Act, 1937. The Regulations have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). A notice of the publication of the revised draft of these Regulations appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1948 (page 164)

The new Regulations, which come into operation on 1st October, 1948, supersede the Clay Works (Welfare) Order, 1932, and apply (with the exception of certain factories or parts of factories which are subject to the Regulations made by the Secretary of State on 2nd January, 1913, for the manufacture and decoration of pottery) to factories in which clay, shale, sand, lime or similar materials are made into bricks, tiles, blocks, slabs, pipes, stilts and spurs, nozzles or similar articles. The Regulations amplify and extend the provisions of the 1932 Order with regard to washing facilities, clothing accommodation and other welfare matters, and contain new requirements as to the provision of protective clothing and (in certain cases) of ambulance rooms and canteens.

#### FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1938 (EXTENSION OF SECTION 47) REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1948.

Regulations under the above title were made on the 14th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under Section 47(6) of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.

The Regulations add "arrangements for canteens" to those matters for which the Ministry may, under Section 47 of the Act, make special Regulations for securing the welfare of persons employed in places under the Factories Act.

employed in places under the Factories Act.

Copies of the Regulations (Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 151), which came into force on 7th July, 1948, can be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80, Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

# FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1947.

A Provisional Statement of the number of deaths by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during 1947 has been issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 2d. net, 3d nest free)

3d. post free).

The Statement shows that, in all, 668 persons were killed by accidents which occurred in 1947 at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries in Great Britain and the Isle of Man. The corresponding figures for 1946 and 1945 were 590 (revised figure) and 575.

At mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (i.e., mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay), the number of fatal accidents reported during 1947 was 615, compared with 543 in the previous year. Of the total for 1947, 233 fatal accidents were caused by falls of ground, 129 occurred in connection with haulage or transport, 179 were due to gases, coal dust or fires and 74 to other causes. The steady reduction in the number of fatalities at these mines which had been achieved in the past few years was halted in 1947. The Statement points out that the increase in this year was due to the abnormal number of firedamp explosions, which accounted for a total of 168 deaths during the year compared with 24 in 1946. Of these deaths, 104 occurred in the disaster at Whitehaven Colliery. Under nearly all other heads there continued to be a substantial reduction, which was as much as 16 per cent. in the case of deaths from falls. It is calculated provisionally that the fatal accident rate, per 100,000 man-shifts worked, rose from 0.30 in 1945 and 1946 to 0.34 in 1947, of which firedamp explosions accounted for 0.09, as compared with 0.01 in 1946. At mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and at quarries there were in all 53 fatal accidents in 1947, compared with 47 in 1946 and 25 in 1945.

# NATIONAL INSURANCE.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS FOR THE INSURANCE OF EMPLOYEES ABROAD.

Most persons employed abroad by employers with a place of business in this country are insurable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, from 5th July, 1948, subject to their being ordinarily resident in Great Britain. Some of them are insurable as employed persons (Class 1) and they require National Insurance cards. Their employers are liable for the stamping of the cards.

In order that such persons may be identified and cards issued in appropriate cases, employers with employees who were abroad on 5th July, 1948, and who were resident previously in the United Kingdom, should arrange for each employee to complete a special registration form (C.F. 81), supplies of which should be obtained from the Ministry of National Insurance, Contributions, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Detailed information will be supplied with the forms, and at a

Detailed information will be supplied with the forms, and at a later date full instructions about the position in National Insurance of persons abroad will be sent to all employers to whom copies of C.F. 81 have been supplied.

#### EXCHANGE OF CONTRIBUTION CARDS.

The Ministry of National Insurance remind insured persons including voluntary contributors that their current Health and Pensions cards (and Unemployment Books) expired on 4th July. They should be exchanged for National Insurance cards at an Employment Exchange or Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. In no circumstances should they be sent or handed to Approved Societies, or their representatives, or to offices of the Ministry of National Insurance.

Insured persons who wish to avoid reduction of benefit under the new National Insurance Scheme should stamp their 1947/48 Health and Pensions cards for any week for which a contribution was not payable by an employer or was not excused because of sickness or unemployment.

# DRAFT REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary drafts of four Regulations proposed to be made for the National Insurance Scheme which came into operation on 5th July. Some particulars of these Regulations are given below. In each case the Minister of National Insurance has made Provisional Regulations containing the same provisions as the preliminary drafts (see the next page of this issue).

The National Insurance (Share Fishermen) Regulations, 1948 (price 1d. net, 2d. post free).—The position of share fishermen under the National Insurance Act, 1946, had been referred for consideration to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, who submitted to the Minister of National Insurance a Report on the subject (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 197). The Regulations implement the general recommendations of the Report on the insurance of share fishermen, and the Committee have been informed that Regulations dealing with special conditions for share fishermen in regard to unemployment benefit will be submitted to them later.

The present draft Regulations define share fishermen broadly as persons whose main means of livelihood in any year derives from employment as skippers or members of crews of fishing vessels manned by more than one person and whose remuneration is partly, at least, in the form of a share in the profits or gross earnings of the fishing vessel. Persons who have newly entered into the fishing industry may be treated as share fishermen if it may be reasonably expected that they are so engaged and so derive their livelihood.

The Regulations provide that share fishermen, if not employed under a contract of service, will, nevertheless, be insured as employed persons. For contributions purposes, the owner or managing owner of the fishing vessel will be treated as the employer. The Regulations deal with the payment and collection of contributions for share fishermen on home trade ships, and for share fishermen on fishing vessels other than home trade ships. There are also a number of consequential provisions.

The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Regulations, 1948 (price 1d. net, 2d. post free).—In March, 1948, the Minister of National Insurance referred to the National Insurance Advisory Committee the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Widow's Benefit, Guardian's Allowances and Retirement Pensions) Regulations, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1948, page 87). The draft, it was pointed out, made no provision for modifying the conditions for guardian's allowance in cases where the marriage of a child's parents was terminated by divorce, or where the child's parents, or one of them, could not be traced. The Committee gave consideration to this question and presented a Report to the Minister on the subject (published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). The Minister has now referred to the Committee the draft of the National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Regulations, 1948. The National Insurance Act provides a guardian's allowance for a child if both the child's parents are dead and one at least of them was insured. The proposed Regulations extend the scope of the guardian's allowance by modifying these conditions in the case of adopted or illegitimate children, or where the child's parents have been divorced or cannot be traced.

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (price 2d. net, 3d. post free).—These Regulations contain various modifications of the National Insurance Act, for the purposes of retirement pensions and widows' benefit, principally in relation to persons who on the appointed day (5th July, 1948) were over the age of 16 and under pensionable age and who did not come within the scope of the existing Contributory Pensions Acts. The main modifications relate (a) to the yearly average of contributions for the purposes of retirement pensions; (b) to the substitution of the date of first entry into insurance for the date of marriage as the commencement of the period of calculation of contributions under section 21 (5) of the Act, in the case of women who were married before that day; (c) (in certain cases) to the

postponement of pensionable age (ten years after the appointed day) for the purposes of retirement pensions and widow's benefit, the payment of contributions, the right of electing not to be qualified for a retirement pension and a consequential refund of moneys in respect of paid contributions; (d) to the removal of the contribution condition relating to retirement pensions contained in the Third Schedule to the Act in the case of certain widows over 50 and under pensionable age on the appointed day; and (e) to the modification of the contribution conditions for unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit in the case of persons who were over school leaving age and under pensionable age at the appointed day.

school leaving age and under pensionable age at the appointed day. 
The National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Regulations, 1948 (price 2d. net, 3d. post free).—These Regulations will modify the provisions of the National Insurance Act in relation to certain persons who either are or have been members of any of His Majesty's Forces. For this purpose, some organisations in which persons serve under the control of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council will be regarded as forming part of those Forces. The weekly contributions and Exchequer supplement otherwise payable will be reduced and provision made for other matters relating to contributions, benefits and finance. Under the Regulations, a serving member of the Forces who immediately before becoming a serving member was ordinarily resident in Northern Ireland will be treated for insurance purposes as belonging to Northern Ireland.

Copies of the preliminary drafts of any of the above Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any book-

# REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946, AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT, 1946.

During June, the Minister of National Insurance, the National Insurance Joint Authority or the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury in certain cases, made a number of Regulations under the National Insurance Act or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. Short notes on certain of these Regulations are given below. Copies of the Regulations can be purchased, at the prices stated, from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses given on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller.

The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional)

The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1279; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 19th June. These Regulations modify the National Insurance Act in its application to existing contributors, i.e., persons who, immediately before the appointed day (5th July, 1948), were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, or the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, and who could have fulfilled the statutory conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit on or after 1st January, 1946. The Regulations came into operation on 24th June

ment benefit on or after 1st January, 1946. The Regulations came into operation on 24th June.

The National Insurance (Unemployment Insurance Special Schemes) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1325; price 1d. net, 2d. post free). These Regulations were made on 22nd June and came into operation on 30th June. They provide for the winding up, after the appointed day, of the Special Schemes for the banking industry and the insurance industry made under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, and modify the provisions of both Schemes with regard to the payment of contributions, and of the latter Scheme with regard to the making of quarterly returns, in the period before the appointed day

The National Insurance (Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1276; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 16th June. These Regulations, which came into operation on 23rd June, modify the National Insurance Act in its application to existing contributors.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1311; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). These Regulations were made on 19th June and came into operation on 28th June. They prescribe the procedure for dealing with transitional matters relating to claims and questions under the National Insurance Act, and the person or tribunal who is to decide such matters.

tribunal who is to decide such matters.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1262; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). These Regulations, which were made on 15th June and came into operation on 18th June, prescribe the evidence of incapacity for work which is required for the purposes of claims for injury benefit, and contain rules as to the form in which and the times at which medical certificates should be furnished for the purpose of such claims.

pose of such claims.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1299; price 4d. net, 5d. post free). These Regulations, which were made on 18th June and came into operation on 24th June, prescribe the procedure to be followed for the consideration and determination of claims and questions arising under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, and provide for the time and manner of appealing from decisions of an Insurance Officer, a Local Appeal

Tribunal or a Medical Board.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases)

Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1371; price 6d. net, 7d. post free).

These Regulations, dated 23rd June, contain the provisions necessary for and incidental to the extension of insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act to certain diseases and injuries not caused by accident, which, when due to the nature of employment in certain occupations, are to be treated as a risk of such employment. They came into operation on 30th June.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1372; price 6d. net, 7d. post free). These Regulations are dated 23rd June and care into operation on 1st live. They contain miscellaneous and care in the care. July. They contain miscellaneous provisions relating to the conditions for the receipt of benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, and the rate or amount payable in certain cases by way of such benefit.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Northern Ireland Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1300; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 18th June. These Regulations give effect, as from 24th June, to the reciprocal arrangements made the Minister of National Insurance and the Minister of between the Minister of National Insurance and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February and April, 1948, pages 51 and 156), and modify the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act in its application to persons affected by those arrangements. arrangements in question are those set out in a Memorandum attached as a Schedule to the Regulations.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1362; price 3d. net, 4d. post free). These Regulations, which were made on 23rd June and came into operation on 1st July, provide for the manner in which all claims for benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, and the payment of such benefit, shall be made.

In the case of the Regulations which follow, preliminary drafts had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee for consideration and report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for last month, page 197, and previous issues), and the Regulations were made after the receipt of the Committee's Reports. The Reports have been published by H.M. Stationery Office and are included in the list of official publications received, on page 256.

The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1277; price 3d. net, 4d. post free). These Regulations were made on 16th June and came into operation on 23rd June. They contain various provisions relating to the payment of unemployment benefit and sickness benefit. The prince matters dealt with are the counting of contributions (other than those of the appropriate class) for the purpose of unemployment and sickness benefit; the deeming of persons to be incapable of work; the substitution of another day for Sunday as the day of the week to be disregarded; the position of night workers; the days which are or are not to be treated as days of unemployment or incapacity for work; the position of lifeboatmen and part-time firemen; failure to claim or give a notice in order to avoid the necessity for requalification; disqualifications for sickness benefit; the position in relation to adult dependants; and the payment of benefit at reduced rates in the case of deficient contribution records

The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1166; price 1d. net, 2d. post free). These Regulations, which were made on 2nd June and came into operation on 9th June, contain miscellaneous provisions relating to maternity grant, attendance allowance and maternity allowance.

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1175; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). These Regulations were made on 3rd June and came into operation on 9th June. They provide for the manner in which evidence is to be given for the purpose of sickness benefit and maternity benefit, and contain rules as to the form in which and the times at we certificates should be furnished when claiming those benefits.

The National Insurance (Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1261; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). These Regulations, which were made on 15th June and came into operation on 18th June, contain miscellaneous provisions affecting widow's benefit and retirement pensions.

The National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1278; price 3d. net, 4d. post free). These Regulations were made on 15th June and came into operation on 23rd June. They contain miscellaneous provisions of a general character affecting benefit under the National Insurance Act, including definitions of "contribution year" and "benefit year" for the purposes of the Act, and the basis for the computation of earnings in relation to benefit in relation to benefit.

The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1275; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). These Regulations, which are dated 16th June, came into operation on 24th June, and deal with four main subjects, viz.: (a) The conditions as to residence in Great Britain that must ordinarily be complied with before a person can become insured under the National Insurance Act; (b) payment of contributions in respect of periods abroad; (c) the right, on return to Great Britain, of persons employed in employed contributor's employment abroad to convert contributions paid abroad as a non-employed person into employed persons' contributions; and (d) the removal, in some cases, of statutory disqualification for the receipt of benefit for periods of absence from Great Britain, and the suspension of payment of benefit in certain cases.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1274; price 4d. net, 5d. post free). These Regulations were made on 15th June and came into operation on 22nd June. They contain provisions in regard to the payment and collection of contributions under the National Insurance Act and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, payable by insured persons and employers, either by means of adhesive stamps or under other arrangements, and in connection therewith provide for the issue, custody and surrender of insurance cards. In relation to insured persons whose employers are liable to pay contributions on their behalf, provision is made governing both the recovery of such contributions from the insured persons and the discharge of the employers' liablility in cases where there is more than one employer. Provision is also made for deeming certain payments to be remuneration paid in respect of holidays aring which no services are rendered by an insured person.

# PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946.

The National Insurance Act provides that, where the Minister of National Insurance certifies that, on account of urgency or any special reason, any Regulations (other than those requiring an affirmative resolution of both Houses of Parliament) should come into operation without delay, the Minister may make the Regu-lations as Provisional Regulations. Provisional Regulations may not continue in force for longer than three months after the receipt by the Minister of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory mmittee on the preliminary draft of the Regulations submitte

The following Regulations have been made as Provisional Regulations, containing the same provisions as the preliminary drafts (summarised in the previous section of this article or on page 197

(summarised in the previous section of this article or on page 197 of last month's GAZETTE), but printed as separate documents:—

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1244; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 10th June, and operative from 21st June.

The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1358; price 1d. net, 2d. post free), dated 23rd June and operative from 29th June.

The National Insurance (Share Fishermen) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1395; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 25th June and operative from 2nd July.

The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1426; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th June and operative from 5th July.

The National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1468; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 29th June and operative from 5th July.

# SOCIAL SECURITY.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE.

An Agreement on Social Security was signed on 11th June at Paris on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government. The English text of this Agreement has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7455; price

The general principles laid down in the Agreement require that British subjects or French nationals shall be subject respectively to the social security legislation which is specified in the Agreement and which is in force in Great Britain or France, and that they shall enjoy the benefits thereof under the same conditions a

nationals in each country respectively.

The social security measures covered by the Agreement are, in Great Britain, the legislation relating to the system of national insurance and concerning insurance against sickness, old age and death (including widowhood, orphanhood and death grant) and maternity payments, and that concerning insurance against personal injury by accident and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to employment. The corresponding measures in France are the general legislation governing the social insurance system to insured persons in non-agricultural employment and to employed persons, and persons treated as employed persons in agricultural employment, which provides insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age and death and covers maternity exlegislative measures concerning the prevention of, and compensation for, industrial accidents and occupational diseases; and the social security system in the mining industry and other special social security schemes in so far as they deal with the risks or benefits covered by the legislative measures referred to. Agreement will not apply to laws or regulations covering a new branch of social security unless an arrangement to th agreed upon between the contracting Governments. It will also not apply to laws or regulations extending existing schemes to classes of beneficiaries, if the other contracting Government lodge an objection with the Government concerned within three months from the official publication of such laws or regulations.

The Agreement provides that, with certain specified exceptions, employed persons, or persons treated as employed persons under the laws applicable in both countries, who are employed in either country are to be subject to the laws in force at their place of

special provisions are contained in the Agreement in respect of insurance against sickness, maternity and death; French invalidity insurance, and long-term sickness benefit under the British insurance scheme; old-age insurance; and industrial accidents and occupational diseases. These provisions relate to the establishment of the right to benefit, the maintenance of

acquired rights and other points of detail.

The Agreement provides for co-operation in administration between the authorities concerned in the two countries. Diffi-culties relating to the carrying out of the Agreement are to be resolved by agreement between the competent authorities of the contracting Governments. In cases in which it may be impossible to arrive at a solution by agreement, the disagreement is to be submitted to arbitration, in accordance with a procedure to be arranged between the Governments. The arbitral body will settle the dispute according to the fundamental principles and in

the spirit of the present Agreement.

The Agreement is to be ratified as soon as possible and will come into force on a date to be agreed between the competent authorities. It is concluded for the duration of one year from the date of coming into force, and will continue in force from year to year unless notice of termination is given three months before end of the year.

On 22nd June, His Majesty in Council made the National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with France as to Retirement Pensions) Order, 1948; and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Reciprocal Agreement with France) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, Nos. 1341 and 1342; price 1d. net each, 2d. post free), under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively. These Orders, which came into operation on 5th July, implement certain parts of the Agreement on Social Security and modify, as necessary, the provisions of the Acts.

When announcing in the House of Commons on 15th June the signing of the Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom and France, the Minister of National Insurance stated that negotiations were proceeding with Eire, and that there had been discussions with Canada, Australia and New Zealand. He added that he hoped to be in a position to conclude reciprocal agreements covering certain parts of the social security field with some of these countries at a fairly early date and also to approach the Governments of some other countries with which a basis for reciprocity in social insurance might be found. An arrangement providing for complete reciprocity between the National Insurance systems in Great Britain and Northern Ireland has already been made (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February and April, 1948, pages 51 and 156).

#### PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY. REPORT OF WORKING PARTY ON THE TURN-ROUND OF SHIPPING.

In 1947, the Minister of Transport appointed a Working Party, composed of representatives of employers' and workers' organisa-tions in the port transport industry, the National Dock Labour Board and the Ministry of Transport, to consider measures likely to give speedy results in improved turn-round of ships in the United Kingdom ports and to initiate action or suggest methods by which improvement could be achieved. The Working Party presented a Report to the Minister of Transport, which has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 9d. net, 10d.

In reviewing the general conditions affecting port operations, the Report refers to the extent of unrepaired war damage to port installations, which is seriously retarding the handling of ships. The Working Party consider that a substantial increase in the labour and materials allocated to port works is necessary and would give valuable results in improved turn-round of vessels. They recommend also that the rebuilding of transit sheds and the reconstruction of war damaged warehouses in port areas should be expedited, that port authorities should ensure the rapid clearance of goods from transit sheds, and that consideration should be given to the possibility of saving time by the greater use of ports not at present working to full canacity.

Several of the recommendations of the Report are designed to ease the special difficulties that were found to be experienced in the handling of ships engaged in the transport of such commodities as food, timber and iron ore. As regards grain ships, the Report recommends that the Ministry of Food should investigate means of improving the marking of goods in order to speed sorting. ort notes that instructions have been issued by the Ministry The Report notes that instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Food to Port Area Grain Committees that overtime is to be worked on such ships where a saving of ships' time can be made, regardless of whether there is any despatch money to set off against the increased cost. As a further contribution to speeding the turn-round of grain ships, the Working Party recommend the introduction of double-shift working.

The Working Party consider that the loading and discharging of ships and the handling of cargo through the ports could be greatly

accelerated if shortages of mechanical equipment were overcome and suitable operations were more completely mechanised. They recommend that the Ministry of Transport, in consultation with the British Transport Commission and the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association, should prepare a programme of crane requirements covering all ports; and that a comprehensive review of the possibilities of increased mechanisation in the ports should be made by a small expert team which should include representatives of working dockers, master porters and stevedores, ship-

owners and port authorities.

The Report discusses the supply and utilisation of dock labour and the practical means available for increasing the output of the workers. Reference is made to the national and local machinery in the industry for settling questions of wages and working condi-tions and for the joint study of proposals designed to increase the efficiency of dock working. The Working Party state that, while much is being done in this way to improve industrial relations, much remains to be done, particularly with regard to amenities and working conditions, in which respect docks generally compare unfavourably with many industrial establishments. Such matters as sanitary accommodation, feeding arrangements, washing, etc., facilities and the provision of adequate industrial medical services they consider to be the responsibility of port authorities, the National Dock Labour Board and, in some cases, the employers.

They recommend that every endeavour should be made to improve these aspects of working conditions and that the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Ministry of Transport should assist in securing approval for the works involved.

It is pointed out that, under the conditions of casual employment in operation before the war, a pool of labour was available in all ports which was generally adequate to meet even peak demands, but that decasualisation has necessarily been accompanied by a reduction in the labour force. The Working Party suggest that labour shortages could be mitigated by the readiness o ployers and workers to agree to the transfer of labour and to reasonable overtime working. They note that, in addition, the National Dock Labour Board have arranged for the institution of seasonal registers to enable extra men to be employed to deal with cargoes such as timber, which should go a long way to obviate the shortages experienced last year. They further note that the Dock Labour Scheme allows of non-registered labour being employed during peak periods and that the careful exercise of this power by the local Boards will materially help. The Working Party consider that, at each port, there should be an organisation to advise on the allocation of labour during peak periods. recommend that this work should be undertaken by Port Operations Consultative Panels to be constituted by each port authority and to be representative of all interests in the port, including shipowners and other employers of dock labour, trade unions, the National Dock Labour Board and the appropriate trading organisations. These Panels would have no legal powers but would tions. These Paneral consent.

The Working Party examined in detail the complaints made at

many ports regarding late starts, early finishes and other aspects of bad time-keeping. They conclude that improvements in timekeeping can only be secured by proper supervision and concerted measures by employers and their officers and foremen, with the active support of the local Joint Committees.

As regards the increased use of mechanisation and the extension of piece-working, the Working Party think that these are matters

for the employers and trade unions to consider jointly, and that, with goodwill and mutual trust between the parties, there should be no insuperable difficulty in determining fair manning scales when mechanical appliances are used.

The Working Party point out that at some ports the discharging

and loading of vessels proceed during day hours only and that the extension of night work with fresh gangs would enable ship and extension of hight work with fresh gangs would enable ship and shore appliances to be used for longer periods and would expedite the turn-round of the vessels. They accordingly recommend, for the consideration of the local Joint Committees, that provision should be made for the adoption of night-shift working with fresh gangs at the ports where this system (or two-shift working) is not at present in operation, and that full use should be made of

this facility, wherever practicable, to speed the turn-round of ships.

The Working Party consider that there is some justification for the many complaints of the inefficiency of the tallying arrangements at ports. They recommend that the National Dock Labour Board should institute a training scheme with adequate tests before men are allowed to work as tally clerks, and that the Board should also consider the question of men being specially recruited as tally clerks, subject to the general provisions of the Dock Labour Scheme. They feel that improvement is needed in the standard of supervision in the docks and they note with approval that both employers and trade unions are sponsoring the Scheme for Training within Industry of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Other recommendations contained in the Report relate to the need for the compilation of current operating statistics, the coordination of operations by means of the proposed Port Operations Consultative Panels (already mentioned) and the removal of restrictive practices which hinder the turn-round of shipping.

For the purpose of carrying out enquiries in the ports, the Working Party formed small teams, mostly from among the membership of the Party. A summary of the main recommendations of these teams, relating to individual ports, is annexed to

# JUTE INDUSTRY.

#### REPORT OF WORKING PARTY.

The Report of the Jute Working Party has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free). The Working Party, which included representatives of employers and trade unions as well as independent members, was appointed in April, 1946, by the President of the Board of Trade to examine and enquire into the various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvements of organisation, production and distribution methods and processes in the jute industry, and to report as to the steps which should be taken in the national interest to strengthen industry and render it more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets.

The Report presents a general survey of the British jute industry, which, it is pointed out, is practically confined to Dundee and district, and sets out the recommendations of the Working Party in regard to protection against Indian imports, the grouping and equipment of the industry, and certain other subjects, viz., production efficiency; labour problems; the future of raw jute purchase; existing and new uses for jute products and the use of inte machinery for other fibres; statistics and cost records; and the establishment of a Development Council for the industry.

The Working Party Report is on the basis of an industry, re-organised into groups and fully equipped with modern machinery and buildings, expanding under cover of an assurance now of

tariff protection when competition from low-priced Indian imports is again experienced, such assurance to be conditional upon a minimum of grouping.

The Working Party state that the present average output per worker in the spinning and weaving sections of the jute industry is considerably below that of the pre-war period and that the present average production obtained from the spindles (though not from the looms) is also below the pre-war level. They recommend that representatives of employers and workers should jointly investigate the reasons for these decreases and should consider the measures to be adopted to secure a return to pre-war standards and to improve be adopted to secure a return to pre-war standards and to improve upon them. The most economical methods of staffing the machinery used by the industry should be explored, and high priority should be given to the development of a suitable automatic loom to produce the normal types of jute cloth. It is recommended that the new type spinning machinery in the industry should be worked on the double-shift system as far as possible. The Working Party suggest that plans for the gradual introduction of double day-shift working should be proceeded with and that everything possible should be done to make the arrangement acceptable to the workers. With regard to labour problems in the industry, the Report states that difficulties of recruitment are due in part to the memory of conditions obtaining in the industry in pre-war days. It is noted

states that difficulties of recruitment are due in part to the memory of conditions obtaining in the industry in pre-war days. It is noted that considerable improvements in working conditions have been made in some mills and factories, but that working conditions in others are not greatly different from what they were before the war. In this connection, the Working Party endorse the recommendations as to improvements in working conditions contained in the tions as to improvements in working rarty endorse the recommenda-tions as to improvements in working conditions contained in the Final Report of the Jute Industry Factory Advisory Committee which was published in 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946, page 351).

The Working Party consider that in an industry where so many

women and girls are employed it is important, in the larger works at least, that there should be personnel managers, properly quali-fied by training and personality, to carry out such duties as refied by training and personality, to carry out such duties as recruitment, selection and training, supervision of interdepartmental transfers, supervision of health, welfare and general working conditions, and the handling of all other general problems affecting workers and their relations with the management. The working Party urge the necessity for co-operation between workers and management for increasing output by greater use of modern machinery and the acceptance of larger labour loads. Direct discussion between the management and the particular workers affected could, it is suggested, be supplemented by the establishment of Production or Works Committees.

In order to lay a sound basis of workmanship and good industrial habits, the Working Party suggest the provision of a Central Training School, equipped with modern machinery, to which school leavers could go for a period varying in length according to the work for which they are being trained.

The Working Party believe that the jute industry requires an organisation, composed of representatives of employers and

organisation, composed of representatives of employers and workers and independent members, to give guidance and advice on matters of general policy. They accordingly recommend the establishment of a Jute Development Council under the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947. An important function of this Council should be to view the scale of re-organisation and equipment of the industry after the initial stage of grouping has been effected and to keep continually under review the deployment of machinery and labour to the best possible advantage. The Council should also be responsible for furthering the adoption of the various suggestions put forward for encouraging recruitment of labour, especially the proposals for improving working conditions and relations between employers and workers, as well as the establishment of a Central Training School.

The President of the Board of Trade held a meeting with repre-

sentatives of the jute industry in Dundee on 16th June, and said that he could not promise protection now to the industry at some future date, but that, equally, he would not say that protection would not be granted in the future. He said, however, that the Government could not allow the industry to decline to proportions that would imperil the security of the State, and he urged industry to accept the other recommendations of the Working Party. industry to accept the other recommendations of the Working Party and to do everything to bring the industry up to the maximum of

### BUILDING INDUSTRY.

# APPOINTMENT OF WORKING PARTY.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 5th July, the Minister of Works stated that he had appointed a Working Party on building operations, and that the terms of reference were to inquire into (a) the organisation and efficiency of building operations in this country, including those of the specialist and sub-contracting trades; (b) the position of the professions in relation thereto; (c) the arrangements for financing operations; and (d) the types of contract in general use, and to make recommendations. Questions of wages and conditions which were dealt with by the joint negotiating machinery in the industries would be outside the score of the inquiries.

with by the joint negotiating machinery in the industries would be outside the scope of the inquiry.

Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B., has been appointed as Chairman of the Working Party, which has twelve other members, including representatives of employers' and workers' organisations in the building and allied industries. A number of assessors also have been appointed, after consultation with the professional institutions concerned. Mr. W. T. Lewis, Ministry of Works, will set as Sergetary to the Working Party. will act as Secretary to the Working Party.

GUIDES TO OFFICIAL SOURCES.

BOOKLET DESCRIPTIVE OF THE STATISTICS COLLECTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

H.M. Stationery Office have published a booklet describing the H.M. Stationery Office have published a booklet describing the statistical material collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, under the title "Guides to Official Sources: No. 1, Labour Statistics" (price 9d. net, 10d. post free). The booklet has been prepared by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Social and Economic Research as the first of a series of Guides, and is experimental in form.

It is stated in an introductory note to the booklet that the function of the Committee, which has academic as well as Departmental members, is to survey and advise upon research work in Government Departments, to consider the extent to which material collected by Departments is of potential value to research in the social sciences, to suggest new methods and areas of collection, and to advise how the information gathered can be made available to research workers. The Ministry of Labour and National Service has been also the first major Department for survey because has been chosen as the first major Department for survey because, in the opinion of the Committee, its work is of both social and economic interest and because it has a long tradition of co-operation with respect to the committee.

economic interest and because it has a long tradition of co-operation with research workers.

The booklet opens with a brief account of the development of the Ministry's statistical service. The principal information at present collected by the Ministry is then considered under the four headings: (a) Employment and unemployment: general; (b) employment and unemployment: special groups; (c) wages, earnings, hours and industrial relations; and (d) retail prices and family budgets. The booklet mentions the factors which determine the degree of continuity of the statistical series issued by the Min family budgets. The booklet mentions the factors which determine the degree of continuity of the statistical series issued by the Min-istry, and gives a list of the principal published sources of labour statistics, whether prepared by the Ministry or by other Govern-

statistics, whether prepared by the Ministry or by other Government Departments.

The following information is supplied in appendices to the booklet: (i) The principal measures administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service which yield statistical data; (ii) a subject index to published sources of the Ministry's statistics; (iii) specimen forms used by the Ministry; (iv) sources of international labour statistics; (v) definitions of employment in relation to the Ministry's statistics; and (vi) a list of the more important Employment Exchanges by Region and county.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

30th SESSION: REPORT BY DELEGATES OF H.M. GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT.

In an article published on page 338 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE, an account was given of the proceedings of the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference, which was held at Geneva from 19th June to 11th July, 1947. A Report on the Conference made to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Delegates appointed to represent H.M. Government has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7437; price 2s. net, 2s. 2d. post free). The Report contains a summary of the proceedings of the Conference. The texts of the Conventions and Recommendations and the Resolutions adopted by the Conference are reproduced in the Appendices.

# REGULATION OF WAGES IN INDIA.

### MINIMUM WAGES ACT. 1948.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

Provision for the fixing of minimum rates of wages for certain scheduled industries and for agriculture has been made in India by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which received the assent of the Governor General on 15th March. The Act, which extends to all the Provinces of India, requires the Central or the Provincial Governments, as appropriate, to fix within two years minimum rates of wages for all workers in a number of industries, including carpet-weaving, rice or flour milling, tobacco manufacture, plantations, road construction, building, stone breaking, mica mining, public motor transport, tannery, leather manufacture, and employment under any local authority. Minimum wage rates for workers in agriculture are to be fixed within three years. The appropriate Government may fix time rates, piece rates, guaranteed rates and overtime rates. The Act also provides for the appropriate Government to review the minimum rates so fixed at intervals not exceeding five years, and to revise them if necessary; and to add other categories of employment to the Schedule. The appropriate Government may also prescribe the number of hours of work constituting a normal working day, and provide for a day of rest in every period of seven days and for the payment for work on a rest day at a rate not less than the overtime rate.

Before fixing minimum rates of wages for the fixing, the appropriate Government is required either to appoint an advisory.

Before fixing minimum rates of wages for the first time, the appropriate Government is required either to appoint an advisory committee to enquire into the question of wages in different localities, or to publish its proposals for the information of persons likely to be affected, and take their views into account. For the review of the rate of the Government concerned in required to

likely to be affected, and take their views into account. For the revision of wage rates, the Government concerned is required to appoint advisory committees to enquire into the conditions prevailing in the several scheduled employments.

The Act also provides for the appointment by each Government of an Advisory Board to co-ordinate the work of the advisory committees and for the appointment by the Central Government of a Central Advisory Board to advise the Central and Provincial

Governments on general questions and to co-ordinate the work of the Advisory Boards. The Central Advisory Board and the several Advisory Boards and advisory committees are to consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers in the scheduled employments, together with a number of inde-pendent members not exceeding one-third of the total number of members. For the local administration of the Act, the appropriate Government is empowered to appoint Inspectors, with specified powers of entry and examination.

### SOCIAL INSURANCE IN INDIA.

#### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT. 1948.

By the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, which received the assent of the Governor General on 19th April, provision has been made for the establishment in India of a system of com-pulsory insurance against sickness, maternity and employment for workers in factories. The main features of the system

Scope.—The Act, which is to come into force on a date or dates to be fixed by the Central Government, extends to all the Provinces of the Dominion, and it applies to all factories, other than seasonal of the Dominion, and it applies to all factories, other than seasonal factories, in which 20 or more persons are normally employed. All workers in such factories whose aggregate remuneration does not exceed 400 rupees a month are to be liable for insurance.

Finance.—The financial resources of the scheme are to be de-

Finance.—The financial resources of the scheme are to be derived from contributions levied on insured persons and their employers. For the assessment of contributions, the insured workers are classified in eight Groups according to the amount of their average daily wages: Group 1 comprises workers earning less than 1 rupee a day, Group 2 those earning 1 rupee or more, but less than 1 rupee 8 annas, and Group 8 those earning 8 rupees or more a day. The weekly contributions range from 2 annas in Group 2 to 1 rupee 4 annas in Group 8 for workers, and from 7 annas in Groups 1 and 2 to 2 rupees 8 annas in Group 8 for employers. Workers whose average daily wages are less 8 for employers. Workers whose average daily wages are less than 1 rupee are not required to pay contributions. The workers' contributions are to be deducted by the employers from the workers' wages and paid into the Employees' State Insurance Fund, for the establishment of which the Act makes provision.

Benefits.—The benefits payable under the Act take the form of periodical payments to insured persons for sickness, maternity, or disablement resulting from an employment injury, periodical payments to the dependants of an insured person who dies as the result of an employment injury, and medical treatment for and attendance on insured persons (medical benefit). The grant of medical benefit may be extended to the families of insured persons at the discretion of the Central or Provincial Government, as

appropriate.

The rates of sickness, disablement and dependants' benefit are assessed on the basis of an assumed average daily wage varying from 14 annas for insured persons in Group 1 to 10 rupes for those in Group 8; and the rates vary proportionately with the sum of the assumed average daily wages in a prescribed period and the number of weeks during which the insured person was fit and available for employment, or during which contributions

were paid.

Insured persons who have paid a minimum of twelve contributions in a period of 26 consecutive weeks or six consecutive months, and who satisfy certain other conditions, are entitled, when sick, to receive benefit for a maximum of 56 days in any continuous period of 365 days. Disablement benefit is payable while the disablement lasts, or for life in the case of permanent disablement; and, if the insured person dies as the result of an employment injury, his widow or widows, or, in certain cases, other dependants, may receive a proportion of the full rate of other dependants, may receive a proportion of the full rate of benefit for life, or until re-marriage. Proportionate benefits are also payable for legitimate or adopted children under 15 years of age, or 18 years if the child continues its education.

Subject to the fulfilment of conditions similar to those pre-scribed for sickness benefit, insured women are entitled to receive maternity benefit at the rate of 12 annas a day for a period of twelve weeks, of which not more than six may precede the expected date of confinement.

Administration.—The responsibility for the general administration of the Act is to be vested in an Employees' State Insurance Corporation appointed by the Central Government. The membership of the Corporation is to include the Minister for Labour in the Central Government, as Chairman, officials of the Central Government, and representatives of Provincial Governments, employers' and workers' organisations, and the medical profession; and the Central Government is empowered to appoint a number of officers of the Corporation, including a Director General of Employees' State Insurance, an Insurance Commissioner and a Medical Commissioner. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Medical Benefit Council, under the chairmanship of the Director General, Health Services, to advise the Corporation on matters relating to the administration of medical

benefit, and on other matters.

In addition to its general administrative responsibilities, the Corporation may promote measures for the improvement of the health and welfare of insured persons and for the rehabilitation and re-employment of the disabled or injured. For the local administration of the scheme, it may appoint Regional Boards, Local Committees and Regional and Local Medical Benefit Councils, as well as Inspectors with specified powers of entry



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# EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN MAY.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total working population\* declined during May by 44,000 men and 11,000 women. The decrease in the working population during the first five months of the year totals 126,000, compared with the figure of 213,000 forecast in the "Economic Survey" for the first six months of the year.

The number of foreign workers (including ex-prisoners of war given civilian status) placed in employment during May was just over 7,000, compared with more than 9,000 in April.

The size of the Forces was reduced in May by 30,000 leaving a total of 866,000. There were 48,000 releases reported during the month (almost the same number as in April). The estimated number of men and women on release leave who had not yet taken up employment fell by 20,000 to 145,000.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed was 274,100 at 14th June, compared with 290,000 at 10th May, representing at both dates about 2 per cent. of the insured population.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 10,000 during the month (a rise of 15,000 men being offset by a fall of 5,000 women), compared with a rise of 58,000 in April.

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 14,000 in May including 5,000 in agriculture and 7,000 in transport and shipping. There was no change in the number employed in

In the manufacturing industries there was a decrease of 15,000 in May (almost all women), compared with an increase of 3,000 in April. There were increases of 1,700 in textiles (including 1,300 in cotton and 300 in wool) and 3,700 in food, drink and tobacco, and decreases amounting to over 20,000 in other groups. The largest decreases were in clothing (6,000) and electrical cables and apparatus (5,000). There was an increase of about 3,000 in First Preference manufacturing industries as a whole, while employment in other manufacturing industries fell by about 18,000.

At the end of May employment in building and civil engineering was 5,000 less than at the end of April.

There was an increase of 9,000 during May in the numbers employed in distribution and consumers' services; this was due largely to a seasonal rise of 7,000 in employment in hotels and

A rise of 4,000 in the number employed in national government service was mainly due to preparations for the introduction of the new national health and national insurance schemes

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 May, 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.

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~	HO	us	ац	u

	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)	Tawoon	uni avin	(2073) 32	alaga A Daving	bazari	01
Men	14,656 5,094	14,881 6,768	14,629 5,785	14,659 5,764	14,620 5,732	14,576 5,721
Total	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,352	20,297
2. Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken	NTO.I	7 20	BOI	BOOM	RB (	3A
up employment 3. Insured Persons registered as un-	10.1-st	40	300	123	165	145
employed	1,270	103	398	300	294	279
Men	13,643 4,837	14,786 6,720	14,044 5,672	14,316 5,684	14,230 5,663	14,216 5,657
Total, Forces and Civil Employment	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,893	19,873

# 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 55,000 in the total working population during May, 1948 (men 44,000 and women 11,000). Since June, 1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,352,000 (men

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

† Estimate for 31st May.

‡ Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

305,000 and women 1,047,000). The total working population at the end of May, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by 547,000 (men -80,000, women +627,000).

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

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment decreased during May by 20,000 (men —14,000, women —6,000). At the end of May the total was 1,633,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 570,000 and women 1,063,000), but 1,393,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 573,000 and women 1,063,000). and women 820,000).

### 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)										
No.	Mid- 1939,	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946,	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.					
Men Women	480	4,653 437	1,361	1,064	854 42	825 41					
Total	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	896	866					

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of May, 1948, there has been a decrease of 4,224,000 (men 3,828,000 and women

### 5. CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.\*

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

TESTANDATE ACTUAL	(Thousands)										
To I treatment to	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.					
Men	13,163 4,837	10,133 6,283	12,683 5,593	13,252 5,635	13,376 5,621	13,391 5,616					
Total: Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Other Work†	1,270 16,730	3,830 12,586	460 17,816	350 18,537	to sale	offi offi bless of					
Total	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,887	18,997	19,007					

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 May, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,591,000 (men increased by 3,258,000, women decreased by 667,000). During May, 1948, there was an increase of 10,000. The number in civil employment at the end of May, 1948, was 1,007,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 228,000 and women increased by 779,000).

#### 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 May, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 6,071,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 1,927,000 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:—

and the same of the same of	(Thousands)										
-notice	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.					
Home Market Export	4,555 990	2,580 410	5,069 1,477	4,959 1,942	4,924 1,996	4,896 2,009					
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,920	6,905					

\* Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

† Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

At mid-1945 the number employed on manufacture for home market and export was 2,555,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1948, there was an increase of 3,915,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,360,000 above the number at mid-1939.

July, 1948.

The number estimated to be employed on manufacture for export increased in the period from mid-1945 to the end of May, 1948, by 1,599,000, and at the end of May exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 1,019,000.\*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,316,000 between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1948; at the end of May the total was 341,000 greater than at mid-1939.

#### 8. Analysis of Manufacturing Industry.

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

The state of the s	(Thousands)									
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.				
Building Materials, etc. Metals and Engineering Textiles Clothing, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals, etc. Other Manufactures	567 2,267 798 1,005 654 266 1,258	403 3,336 498 652 518 423 990	574 2,822 615 807 599 321 1,268	590 2,876 652 831 623 336 1,343	585 2,891 670 830 618 338 1,338	583 2,888 672 824 622 337 1,329				
Total Manufactures	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,270	7,255				

#### 9. BASIC INDUSTRIES

The figures for this sector are as follows:-

	(Thousands)										
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.					
Coal (Total Man-power) (Wage earners on Colliery Books) Other Mining and Quarrying Agriculture Fishing	773 (735) 100 910 40	738 (711) 61 1,025 16	730 (690) 71 1,046 35	758 (718) 73 1,055 35	764 (724) 74 1,075 35	764 (724) 74 1,080 35					
Transport and Shipping Public Utilities	1,233 242	1,252 196	1,384 264	1,438 270	1,459 272	1,466 274					
Total	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,679	3,693					

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 405,000.

# 10. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

The figures for other non-manufacturing industries and services

-CHEMINE COLOR	(Thousands)									
	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	April,	May,				
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.				
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,367	1,362				
	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,347	2,350				
tainments and sport Other services; Public Service—	817	618	781	834	844	852				
	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,298	1,296				
Civil Service Other National Governments	408	715	722 384	692 375	1,071	1,075				
Local Government	846	909	1,052	1,105	1,121	1,124				

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

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

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

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

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

Chemicals, etc.: Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, oils, greases, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries: All manufacturing industries not included in preceding groups.

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

§ Including industrial staffs of Government Departments and elegified to a clivil Defence.

and cleaning.

§ Including industrial staffs of Government Departments not classified to a particular industry, and Police, Fire Service, and Civil Defence.

#### 11. COMPARISON-MAY, 1948, WITH MID-1939.

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

	Manufacture for Home Marke	t		108	per	cent.	
				203	,,	"	
	Public Service*			150	,,	,,	
				112	99	39	
	Building and Civil Engineering			104	,,	,,	
	Distribution	•		81	,,	,,	
	Consumers' Services—						
Š	Hotels and catering; enterta	inmen	ts				
				104	"	,,	
	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 April and

(Thousands)										
(S) - (1) (O) (S) (O)	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948.				
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270 4,555 990	3,830 2,580 410	460 5,069 1,477	350 4,959 1,942	5,274 1,996	5,246 2,009				
Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries† Building and Civil En-	6,815 3,298	6,820 3,288	7,006 3,530	7,251 3,629	7,270 3,679	7,255 3,693 1,362				
gineering Public Service* Distribution Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering:	1,310 1,465 2,887	722 2,030 1,958	1,289 2,158 2,309	1,364 2,172 2,351	1,367 2,192 2,347	2,199 2,350				
entertainments and sport Other services	817 1,408	618 980	781 1,203	834 1,286	844 1,298	852 1,296				
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,276 1,440	18,887	18,997 896	19,007 866				
Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,893	19,873				
taken up employment Insured persons registered as Unemployed	1,270	103	300 398	123 300	165 294	145 279				
Total Working Population;	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,352	20,297				

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

	Mid-1945 to May, 1948. Chan								
or Dord as well stated the con-	to Mid-1945.	Number.	Per cent. of	during May, 1948.					
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	+ 2,560 - 1,975 - 580	- 3,480 + 2,316 + 1,599	- 91 + 90 + 390	<del>-</del> +	28				
Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries† Building and Civil Engineering Public Service* Distribution Consumers' Services—	+ 5 - 10 - 588 + 565 - 929	+ 435 + 405 + 640 + 169 + 392	+ 6 + 12 + 89 + 8 + 20	1+1++	13				
Hotels and catering; enter- tainments and sport Other services	- 199 - 428	+ 234 + 316	+ 38 + 32	+					
Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces and Aux. Services	- 1,584 + 4,610	+ 2,591 - 4,224	+ 16 - 83	+	10				
Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up	+ 3,026	<b>— 1,633</b>	8	-	20				
employment	+ 40 - 1,167	+ 95 + 176	+ 238 + 171	-	20				
Total Working Population;	+ 1,899	- 1,362	- 6		5:				

+ As defined in paragraph 9.

‡ Excluding indoor private domestic service.



# PHOTOGRAPHY AND FILM STRIPS

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July, 1948

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

should take precedence over others. The numbers of vacancies filled in May and June in the principal "First Preference" industries are shown in a Table on page 242. Figures are given in the Table below to show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference industries and certain other industries in March, April and May.

	Males.			1			Fem	a les.		TOTAL TO		To call		To	tal.	988	-0.			
Industries.	Net c	hang	ge in em	ploy	ment.	Total employ-		Net ch	ange	in emp	loym	ent.	Total employ-		Net ch	ange	in empl	loyme	ent.	Total
	March	1.	April.		May.	ment at end of May.	March.			April.		May.	ment at end of May.	March,			April.	N	May.	ment at end of May.
Manufacturing Industries. First Preference Industries:— Cotton Spinning Cotton Manufacturing Wool Textiles Rayon Yarn	+ 30 + 30 - 10 + 30	0 -	+ 400 + 300 + 200 + 300	+ ++		54,100 38,400 81,000	++	1,000 300 200	++++	1,500 800 1,100	++++	700 400 200	101,200 80,200 97,700	++	1,300 600 300	+++	1,900 1,100 1,300	++++	900 400 300	155,300 118,600 178,700
Silk Manufacture and Rayon Weaving Jute Lace Linen Textile Finishing Miscellaneous Textiles Pig Iron Ironfounding Steel Melting, Rolling,	+ 20	0 -	+ 100  + 200 	<del> </del>	100 	25,400 10,900 6,700 3,800 3,500 48,200 22,600 16,500 62,600	+	200 	+ + + +	100 100 100 200	+	200	16,200 18,600 11,800 5,100 5,400 21,900 37,300 400 10,900	+ ++    +	200 200 200 200 200 200 100 200	+ + + + +	200 100 300 200 400	++	300   100 300 100	41,600 29,500 18,500 8,900 70,100 59,900 16,900 73,500
etc. Tinplates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting Pottery Printing, Publishing, etc.	+ 30 + 20 + 20	0 -	- 100 - 200	+  +	500 — — — 100 600	169,300 12,500 29,000 21,400 29,900 168,500	+	100 — — 200 900	++	200 400 600	-  -  +	100 100 — 200	15,200 2,800 6,300 8,000 39,300 95,700	+ + +	200 200 400 900	+++	200 100 — 200 600 1,100	++	400 100 	184,500 15,300 35,300 29,400 69,200 264,200
Total First Preference Industries	+ 2,10	) +	- 2,600	+	1,400	804,300	3.10	400	+	4,800	+.	1,200	574,000	+	1,700	+	7,400	+	2,600	1,378,300
Other Manufacturing Industries	+ 1,400	) +	4,000		1,700	3,822,500	-1	8,900	_	8,900		15,600	1,725,600		17,500		4,900		7,300	5,548,100
Total Manufacturing Industries	+ 3,500	) +	- 6,600		300	4,626,800	-1	9,300		4,100	_	14,400	2,299,600		15,800	+	2,500	-1	4,700	6,926,400
Non-Manufacturing Industries and Services. First Preference Industries and Services: Coal Mining Laundries and Cleaning	+ 1,000 + 500		400	+	300	723,900 38,300		400	+	700		200	130,200	++	1,000	++	400 1,000	12 ac	100	723,900
Other Industries and Services:— Building and Civil Engineering Road Transport Public Utilities. Distribution Entertainments and Sport-Hotels and Catering. Commerce and Finance	+ 15,000 + 2,500 + 200 + 1,000 - 1,700 - 1,700	+++++	1,100 2,700 600	++++	5,000 2,700 1,000 2,200 800 2,400 900	1,137,700 417,800 219,300 930,700 79,500 148,000 141,500	++	600 100 1,700 100 1,600 2,600	+++++	700 200 3,200 500 4,500 400		700 100 100 4,600 1,300	23,700 57,100 20,700 894,400 101,900 338,700 123,600	+1+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	15,000 3,100 100 700 3,300 4,300		12,000 3,800 1,300 5,900 1,100 7,200 400	1++++		1,161,400 474,900 240,000 1,825,100 181,400 486,700 265,100

Note. The Table excludes the following industries which are accorded First Preference treatment but for which separate statistics on this basis are not available: and shipbreakers, ball and roller bearing manufacture, china-clay and chalk, gypsum mining and quarrying, engineers' iron and steel founding, iron and steel scrap merchants manned branches of other industries,'' for which separate figures of placings are given in the Table on page 242. "Other Industries and Services' also exclude the following, for which monthly statistics of insured employees are not available: National and Local Government service, railway service, fishing, shipping service, rayon weaving) and publishing and newspaper printing (not separately distinguishable from printing and bookbinding), to which First Preference treatment is not accorded.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS. MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1947 AND MAY, 1948.

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

The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945 and mid-1947 and professiona are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of are not included.

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

	l M	ales (14 a	nd under	65)	T.	Presidentia - 1 - 1 (0)				I and Chicago Artific political forced acres			
Industry.	141		ild under	03).	Females (14 and under 60).				Total.				
6 . an	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	May,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	May,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	May,	
	1939.	1945.	1947.	1948.	1939.	1945.	1947.	1948.	1939.	1945.	1947.	1948.	
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):  Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron Steel Melting, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering: General Engineering Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Air-	15-5	15·0	15-8	16·5	0·0	0·9	0·4	0·4	15·5	15-9	16·2	16.	
	156-4	147·0	162-3	169·3	3·6	27·8	14·6	15·2	160·0	174-8	176·9	1844	
	51-2	63·0	73-1	72·9	4·7	21·0	14·5	13·2	55·9	84-0	87·6	866	
	22-7	9·7	12-3	12·5	2·4	2·7	2·7	2·8	25·1	12-4	15·0	15.	
	29-1	25·9	27-7	29·0	2·6	8·8	6·1	6·3	31·7	34-7	33·8	35-	
	22-4	19·2	21-1	21·4	4·4	10·7	7·9	8·0	26·8	29-9	29·0	29-	
	297-3	279·8	312-3	321·6	17·7	71·9	46·2	45·9	315·0	351-7	358·5	367-	
	637-4	777·9	778-7	829·6	67·3	361·9	169·4	169·7	704·7	1,139-8	948·1	999-	
	105-9	106·1	105-3	111·5	28·0	69·7	49·0	50·2	133·9	175-8	154·3	161-	
	51-1	-0·1	64-6	64·7	1·1	10·4	3·5	3·5	52·2	80-5	68·1	68-	
	47-1	35·7	59-0	51·7	1·9	6·2	7·2	4·7	49·0	41-9	66·2	56-	
	841-5	989·8	1,007-6	1,057·5	98·3	448·2	229·1	228·1	939·8	1,438-0	1,236·7	1,285-	
craft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	428·1	597·2	478·0	470-9	45·2	279·0	82·6	76·6	473·3	876·2	560·6	547	
	10·7	10·9	22·0	23-7	1·9	3·5	4·2	4·3	12·6	14·4	26·2	28	
	51·6	41·1	57·3	61-3	1·4	5·7	3·0	3·0	53·0	46·8	60·3	64	
	490·4	649·2	557·3	555-9	48·5	288·2	89·8	83·9	538·9	937·4	647·1	639	
	141·8	230·4	206·1	207-0	2·9	21·9	8·6	8·5	144·7	252·3	214·7	215	

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

Thousands)

Pools, Pries and Tobacco   126.2   216   26.5   26.9   79   8.7   7.3   6.9   33.1   39.3   33.8	(Thousands)												
Mary	Ladveter	Male	es (14 and	under 65	).	Fema	ales (14 and	d under 60)			Total	l. 1 je je	
Some Gille, Pipe, ed., and 199 yet 5 10 6 Co. 9 8 129 114 109 497 332 770 175 185 186 186 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	industry.				May, 1948.								May, 1948.
Element Appendix Cashe, car.   164   1122   130   1814   795   1977   1772   132   136   1899   2799   2792   27	Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding												
Windles Code, see. 200 973 1057 1098 1796 6 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc Scientific and Photographic Instru-	116-4	112-2	143-0	148-4	79-5	167-7	133-2	126-1	195-9	279.9		
Solit Nut.   Sol	Watches, Clocks, etc	20.8	7.3	18.7	19.9	17-9	6.9	12.9	13.5	38.7	14·2 37·2	31.6	33·4 45·1
Out Price South Product of the Control of the Contr	Bolts, Nuts, etc	16·8 17·4	16.1	17·9 12·6	18·6 12·9	13.0	18.8	16·0 9·1	15.5	28.5	18.0	21.7	21.5
Comparison   Prince	Other Metal Industries	185-2	170.0	225-2	233.4	101-1	145.6	132-2	127-6	286.3	315.6	357-4	361.0
Explaints	Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12.3	12-2	13.5	14-2	0.1	0.5	0.2				13.7	
Oil, Class Sano, Tak. etc	Explosives	29.2	78-3	21.6	21.6	7.9	90.4	13.0	12.3	37·1 26·9	168·7 23·4	34.6	33·9 31·6
GROUP HI (BASC)  INDISTRIES)**-  CAS. Water and Electricity Surply  2015   139.5   179	Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc												
SNOWTRIS	Total, Group I Industries	2,539.0	2,850-2	2,942.8	3,044-2	503.8	1,453.6	855-5	832.6	3,042.8	4,303.8	3,798-3	3,876.8
Cast Mining													
Temmesy and Omnibus Service. 1930 1293 2114 2244 129 85 39 430 49 415 416 416 416 416 416 416 416 416 416 416	Coal Mining						28.4	20.1	20.7	214-8	166.6	232.0	240.0
Miscellaneous Transport etc.   194   187   30.3   29.6   2.6   6.8   9.3   3.4   22.2   25.5   39.6   38.0     GROUP III (OTHER MARU-   PACTURES MUSTERS)	Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	34.1	13.1	25.7	27-1	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.0	37.1	15.1	28.6	30.1
Pool, Pries and Tolkeco   Pool, Pries and	Miscellaneous Transport, etc.,											ALLEN MAN	
Food, Drink and Tohaco   103-11   603   604   603   604   605	GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES) :—					i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		1					And the last
Cocco, Checolat, etc. 264 134 207 1215 559 219 334 125 182 373 545 540 Other Food Industries	Food, Drink and Tobacco: Grain Milling												
Dept. Industries   9-50   71-0   38-8   92-2   25-0   88-1   23-3   35-2   120-3   100-1   121-2   120-4   1	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc	26.4	13.4	20.7	21.5	55.9	23.9	33.8	32.5	82-3	37-3	54·5 150·9	54.0
Territo Indourtes   Cotton Springs   68.5   35.3   51.2   84.4   111.9   77.5   91.5   100.2   177.4   131.6   120.5	Drink Industries	95·0 15·5	71·0 14·4	88·8 16·6	93.2	25·9 26·8	38·1 31·1	33·8 27·6	36·2 25·2	42.3	45.5	44.2	41.4
Cotton Weaving   53.7   27.4   36.2   35.4   109.8   109.8   109.8   17.5   7.5   7.5   80.2   162.5   90.3   11.2   118.6   118.6   119.8   17.5   17.5   18.5   17.5   18.5   17.5   18.5	Textile Industries :											142.3	
Carpets   12-5   12-5   22-6   89-7   39-4   62-5   12-6   62-7   12-5	Cotton Weaving	53·7 90·3	27·4 50·1	36·2 76·0	38·4 81·0	108·8 117·3	71·9 79·7	90.5	97.7	207-6	129.8	166.5	178-7
Lines	Hosiery	29.1	12.3	21.5	22.6	97.3	50.4	62.4	65-2	126.4	62.7	83·9 18·9	87·8 21·1
Other Testiles	Linen Jute	3·7 10·2	2·9 3·8	3·6 6·1	3.5	9·0 15·5	6·8 9·7	5·6 11·4	11.8	25.7	13.5	17.5	18.5
Texal Estelaching, Dyeling, etc.   567   320   459   480   229   202   208   219   79.6   522   667   701	Lace	5.1	2.4	3.6	3.8	7.8	4.5	4.9	5-1	12.9	6.9	8.5	8·9 59·9
Tanning, Currying, etc	Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc	56.7	32.0	45.9	48.2	22.9	20.2	20.8	21.9				
Totalia Industries	Tanning, Currying, etc								13.8	28.2	18.4	25-7	45.4
Shirts, Collars, Underelothing, etc. 10-1	Total, Leather Clothing Industries :		NEW BOOK		43.0								
Cheb   Dress   Industries   7.5   2.8   5.4   9.8   23.4   12.6   19.2   19.5   30.9   15.4   24.6   24.0   24.0   24.0   24.0   24.0   25.0	Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	10-1 11-4	4.2	6.4	6-3	83·4 96·1	48·3 48·0	59·8 73·1	57·4 71·6	93·5 107·5	52·5 54·7	82-8	63·7 81·2
Tatal, Clothing  Woodworking, etc.:  Furniture, etc.  111:5  39:8  99:9  94:1  20:9  90:9  94:1  20:9  22:6  23:6  23:5  138:4  62:4  117:5  82:8  83:8  83:8  83:8  Wood Boxed and Cases, etc.  178:8  188:4  178:8	Hats and Caps Other Dress Industries	7.5	2.8	5.4	6.4	23.4	12.6	19-2	18.5	30.9	15.4	24.6	24.0
Sawmilling	Total, Clothing	185.1	105-9	157.8	156.6	446.0	296-9	370-9	358-0	631.1	402.8		514.6
Other Woodworking	Sawmilling	63.0	56.1	73.6	77-2	3.4	20.2	11.0	11.2	66.4	76.3	84.6	88·4 16·2
Paper and Paper Board 207 30.8 47.6 48-9 19-1 17-9 16-9 16-3 09-8 49-7 05-3 05-2 02-9 Wallpaper 209 14-6 21-5 22-7 53-3 34-9 40-5 40-2 82-3 49-5 62-8 Wallpaper 209 14-6 21-5 22-7 53-3 34-9 40-5 40-2 82-3 49-5 62-8 Wallpaper 209 14-6 21-5 22-7 53-3 34-9 40-5 40-2 82-3 49-5 62-8 Wallpaper 209 11-7 48-5 33 6-3 3-3 6-4 6-9 11-2 50-1 11-2 12-2	Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc	17.8	13-5	18.8	19.5	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.7	23.6	21-2		26·2 248·4
Wallpaper   Section   Se	Paper and Paper Board										the state of the s		
binding	Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not paper)	5·3 4·9	0.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.2	7.8	1.1		
Prick, Tile, Pipe, etc.   30.0   14.7   27.2   29.9   37.0   24.3   36.3   39.3   67.9   39.0   69.5   68.2	binding	198.9										403.0	408.9
Glass Manufacture	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc Pottery, Earthenware, etc	90.7	29.0	61.4	58.0	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.7	96.4	34-3		
Total, Glass	Glass Manufacture	1 15 1			200							23.0	24.3
Cast Stone, etc	Total, Glass Other Manufacturing Industries :	37.9	27.7	42.7	45.3	10.3	18.1	15.5	16.4	48-2	45.8	58.2	NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER, OWNER,
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	Cast Stone, etc	27.8	16.8	35-5	37.4	2.5	6.6	6.2	5.8	30·3 70·2	23.4	41·7 81·8	43·2 87·3
Toys and Games	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	11.0	4·2 4·3	7.7	9·3 7·6	2.3	2·1 6·5	1.8	2.4	12:3	10.8	16.1	16.6
Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries  1,752.7 1,017.6 1,581.8 1,639.6 1,679.7 1,293.4 1,456.3 1,472.8 3,432.4 2,311.0 3,038.1 3,112.4  GROUP III (Non-Manu- Facturing Industries And Services)†:— Building and Civil Engineering Construction  1,190.8 607.8 1,119.7 1,137.7 15.7 24.2 23.7 23.7 1,206.5 632.0 1,143.4 1,161.4  Distributive Trades  1,309.5 604.7 910.9 930.7 850.9 909.8 892.4 894.4 2,160.4 1,514.5 1,803.3 1,825.4  Commerce and Finance  216.5 83.9 141.6 141.5 98.6 148.0 128.4 123.6 315.1 231.9 270.0 265.  Entertainment, Sports, etc.  80.1 50.5 84.3 79.5 60.4 79.1 100.3 101.9 140.5 129.6 184.6 181.4  Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, etc.  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 347.2 338.7 453.4 378.7 495.1 486.  Laundry Service  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 19.8 22.9 23.3 31.8 25.1 32.1 33.8 135.  Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, etc.  172.7 82.1 147.9 148.0 280.7 296.6 19.8 22.9 23.3 31.8 25.1 32.1 33.8 33.5	Toys and Games	8.0	2.7	9.3	9.9	10.7	4.4	13.4	12.9	18.7	7 7.1	22·7 78·6	22·8 77·4
GROUP III (Non-Manu- Facturing Industries and Services)†:— Building and Civil Engineering Construction	Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing	145.8	90.9	170-2	182.0	75.8	77-2	101.8	100-1	221.0	168.1	272.0	282.1
FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES)†:— Building and Civil Engineering Construction		1,/52-7	1,017-6	1,581.8	1,639.6	1,6/9.7	1,293.4	1,456-3	1,472.8	3,432	2,311.0	3,036 1	3,112-4
Building and Civil Engineering Construction	FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND				Service Constitution			A TOP TO					
Distributive Trades   1,309-5   604-7   910-9   930-7   850-9   909-8   892-4   894-4   2,160-4   1,514-5   1,803-3   1,825-6   1,825-6	Building and Civil Engineering	1,190.8	607-8	1,119-7	1.137.7								
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, etc	Distributive Trades	1,309.5	604·7 83·9	910.9	930·7 141·5	850·9 98·6	909·8 148·0	892·4 128·4	123.6	315	1 231.9	270-0	265.1
Laundry Service	Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restau-	172.7		112271	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		296.6	347-2	338-7	453-	4 378-7	495-1	486-7
GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE 8,654·3 6,460·4 8,345·8 8,562·9 3,676·9 4,475·2 4,024·6 4,013·5 12,331·2 10,935·6 12,370·4 12,576·	Laundry Service	32.7	21-4	27.7	28.5	128-7	108-3	106.1					
	GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE	8,654.3	6,460-4	8,345-8	8,562.9	3,676-9	4,475-2	4,024.6	4,013.5	12,331	2   10,935-0	12,370-4	12,576-4

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal), National and Local Government service, railways, shipping, dock and harbour service.

† Excluding professional and personal services.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 14th JUNE, 1948.

# SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 10th May and 14th June, 1948, were as follows:—

+	1	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
10th May	::	219,452	4,351	63,095	3,108	290,006
14th June		210,162	3,953	57,318	2,687	274,120

In addition, there were on the registers at 14th June 11,946\* uninsured persons, including 811 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 14th June are analysed below:-

	Wholly U	Inemployed	including C	asuals).		
	Unem- ployed 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.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
Men, 18-64 Boys under 18 Women, 18-59 Girls under 18	46,973 2,549 18,070 1,738	51,422 1,036 13,220 588	106,564 310 21,932 191	204,959 3,895 53,222 2,517	5,203 58 4,096 170	210,162 3,953 57,318 2,687
Total	69,330	66,266	128,997	264,593	9,527	274,120

The total of 274,120 includes 28,012 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 9,194 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 10th May and 14th June, 1948, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

				Jnemploye g Casuals			1 000
Region.		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor arily Stopped	Total.
London & South-	10th May 14th June	18,807 17,513	11,491 12,386				
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	1,294	+ 895	100000			
Eastern	10th May 14th June	2,747 2,560	2,572 2,144				
	Inc. or Dec.	187	- 428	- 1,147	1,762	12	1,774
Southern	10th May 14th June	2,767 2,998	2,458 2,354				
	Inc.or Dec.	+ 231	- 104	_ 579	452	+ 83	_ 369
South- Western	10th May 14th June	3,584 2,877	3,232 2,931	5,518 4,883		52 114	
	Inc. or Dec.	<del>- 707</del>	<del>-</del> 301	- 635	1,643	+ 62	1,581
Midland	10th May 14th June	3,698 4,963	1,986 2,489	4,785 3,760			
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,265	+ 503	- 1,025	+ 743	- 69	+ 674
North- Midland	10th May 14th June	1,906 1,695	1,479 1,425	3,068 2,612		352 265	6,805 5,997
1	Inc. or Dec.	- 211	_ 54	- 456	<b>—</b> 721	_ 87	- 808
East and West Ridings	10th May 14th June	3,503 3,740	3,028 3,004	7,199 6,477	13,730 13,221	751 537	14,481 13,758
17-11	Inc. or Dec.		_ 24	<b>—</b> 722	- 509	- 214	<b>— 723</b>
North- Western	10th May 14th June	11,635 12,102	11,832 12,489	27,549 24,175	51,016 48,766	2,027 2,229	53,043 50,995
Name	Inc. or Dec.		+ 657	_ 3,374	2,250	+ 202	- 2,048
Northern	10th May 14th June	6,093 5,770	7,153 6,984	17,519 16,173	30,765 28,927	644 784	31,409 29,711
	Inc. or Dec.	- 323	<b>—</b> 169	<b>—</b> 1,346	- 1,838	+ 140	<b>— 1,698</b>
Scotland	10th May 14th June	10,908 9,691	12,091 11,998	29,354 26,245	52,353 47,934	1,552 1,541	53,905 49,475
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,217	- 93	<b>—</b> 3,109	- 4,419	- 11	<b>— 4,430</b>
Wales	10th May 14th June	5,405 5,299	7,873 7,855	26,226 24,520	39,504 37,674	1,348 1,485	40,852 39,159
	Inc. or Dec.	<del>- 106</del> -	- 18	<b>- 1,706</b>		+ 137	1,693
Great Britain (including	10th May 14th June	71,178 69,330	65,404 66,266	144,938 128,997	281,520 264,593	8,486 9,527	290,006 274,120
Special Schemes)	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,848	+ 862	-15,941 -	-16,927	+ 1,041	-15,886

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

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

July, 1948.

Region.	register	of insured red as uner 14th June,	nployed	Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons.			
120 2700	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	35,209 6,372 6,898 8,630 9,686 5,057 11,120 40,415 23,577 38,090 28,183	9,409 1,353 1,964 2,175 2,012 940 2,638 10,580 6,134 11,385 10,976	44,618 7,725 8,862 10,805 11,698 5,997 13,758 50,995 29,711 49,475 39,159	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1½ 1 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 2 3 5½	
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	213,237	59,566	272,803	2	11/2	2	

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in the United Kingdom at 14th June, 1948, was 299,069, including 234,976 men and boys and 64,093 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 14th June 12,537 uninsured persons, including 997 boys and girls under 18

who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.								
	W	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casua	als).								
London and South- Eastern	33,195 6,213 6,508 8,459 9,298 4,793 10,728	1,074 116 132 95 134 81 145	8,066 1,243 1,854 2,039 1,685 800 2,255	547 71 100 98 95 58 93	42,882 7,643 8,594 10,691 11,212 5,732 13,221								
E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	38,552 22,733 36,752 26,857 871	738 376 635 362 7	9.185 5,510 10,165 9,982 438	291 308 382 473 1	48,766 28,927 47,934 37,674 1,317								
Great Britain	204,959	3,895	53,222	2,517	264,593								
Northern Ireland	20,212	453	3,437	171	24,273								
United Kingdom	225,171	4,348	56,659	2,688	288,866								
		Temporarily Stopped.											
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	933 42 258 75 245 182 244 1,117 460 697 950	7 1 -1 9 1 3 8 8 6 14	780 39 10 38 227 81 271 1,081 280 817 472	16 — 5 1 19 23 36 21 49	1,736 82 268 114 486 265 537 2,229 784 1,541 1,485								
Great Britain	5,203	58	4,096	170	9.527								
Northern Ireland	196	-	447	33	676								
United Kingdom	5,399	58	4,543	203	10,203								
	2	Total Regis	tered as Un	employed.	AND TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR								
London and South- Eastern	34,128 6,255 6,766 8,534 9,543 4,975 10,972 39,669 23,193 37,449 27,807 871	1,081 117 132 96 143 82 148 746 384 641 376 7	8,846 1,282 1,864 2,077 1,912 881 2,526 10,266 5,790 10,982 10,454 438	563 71 100 98 100 59 112 314 403 522 1	44,618 7,725 8,862 10,805 11,698 5,997 13,758 50,995 29,711 49,475 39,159 1,317								
Great Britain	210,162	3,953	57,318	2,687	274,120								
Northern Ireland	20,408	453	3,884	204	24,949								
United Kingdom	230,570	4,406	61,202	2,891	299,069								

# \* See footnote in previous column.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region at 14th June, 1948, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 10th May, 1948.

Numbers of Insured Persons\* on Registers at 14th June, 1948. Inc.(+) or Dec. (—) in Totals

	Regi	sters at 12	- June,	1940.	in Totals
Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	18 and under	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	compared with 10th May, 1948.
London and South-Eastern	34,128	8,846	1,644	44,618	-1,297
London (Administrative County)	16,615	3,839	503	20,957	+ 370
Acton	131	44	13	188	- 37
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	214 860	56 310	10 26	280 1,196	+ 1 - 278 - 225
Chatham	924 1,020	384 240	48 40	1,356 1,300	- 225 + 95
Dagenham	425 420	169	50	644	- 45
East Ham Enfield	339	133	22 20	575 442	+ 60
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	449 124	219	30	698 180	+ 55
Hendon	430 958	69 212	23	522	+ 1 + 9
Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	872	271	30	1,219 1,173	+ 25
West Ham Willesden	994	209 109	33	1,236	+ 17 - 60
Eastern	6,255	1,282	188	7,725	-1,774
Bedford	201	24 25	7	232	- 62
Cambridge Ipswich	136	23	12	113 171	- 76
Luton	190 809	15	12	217 954	+ 22
Watford	98	55	16	169	- 31
Southern	6,766	1,864	232	8,862	- 369
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,511	96 577	10 40	2,128	+ 16 - 163
Reading Slough	470 274	192	22	684 324	+ 91 + 34
Southampton	1,069	247	32	1,348	+ 104
South-Western	8,534 2,763	2,077	194	10,805	-1,581 - 70
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	311	363	51 6	3,177 409	- 11
Gloucester Plymouth	78 1,109	778	8 42	1,929	- 15 - 45
Swindon	96	48	9	153	- 44
Midland Birmingham	9,543 2,983	1,912	243 72	11,698 3,659	+ 674 + 590
Burton-on-Trent	1,331	24 178	20	38 1,529	<del>- 7</del> 48
Oldbury	60	7	5	72	+ 9
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	1,026	18	1 12	1,056	_ 26
Walsall	343	82	27	452	+ 54 7
Wolverhampton Worcester	611	145 48	19	775 115	+ 7
North-Midland	4,975	881	141	5,997	- 808
Chesterfield Derby	211 78	60 24	12	283 112	<u>-</u> 10 9
Grimsby	708 464	80	6	794 564	- 145 - 11
Leicester Lincoln	97	80 17	20	. 114	- 4
Mansfield Northampton	233	29	5 7	267 216	- 16 + 30
Nottingham Peterborough	1,086	159	31	1,276	- 96 - 30
Scunthorpe	48	11	2	61	- 44
East and West Ridings Barnsley	10,972	2,526	260	13,758	<del>- 723</del> + 21
Bradford	743 104	29	23	795	+ 9 22
Dewsbury	327	97	33	104 457	77
Halifax	112	7 21	1	55 134	- 8
Hull Leeds	3,167 2,100	673 485	31 42	3,871 2,627	<u>- 222</u> - 14
Rotherham	127	147	5	279	- 48
Sheffield	156	224	24	1,248	- 23
York	39,669	110	15	466	
North-Western	136	10,266	-	50,995	+ 23
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	273	560	6	340 982	_ 89
Birkenhead	1,849	342 87	36 11	2,227	+ 11
Blackpool	1,554	179	13	1,746	- 858
Bolton Burnley	645 455	117	6 5	768 504	- 42
Bury	115	56	3	174 146	
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	16,723 4,253	3,120 1,241	513	20,356	- 344
Oldham (including	203.		5 00 0000	578 819	
Failsworth and Royton) Preston	501	146 171	16	948 688	_ 30
Rochdale St. Helens	131 762	23 577		1,345	
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury)		162	10	1,409	
Stockport	873	201	15	1,089	+ 18
Wallasey Warrington	837 208	302 163	14	385	+ 24
Wigan	961	231	17	1,209	+ 37
* The figures exclude regis	tored 41	bled	one who	are cuit-	ble only for
The ligures exclude regis	cied disa	ored ber	Olly ello	are suite	on only lot

<sup>\*</sup> The figures exclude registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions. They include, however, some persons who are not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons are not suitable for the types of vacancies current.

	Numbe Regis	Inc.(+) or Dec. (—) in Totals			
Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 10th May, 1948.
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	23,193	5,790	728	29,711	-1,698
	236	46	7	289	- 13
	247	107	12	366	- 20
	1,673	334	22	2,029	- 155
	1,069	383	24	1,476	- 142
	725	377	35	1,137	- 27
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (including Willington Quay)	841	307	50	1,198	- 89
	3,982	914	93	4,989	- 134
	1,529	245	50	1,824	- 178
	798	586	34	1,418	- 68
	2,618	604	74	3,296	- 161
Scotland	37,449	10,982	1,044	49,475	-4,430
	1,408	114	23	1,545	- 183
	242	110	26	378	- 51
	1,873	327	18	2,218	- 137
	2,529	239	79	2,847	- 438
	14,163	4,232	289	18,684	- 883
	1,209	488	49	1,746	- 55
	1,475	648	48	2,171	- 305
	794	134	30	958	- 28
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	27,807 1,991 1,867 797 2,943 2,029	10,454 331 357 317 1,205 799	898 57 37 27 90 26	39,159 2,379 2,261 1,141 4,238 2,854	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,693 \\ +32 \\ -94 \\ -110 \\ -201 \end{array} $
Northern Ireland	20,408	3,884	657	24,949	- 921
	7,379	1,497	124	9,000	- 536
	2,411	383	140	2,934	

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1948.

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

		Gr	eat Britain			United
_		nemployed (Casuals).		orarily pped.	Total.	Kingdom: Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1939	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 234,895	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840 78,756	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 102,738	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218 51,960	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 468,349	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 498,323
12th Jan 16th Feb 15th Mar 12th April 10th May 14th June	233,147 231,662 223,176 227,633 219,142 208,854	76,767 76,168 69,655 65,895 62,378 55,739	5,419 4,820 3,986 4,295 4,661 5,261	2,914 2,716 2,588 3,017 3,825 4,266	318,247 315,366 299,405 300,840 290,006 274,120	350,491 348,035 328,441 327,726 315,876 299,069

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED§: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 14th June, distinguishing (1) claimants for benefit and applicants for unemployment allowances and (2) non-claimants.

4 ( 5 ) # 1	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A.—INSURED UNEMPLOYED Insured Persons on the Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes	197,304 11,987 871	2,040 1,906 7	41,133 15,747 438	912 1,774	241,389 31,414 1,317
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed	210,162	3,953	57,318	2,687	274,120
B.—Uninsured Persons on Registers of Employ- Ment Exchanges: Applicants for Un- e m p l o y m e n t Allowances Persons not applying for Allowances	659 2,753	2 300	238 7,485	6 503	905
Total of Uninsured Unemployed	3,412	302	7,723	509	11,946

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

† 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 1948 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years (see paragraph below first Table in first column on page 58 of February GAZETTE).

§ Including insured and uninsured persons.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

at 14th June, 1948, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

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

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed take other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week who entered employment during the war are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions are also

> An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance. The files of 'lodged' books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. The industries to which unemployed persons are classified for the purposes of these statistics are those in which they were employed at the annual exchange of unemployment books in July, 1947 (or, if they were then unemployed, the industries in which they were last employed). Some insured workpeople will have changed their industry since then and to the extent that this has happened the figures given below will not accurately represent the numbers unemployed in each industry.

The state of the s	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
Industry.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temp	orarily Sto	pped.		Total.		Temp	ly Unemplo orarily Sto nd Casuals	pped
EDAN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture*:— Farming, Forestry, etc Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture	3,401 433 3,834	518 162 680	3,919 595 4,514	13 2 15	77 11 88	90 13 103	3,414 435 3,849	595 173 768	4,009 608 4,617	5,997 474 6,471	695 179 874	6,692 653 7,345
Fishing Mining : Coal Mining† Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	958 1,918 52	119	961 2,037 52	113 27	6	33	1,071 1,945 52	125	1,075 2,070 52	1,098 1,986 54	125	1,103 2,111 54
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining† Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—	32 432 114 .57 116 2,721	1 10 1 45 5 181	33 442 115 102 121 2,902	1 - - - 28	- 6 - 12	$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{6}}$	32 433 114 57 116 2,749	1 10 1 51 5 193	33 443 115 108 121 2,942	32 778 116 67 204 3,237	1 10 1 51 5 193	33 788 117 118 209 3,430
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone	180	8	188	1		1	181	8	189	182	8	190
Grinding, etc.  Cement, Limekilns and Whiting  Total, NM. Mining Products	682 112 974	108 17 133	790 129 1,107	1 4	$\frac{4}{4}$	8	684 113 978	112 17 137	796 130 1,115	714 178 1,074	112 19 139	826 197 1,213
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass:—	773 302	103	876 368	10	2	12	783 302	105	888 368	837 309	105 71	942 380
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.:	384 279 663	227 261 488	611 540 1,151	1 19 20	2 1 3	3 20 23	385 298 683	229 262 491	614 560 1,174	391 298 689	229 262 491	620 560 1,180
Chemicals	1,512 2,970 307 779 5,568	791 1,509 86 431 2,817	2,303 4,479 393 1,210 8,385	8 8 3 2 21	54 18 4 36 112	62 26 7 38 133	1,520 2,978 310 781 5,589	845 1,527 90 467 2,929	2,365 4,505 400 1,248 8,518	1,596 2,995 318 800 5,709	850 1,530 90 471 2,941	2,446 4,525 408 1,271 8,650
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc	169	14 386	183	652	1 10	1 662	169 2,257	15 396	184 2,653	170 2,279	15 397	185 2,676
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.:—	1,481 258 405 290 4,208	803 139 83 146 1,571	2,284 397 488 436 5,779	38 128 ——————————————————————————————————	163 25 - 5 204	201 153 	1,519 386 405 318 5,054	966 164 83 151 1,775	2,485 550 488 469 6,829	1,577 386 413 320 5,145	967 164 84 152 1,779	2,544 550 497 472 6,924
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc.	12,182 1,285 1,114 2,686 17,267	2,587 561 181 583 3,912	14,769 1,846 1,295 3,269 21,179	171 9 16 6 202	363 78 1 9 451	534 87 17 15 653	12,353 1,294 1,130 2,692 17,469	2,950 639 182 592 4,363	15,303 1,933 1,312 3,284 21,832	12,810 1,354 1,371 2,728 18,263	3,015 644 182 594 4,435	15,825 1,998 1,553 3,322 22,698
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles  Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	8,786 254 235 9,275 7,658	1,048 59 21 1,128 471	9,834 313 256 10,403 8,129	37 1 1 39 334	12 — 12 40	49 1 1 51 374	8,823 255 236 9,314 7,992	1,060 59 21 1,140 511	9,883 314 257 10,454 8,503	9,584 298 249 10,131 9,205	1,121 75 21 1,217 515	10,705 373 270 11,348 9,720
Other Metal Industries:  Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	640 1,096 2,195 306	156 39 1,972 122	796 1,135 4,167 428	5 9 1 40	5 1 97 6	10 10 98 46	645 1,105 2,196 346	161 40 2,069 128	806 1,145 4,265 474	710 1,183 2,231 350	162 41 2,093 128	872 1,224 4,324 478
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately speci-	203 199 330 308	226 67 40 133	429 266 370 441	10 1 2 5	$\frac{5}{2}$	15 3 2 12	213 200 332 313	231 69 40 140	444 269 372 453	215 201 355 321	231 70 41 -153	446 271 396 - 474
fied	4,020 9,297	1,763 4,518	5,783 13,815	77 150	120 243	197 393	4,097 9,447	1,883 4,761	5,980 14,208	4,279 9,845	1,925 4,844	6,204 14,689

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme but including workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

**************************************		HALLATA -			Great Brita	in.			1	Unite	d Kingdon	ı.
and the second country of the second country		y Unemple		Tempo	rarily Stop	ped.	1 7/8/4/201	Total.		Tempor	Unemployarily Stopp d Casuals.	
Industry.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)  Total, Cotton	559 241 800 450	438 213 651 231	997 454 1,451 681	8 5 13 41	19 65 84 23	27 70 97 64	567 246 813 491	457 278 735 254	1,024 524 1,548 745	568 246 814 502	458 280 738 263	1,026 526 1,552 765
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery	78 144 83 205 165 112	86 110 115 254 224	230 193 320 419 336	2 1 — 49	1 1 7 92	4 2 1 -7 141	145 83 205 165 161	87 111 115 261 316	232 194 320 426 477	150 1,183 205 205 164	87 708 115 457 329 28	237 1,891 320 662 493 47
Lace	19 49 354 395	17 85 332	36 134 686 510		1 2 64 6	1 4 68 76	19 51 358 465	18 87 396	37 138 754 586	19 56 379 642	90 632 165	146 1,011 807
Total, Textiles  Total, Textiles  Leather, Leather Goods and Fur:  Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.  Leather Goods  Total, Leather	2,854 521 218 739	2,284 196 195 391	5,138 717 413 1,130	79 14 93	283 67 41 108	465 146 55 201	3,036 600 232 832	2,567 263 236 499	5,603 863 468 1,331	4,404 635 243 878	3,681 273 249 522	8,085 908 492 1,400
Clothing:— Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	2,398 298	1,395 567 85	3,793 865 202	422 39 660	637 143 543	1,059 182 1,203	2,820 337	2,032 710 628	4,852 1,047 1,405	2,859 340 781	2,101 806	4,960 1,146 1,420
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	78 62 807 3,760	305 97 234 2,683	383 159 1,041 6,443	7 4 110 1,242	123 11 65 1,522	130 15 175 2,764	85 66 917 5,002	428 108 299 4,205	513 174 1,216 9,207	117 76 1,006 5,179	1,038 114 305 5,003	1,155 190 1,311 10,182
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	1,291 246 300 1,233	807 108 346 1,352	2,098 354 646 2,585	8 - 4 115	12 — 22 256	20 — 26 371	1,299 246 304 1,348	1,608	2,118 354 672 2,956	1,439 290 308 1,520	857 113 371 1,867	2,296 403 679 3,387
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	1,095 411 4,576	446 224 3,283 237	1,541 635 7,859 1,447	133	10 5 305	16 5 438 23	1,101 411 4,709 1,228	3,588 242	1,557 640 8,297 1,470	1,162 437 5,156 1,389	467 319 3,994 243	1,629 756 9,150 1,632 347
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking	249 1,756 310 3,525	80 286 103 706	329 2,042 413 4,231	534 41 593	5 70 56 136	5 604 97 729	249 2,290 351 4,118	356 159 842	334 2,646 510 4,960	399 4,401	86 364 170 863	2,716 569 5,264
Building	20,452 9,745 30,197 451	140 61 201 247	20,592 9,806 30,398 698	91 40 131 70	1 5 5	95 41 136	9,785	62 206	20,687 9,847 30,534 773	33,884	146 64 210 253	23,226 10,868 34,094 785
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	267 23	268 10	535 33	=	15 1	1	23	68	138	25	68	574 36
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	1,300 2,110 876	416 1,007 370	1,716 3,117 1,246 122	10 81 8	13 36 8	23 117 16	2,19	1,043 378 22	1,739 3,234 1,262 123	2,251 915 103	381 23	1,798 3,331 1,296 126 346
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	553 58	108 235 27 229	258 788 85 428	$\frac{2}{3}$	58 8 5 13	10	55 55 200	243 32 2 242		565 58 217	254 32 258	819 90 475 1,724
Other Manufactures	2,743 1,958	1,708	1,524 4,451 2,082 3,347	13	165	199	2,77	7 1,873 1 125	2,090	2,947	1,929 133 714	4,876 2;245 3,684
Railway Service	1,564 559 3,641 6,108	591 33 63	2,155 592 3,704	10 4 33	-4	3	5 1,57 4 56 7 3,67	4 597 3 33 4 67	2,177 590 3,741 6,479	3,907 6,684	34 68 1 74	3,975 6,758
etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. Other Transport, Communication, et Total, Transport, etc.	3,058 547 3,603 c. 807 18,936	21 37 7 7 7 7 1,559	568 3,642 882 20,495	7 41 7 401	32	4 43	8 55 4 3,64 7 81 3 19,33	4 22 6 40 7 75 7 1,591	3,686 3,686 20,92	592 4,932 820 821,594	2 23 41 75 4 1,604	615 4,973 895 23,198
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance* Miscellaneous Services: National Government Service (exc	1,81	737	2,548	3 10		1	4 1,82	741	2,56	2 1,91	7 754	2,671
National Fire Service) National Fire Service† Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc.	11,27 28 8,43 1,44 3,36	8 2,357 9 1,356	397 10,795 2,805	7 176 5 176	4 2	21	6 11,31 1 28 6 8,61 0 1,46 5 3,38	110 4 2,39 5 1,380	39 7 11,01 2,84	8 1 9,20 5 1,56	9 118 0 2,449 5 1,422	447 11,649 2,987 4,920
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant Club, Catering, etc., Service Laundry Service	5,65	8 991 1 202 7 448	1,379 34 2,89	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1	4 1 1 3	6 39 4 14 5 2,4	00 1,000 14 20 71 45	1,39 3 34 2,93	5 42 17 15 10 2,64	0 1,091 7 21 9 478	1,511 368 3,127
Ex-Service Personnel not classified Industry§	18,18	4 955	19,139	9 99	) 1	1 11	0 18,28	96		END KINDSON	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
GRAND TOTAL*	. 208,85	4 55,739	264,59	5,26	1 4,26	6 9,52	27 214,1	60,00	5   274,12	234,97	64,09	299,069

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

<sup>†</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 14th June, who, although their unemployment books bear the coal mining classification, have been found medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included in the "grand total" on the next page. The total includes 750 men registered for underground work.

<sup>†</sup> The figures on this line relate to persons whose unemployment books indicate that they were employed in the National Fire Service at July, 1947.

<sup>‡</sup> Including private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, hairdressers, window cleaners, etc.

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

<sup>||</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,043 males and 182 females in Great Britain and 4,616 males and 190 females in the United Kingdom).

# PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED.

The Table below shows, for the four-weekly periods ended 12th May and 9th June, 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.

	12tl	eks ended n May, 948.	Four we 9th	Total Number of Placings 25th Dec.,	
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	1947, to 9th June, 1948 (24 weeks).
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	251,946 12,916 104,929 10,313	170,045 60,701 181,096 86,117	234,519 10,783 102,792 9,018	161,416 62,960 176,895 88,620	1,402,717 76,979 588,608 64,293
Total	380,104	497,959	357,112	489,891	2,132,597

The number of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 9th June was 23,000 lower than the total for the preceding period of four weeks. There was a decrease in the number of vacancies remaining unfilled both for men and for women, but the number notified for juveniles showed a slight increase. The number remaining unfilled at 9th June was well below the figure for October, 1947, when the Control of Engagement Order came into operation (i.e., 490,000 compared with 580,000).

of the totals of 380,104 and 357,112 vacancies filled during the four-week periods ending on 12th May and 9th June, the numbers to which "First Preference" had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 47,431 and 42,819 respectively, compared with 40,456 and 45,060 in the two preceding four-week periods. For each of these four periods the figure represented approximately 12 per cent. of the total number of vacancies filled in the period. During May, 25 directions were issued, including 14 to coal mining and 9 to agriculture.

The following Table shows in detail the total numbers of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 9th June in vacancies to which First Preference has been accorded:—

Industry,	12t	eks ended h May, 948.	9th.	eks ended June, 48.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Industries generally undermanned :-				
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,080	674	4,915	744
Coal (deep mining)	4,291 1,014	44 27	3,925	38
Coal (open cast) Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	1,093	2,119	861 964	1.676
Cotton Manufacturing, Weaving, etc.	591	753	522	648
Woollen and Worsted	2,060	1,663	1,732	1,532
Rayon Yarn Manufacture	735	516	648	441
	217 264	244 165	154 253	202 150
Lace	37	54	34	51
Linen Manufacture	106	122	111	95
Miscellaneous Textile Industries	307	475	290	426
Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc.	821	502	678	377
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	128 4,405	364	3,874	317
Iron Founding, etc.	251	304	237	317
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc	2,734	206	2,239	201
Im Plates	136	71	121	52
Iron and Steel Tubes	459	78	471	61
Wire, Wire Rope, Wire Netting Iron and Steel Scrap Merchants	495 885	182	403 796	220
Ball and Roller Bearings	228	152	230	132
China Clay and Chalk	53	1	53	12
Pottery	681	633	695	529
Gypsum Mining.	97	-	54	1
Shale Oil Mining Limestone Quarrying	415	6	426	17
Printing and Bookbinding	386	652	289	552
Coke Ovens (iron and steel works)	224	_	160	1
Undermanned Branches of other Indus-	Aug .			
tries: Electrical Generating Plant for Elec-	and the second	The same of the same of		
tricity Undertakings	440	69	406	66
Coal Mining Machinery	377	88	303	65
Plant for Gas Undertakings	190	4	210	8
Coal-Oil Conversion Equipment*	18	-	-	-
Railway Freight Locomotives and Wagons	766	10	CO7	04
Atomic Proper Development	117	12 5	607 86	24 8
Refractories	398	39	366	29
Power Stations Construction	520	2	398	6
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes	1,517	8	1,106	7
Domestic Service Work	584	1,992	409	1,773
Maintenance of Railways—Permanent Way	705		727	
Other essential vacancies (not deter-	103		737	3
mined on an industry basis)	2,116	542	1,909	592
Total First Preference Vacancies	34,948	12,483	31,745	11,074

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

# COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery backs in Carlot and Power.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 29th May, 1948, was 723,800, compared with 723,600 during the four weeks ended 1st May, 1948, and 714,600 during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1947. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 678,400 in May, 1948, 678,900 in April, 1948, and 670,200 in May, 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 May, 1948, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with April with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with April, 1948, and May, 1947.

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

29th May, 1948.   31st May, 1948.   1948.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for				
Cumberland	ks ended May, 947.				
North and South Derbyshire Norts. and Leicestershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire South Staffs, Worcs., and Salop Warwickshire South Wales and Mon. Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset England and Wales South Staffs South Wales Sou	,100 100 ,300 ,300 600 800 800 600 100 600 100 600 300 100 ,500				
The Lothians	300 100 200				
Scotland . , 82,200 — 100 +	700				
Great Britain 723,800 + 200 + 9	,200				

It is provisionally estimated that during May about 5,230 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,330; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 100. During April there was a net increase of 700.

The average number of shifts† worked per week by coal- ace workers who were effectively employed was 4.68 in May, 1948, 4.97 in April, 1948, and 4.67 in May, 1947. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.95 5.25 and 4.97, 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 May, 1947, and April and May, 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.

	May, 1947.	April, 1948.	May, 1948
Coal-face workers:			Stanfall Sounds
Voluntary	6.01	7.48	7.46
Involuntary	5.93	5.91	5.58
All workers:		0.00	athors were
Voluntary	4.65	5.70	5.83
Involuntary	5-12	5.09	4.99

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.89 tons in May, 1948, compared with 2.90 tons in April, 1948, and 2.86 tons in May, 1947. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of *all* workers was 1.09 tons in May, 1948; for April, 1948, and May, 1947, the figures were 1.10 tons and 1.08 tons, representatively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The Table below shows, approximately, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund\* in Great Britain for the periods stated.

ccordance with the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, all sums standing to the credit of and other assets of the Unemployment Fund were, as from the Appointed Day (5th July, Unemployment Fund were, as from the Appointed Day (3th 1948), absorbed into the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund.

year Registers as monly or a	Period 1st April, 1948, to 3rd July, 1948.	Thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1948.	Thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1947.
The sales of the s	£.	£.	£.
1) General Account.	didinate er acc	100 100 E	CONTRACTOR AS
Contributions received from :-	7,604,000	6.945.000	6,456,000
Employers	7,604,000	6,944,000	6,456,000
Employed Persons Service Depts.†	410,000	769,000	317,000
Exchequer	7,799,000	7,324,000	6,587,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,019,000	4,504,000	1,119,000
Total Income	25,436,000	26,486,000	20,935,000
Benefit	4.964.000	4,636,000	6,443,000
Cost of Administration	1,646,000	1,949,000	1,491,000
Miscellaneous Payments	90,000	77,000	119,000
Preliminary Expenses, N.I. Act, 1946.‡	149,000	196,000	
Total Expenditure	6,849,000	6,858,000	8,053,000
2) Agricultural Account	State of the State	STATE OF THE STATE OF	SALESTE VALUE
2) Agricultural Account			
Employers	150,000	147,000	127,000
Employed Persons	149,000	146,000	126,000 126,000
Exchequer	149,000 53,000	147,000	30,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	33,000	120,000	50,000
Total Income	501,000	560,000	409,000
Benefit	106,000	184,000	25,000
Cost of Administration	54,000	56,000	47,000
Miscellaneous Payments	1,000	1,000	ACCOUNT.
Total Expenditure	161,000	241,000	72,000

# UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1948, expenditure on unemployment allowances at Local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of the Assistance Board (excluding the cost of administration) amounted approximately to £630,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 27th March, 1948. the corresponding expenditure was £640,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1947, it was £595,000.

# DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

# STATISTICS FOR JUNE, 1948.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at 19th April, 1948 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 877,780. The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st June was 72,870, of whom 69,645 were males and 3,225 were females. The total included 38,591 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 34,279 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below

Charles of Francisco Colored St	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employmen Ex-Service	33,863 26,052	187 2,453	34,050 28,505
Total	59,915	2,640	62,555
Requiring employment under spec conditions:	ial 4,515 5,215	26 559	4,541 5,774
Total	9,730	585	10,315
Grand Total	69,645	3,225	72,870

# WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

# MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

# TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

The Technical and Scientific Register, which is situated at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, operates on a national basis. It is assisted in its work by six Advisory Committees, for architecture

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see H.C. 108 of Session 1947/48 for the period ended 31st March, 1947).

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

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

and public utilities, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and scientific research.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th June, 1948, was 5,501\*; this figure included 4,380 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,121 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 500 \* ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 11th May and 14th June, 1948 (5 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancie	s outstanding at 10th May		4,508	
,,	notified during the period		773	
,,	filled during the period	Augras Disp	• 200	+
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	agu wer	514	
,,	outstanding at 14th June		4,567	

#### APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

ments Office and at the Regional Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th June, 1948, was 32,737,‡ consisting of 29,619 men and 3,118 women. Of these, 17,283 men and 490 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,871 men and 1,852 women who were in employment, while 11,748 men and 1,266 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 14th June. Of those in employment, 10,044 men and 247 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,239 men and 243 women. ployed were 7,239 men and 243 women.

The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at

each of the Offices :-

Appointments Office.				In Employment.		Unemployed.		
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Cambridge Reading Winchester Bristol Birmingham Nottingham Leeds Liverpool Manchester Newcastle-on-Ty Edinburgh Glasgow	130		:	4,856 594 662 594 1,074 1,758 834 1,032 1,031 1,779 1,101 1,304	616 63 59 21 92 122 57 102 87 129 87 165 205	5,134 453 382 445 685 951 330 396 454 668 306 627 611	535 29 41 15 76 61 37 67 44 70 53 96 85 57	
Totalt				17,871	1,852	11,748	1,266	

During the period 11th May to 14th June, 1948, there were new registrations by 4,337 men and 718 women, and during the same period the registrations of 5,366 men and 878 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 11th May, and 14th June, 1948.

		Men.§	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 11th May		5,249	1,161
Notified during the period		2,444	769
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period		1,405	426
Vacancies filled during the period		1.091	277
Vacancies unfilled at 14th June	Day St	5,197	1,227

### FIGURES FOR SELECTED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The Table on the next page shows, in respect of certain selected

The Table on the next page shows, in respect of certain selected professions and occupations, the numbers of vacancies outstanding and of registrants at Regional Appointments Offices at 14th June, 1948, and at Nursing Appointments Offices at 31st March, 1948. It will, of course, be realised that the existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at the same time of outstanding vacancies and available applicants in the same occupational group is to be expected. Apart from the fact that some of the vacancies will have been notified and some of the applicants will have become available for only a few days and some time lag in arranging placings is inevitable, the main reasons are: (a) The vacancies and applicants are often in different parts of the country and it is not always easy for applicants, particularly married men with families, and applicants are often in different parts of the country and it is not always easy for applicants, particularly married men with families, to take up posts at a distance; and (b) even within the same occupational group there is room for a good deal of difference in the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and the qualifications and experience the applicants possess. There is also, of course, the question whether employers and applicants can reach agreement as to the terms and conditions of employment.

\* This figure included 667 registrants who were also registered with Appoint-

\* This figure included 607 registrants who were as togistered with Type in ments Offices.

† Including 85 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 602 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,487 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

|| The number of vacancies filled included 722 filled by ex-Service men and 65 filled by ex-Service women.

<sup>\*</sup> This work ceased to be accorded First Preference at the middle of May

### Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

· Profession or Occupation.	Vacancies.	Regis	strants.	Remarks.
Toolston of Companies.	, acamores	Employed.	Unemployed.	Remarks.
Accountancy	306	622	236	Few men under 35/40, but many older men, qualified as well as unqualified
Cost Accountancy	51	176	76	are available.
Accounts Departments, Executives	46	563	194	The vacancies mostly require experience in accounts to final figures.
Advertising	82	172	143	High qualifications are required by employers. Registrants are mostly in the higher age groups.
*Aeronautical Engineering	67	565	297	There is a good supply of well qualified men in all age groups.
*Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry	16	102 82	117	Registrants with good agricultural experience are seeking administrative posts  A good selection of applicants is available. Vacancies are very scarce.
Artists	33	67	79	Men and women of all ages are available, but most have no commercial ex-
Authors, Writers	27	25	30	perience. Vacancies are mainly for specialists with technical knowledge.  Most of the vacancies stipulate technical knowledge or language qualifications
Barristers	12	53	27	The vacancies are in Government Departments. The registrants are mainly in the higher age groups and stipulate high salaries. Some of them would be suitable
tasker of the the needs such and		CONTROL VALUE		for commercial posts requiring legal knowledge.
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry.	29	392	165	The vacancies are mainly in the engineering and metal trades. The employed registrants are seeking higher posts and the unemployed are in the higher
Catering (Institutional)	193	215	159	age groups.  Vacancies are mainly for women in residential posts. The majority of the regis
*Chemicals Manufacture and Analysis	63	90		trants do not want to "live in" and many are regarded as too old.
*Civil and Structural Engineering and	336	855	36 601	Vacancies are for junior chemists. Older men with good experience are available Vacancies cover practically all branches of civil and structural engineering, bu
Building.	e a company our		Meaning .	salaries offered are normally below the minimum required by the registrants There is a good supply of Junior Quantity Surveyors with limited experience
Civil Service	127	367	280	Vacancies are specialised. Registrants are in the higher age groups and lack specialist qualifications,
Clothing Manufacture, Executives	51	33	46	Vacancies call for experience in mass production methods which registrants
Company Secretaries	34	338	78	generally do not possess.  Vacancies are for young men with special commodity knowledge whereas mos
Economists	27	36	- 52	of the registrants are elderly.  Vacancies are for young research workers with academic qualifications. Mos
Rt will rest of the control of the	The second second			registrants are in the higher age groups, and do not possess recognised qualifications.
Editorial Staff	25	218	187	Registrants are of all ages with good qualifications.
*Electrical Engineering, Executives *Estate Agents	109	408 55	221 52	Registrants are in the higher age groups, but well qualified.  Vacancies are for plant and machinery valuers and negotiators.
Food and Drink Manufacture, Executives.	16	54	41	Registrants are mostly in higher age groups but their experience covers a wide field.
Import, Export & Colonial Merchants	36	282	176	Vacancies are mainly for export of textiles, machinery and pharmaceutica
Insurance Companies, Building	104	364	100	products and specialised knowledge is required.  Vacancies are mainly for commercial office management at relatively low salaries.
Societies, Investment Trust Companies, Executives.	N. PART		MANAGED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	Registrants are mainly in higher age groups requiring salaries of £500 a year upwards.
Laundries and Dyeing and Cleaning, Executives.	20	31	21	Vacancies are mostly for women. Registrants are in the higher age groups.
Librarians	24	20	21	POTENTIAL SHART DESCRIPTION SERVICE SAND AND ARRESTS OF SERVICE SERVIC
Linguists, Interpreters	52	191	189	Vacancies are mainly for shorthand typists and correspondents, with language qualifications. In the main, registrants are interpreters, for whom there is no
Local Government Service	53	130	50	demand.  Vacancies are mainly for juniors,
• Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding	35	157	77	Many marine engineers with 1st and 2nd Class B.O.T. Certificates are now looking for shore employment. Some of these would be suitable for employment
			907	as machinery and boiler inspectors, or with firms prepared to accept them as trainees, e.g., as refrigerator service engineers.
*Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering.	316	1,749	987	Vacancies have exacting standards, requiring specialised knowledge and low age
of bandus box alcanos all bas		A TOTAL	STATES	limits. The majority of the registrants are in higher age groups, and some lack pre-war executive experience.
Metal Manufacture, Executives	45	190	80	Vacancies require specialised experience and low age limits, but most of the registrants are in higher age groups, seeking managerial posts with higher
Personnel Managers, and Industrial	47	391	239	salaries.  Vacancies are mainly for women. Registrants are chiefly men in the higher age
Welfare Officers. Pharmacists	54	11	10	groups who have held well-paid posts during the war.
Private Secretaries	282	452	140	Vacancies call for general secretarial shorthand/typist experience plus a knowledge
	4 3339 74 3	iibnszene a	- Macanole	of specialised subjects, e.g., chemistry or languages, particularly Spanish or Portuguese. Registrants are mainly over 35 years of age, and seeking higher salaries.
Professional Bodies, Societies, and	57	345	177	Vacancies are mostly of a specialised nature. Well-qualified registrants, mainly
Institutions.  Quasi-Government, Regional and	54	144	106	in the higher age groups, are asking higher salaries than those offered.  Registrants with good qualifications are available.
County Statutory Bodies, Administrative and Executive Staff.				CONTROL OF MALE IN CERTAIN OF THE PROPERTY OF
Retail Distribution	83 21	367 49	231	Registrants are mainly in the older age groups, but have wide experience.  Vacancies require very high qualifications. The registrants are all in the higher
ture, Executives.	20011000	TOTAL SALES		age groups.
Sales Managers	67 101	267 164	168	Vacancies are mainly for younger men with specialised experience.  Vacancies are for young, academically qualified social workers. Registrants are
Solicitors	59	71	29	in older age groups, and experienced, but without academic qualifications.
Statisticians	15	31	70	
Time and Motion Study Experts Road Transport and Haulage Execu-	40	105	149	The registrants are mainly well qualified with reasonable salary requirements.
tives.	STITUTE THE IS	OPPOSITE THE REAL PROPERTY.	area line	but with an average age of 40 years.
Shipping Executives	4 40 5 V 5 V	100	50	Vacancies require specialised qualifications. There is a good field of well qualified registrants.
Transport Executives (private firms) Wholesale Distribution	661	99	50 766	Registrants are well experienced.  Vacancies are for young men to work for less than £5 a week, plus commission.
ALES THE STATE OF THE SECOND			SHIP CHE	Many of the registrants are in the higher age groups and are not interested in the salaries offered.
Woodworking, Executives	21	68	36	Vacancies are generally for managerial posts in furniture production and for furniture designers.
NET THE STATE OF THE SALESDAY	0.465604		50788e 3	A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
Nursing Occupations†: Midwives	1,310	25	19	The demand for nurses and midwives of all grades, including student nurses and pupil assistant nurses, is very great and is likely to increase as a result of the
Pupil Midwives	811 8,209	25 19 238	15	inception of the new Health Service. Vacancies outstanding may well under- state real demand. Registrants are mainly in other employment and practically
Student Nurses Enrolled Assistant Nurses	13,949 4,970	298	243 102 46	pupil assistant nurses, is very great and is likely to increase as a result of the inception of the new Health Service. Vacancies outstanding may well understate real demand. Registrants are mainly in other employment and practically all are under submission to nursing and midwifery vacancies. There are some who present special difficulty to the placing officers owing to age, restricted mobility, specialised work desired or the limited hours of work they are able
Pupil and Probationary Assistant Nurses.	1,098	49 26	46 15	mobility, specialised work desired or the limited hours of work they are able to offer.

None of these vacancies is of Technical and Scie
 The figures given relate to females, with the following the for pupil and probationary assistant nurses 10
 These cannot be separated into specified categories.

to offer.

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

July, 1948.

#### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in February, 1948, was 0·1 per cent. higher than in January, 1948, and 4·7 per cent. higher than in February, 1947.

#### CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 18,700 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workperivate domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st April, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 1·3 per cent. lower than at 1st March, 1948, but 3·2 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April, 1948, was 0·4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month, but 3·4 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 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 September, 1947, was 0·2 per cent. higher than in August, 1947, and 1·4 per cent. higher than in September, 1946.

EIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th June, 1948, was 45,269, compared with 66,508 at 29th May, 1948. The decrease between the two dates is stated to be due partly to the operation of an Order made under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, restricting during the period 16th June, 1948, to 26th October, 1948, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a particular class of persons living in rural areas. At 28th June, 1947, the number of persons on the live register was 40,483; this total is comparable with the figure for 26th June, 1948. figure for 26th June, 1948.

#### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during April, 1948, was 94,679, compared with 95,451 during March, 1948, and 51,154 during April, 1947. The number of working days lost in April, 1948, as a result of unemployment was over 2,174,000, compared with nearly 2,181,000 in the preceding month, and nearly 1,121,000 in April, 1947.

#### DENMARK.

At the end of May, 1948, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 8,632 or 1·5 per cent. of a total membership of over 588,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 2·6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1·1 per cent. at the end of May, 1947. In addition, 8,148 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of May, 1948, and 2,987 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of the previous month and 2.987 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of the previous months. count of age or other reasons.

#### SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 890,000 showed that 3.7 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st March, 1948, compared with 4.2 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 4.3 per cent. (revised March, 1947.

#### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of April, 1948, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,361 persons, as compared with 1,533 at the end of March, 1948, and 1,373 at the end of April, 1947; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 6,355, 6,791 and 9,213, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April, 1948, who were wholly unemployed was 967 or 0.6 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 1,107 or 0.7 per thousand at the end of December; in April, 1947, the number wholly unemployed was 836.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,708,000. This was 0.6 per cent. lower than the figure for March, but 2.1 per cent. higher than that for April, 1947. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) in April, 1948, showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. compared with March and of 0.2 per cent. compared with April, 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 April, 1948, was approximately 2,193,000, compared with 2,440,000 at the middle of March and with 2,420,000 at the middle of April, 1947.

at the middle of April, 1947.

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

#### 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 June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £129,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 538,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales, in the iron and steel industry, and in sugar confectionery and food preserving. Other workpeople receiving increased rates of wages included winding enginemen employed at coal mines, workers employed in waterproof garment manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire, maintenance men and other shore workers employed on inland waterways in England, and workers employed in textile making-up and packing in Manchester, in iron mining in Cleveland and North Lincolnshire, in retail pharmacy in Scotland, and in the hosiery manufacturing industry at Hawick.

In the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales manual workers received increases amounting in most cases to 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women. In the iron and steel industry (pig iron manufacture, iron and steel smelting and rolling, etc.) there were small increases due to the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices. For workpeople employed in sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate manufacture and food preserving there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act of 7s. 71d. a week for men and for women 21 years or over engaged in certain occupations, and of 5s. 9d. or 12s. 3\darketd, according to age, for other female workers 19 years

Of the total increase of £129,000, about £90,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £29,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Act; about £8,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the interim index of retail prices; and most of the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1948.

United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first six months of 1948, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeole affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport Public Administration Services Distributive Trades Other	55,000 118,500 333,000 527,000 342,000 134,500 99,000 174,000 69,000 194,500 772,500 320,000 57,000 81,000	£ 24,000 29,000 96,600 146,300 139,700 48,600 30,000 69,900 8,000 49,900 189,600 91,000 22,300 17,600
Total	3,277,000	962,500

#### HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported in June affected workers employed at coking plants associated with coal mining and in the rubber manufacturing industry.

By an agreement made in June the standard working week of workpeople employed at coking plants vested in the National Coal Board was reduced to 44 hours. Under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry the normal working week for workers in this industry had been reduced in December, 1947, from 48 to 45 hours. An Order issued under the Wages Councils Act which became operative in June provided that the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable are to be 45.

During the first half of 1948, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics have resulted in an average reduction The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the of about 3 hours a week for about 277,000 workpeople.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Coal Mining	Great Britain	First full pay week in Jan., 1948.†	Winding enginemen	New minimum wage fixed at 21s. 10d. a shift, including the war addition, the "skilled shilling" and, where payable, any other flat rate addition, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to district; workpeople who had no increase, or less than 1s. a shift increase under the Increase in Wages Agreement of 18th December, 1947, to have their rates increased by 1s. a shift or by such lesser amount as will, with the increase already received, amount to 1s, a shift, subject to the proviso that the revised rate shall not exceed 26s. a shift inclusive of the war addition, "skilled shilling," and, where payable, any other flat rate addition.†
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire	6 June	Men, youths and boys	anoxest to the to the state of
Iron Ore Mining.	Cleveland	7 June	19800 1 do. 1980	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased; by 2.4d. a shift (4s. to 4s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 1.2d. (2s. to 2s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18.§
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms).	First full pay week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers.	Grades A, B and C firms to be reclassified into two classes (1 and 2), and, as an interim measure pending reclassification, Grade C firms to pay existing Grade B rates, resulting in increases of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for women 21 and over, of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. for youths and boys, and of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for girls.
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms).	6 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 2.4d. to 6s. 4.8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.32d. an hour (10.15d. to 10.47d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.8d. a shift (4s. 7.8d. to 4s. 9.6d.) or by 0.24d. an hour (7.61d. to 7.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.2d. a shift (3s. 1.2d. to 3s. 2.4d.) or by 0.17d, an hour (5.07d. to 5.24d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	England and Wales¶	do.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	To recomm and do. No transport of do. Note the a . 22, of because the large that the manufacture to the second of the manufacture to the second of the because the transport of the second of the because the transport of the second of the sec
	West of Scotland	Pay week beginning nearest 1 June.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 2d. a shift (6s. to 6s. 2d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain**	7 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 2.4d. to 6s. 4.8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (4s. 7.8d. to 4s. 9.6d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 1.2d. to 3s. 2.4d.) for those under 18.

\* 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.

† This change was the result of an award of the National Reference Tribunal, dated 22nd June, 1948, and which it had previously been agreed should have retrospective effect to the date shown. The war addition is a flat rate advance of 2s. 8d. a shift for adults, and the "skilled shilling" refers to an increase of 1s. a shift granted to skilled craftsmen and certain other day-wage workers under the terms of the National Wages Agreement of April, 1944.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices.

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

| | These increases were agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Fertiliser Industry; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

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

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

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Charge took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Cl	nange.
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued).	Great Britain*	6 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled work- ers and labourers, etc.).	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously gr (6s. 2·4d. to 6s. 4·8d. for shift rated work to 10·47d. for hourly rated workers) for (4s. 7·8d. to 4s. 9·6d.) or by 0·24d. an hou girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1·2d. 0·17d. an hour (5·07d. to 5·24d.) for thos	ers) or by 0.32d. an nour (10.13d) men and women, by 1.8d. a shift ir (7.61d. to 7.85d.) for youths and a shift (3s, 1.2d. to 3s, 2.4d.) or by
	North-East Coast Area.	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	do.	do.
	Barrow-in-Furness	do.	Rail millmen, merchant mill- men, enginemen, cranemen.	do.	lo.
	Workington	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).		do.
	Scunthorpe,	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.		do.
	West of Scotland	do.	Steel millmen, melting shop workers, maintenance men. Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, fire- men and mill labourers, semi- skilled workers and general		do.
AT THE PROPERTY OF	North-East Coast	do.	labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.  Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills.	do.	do.
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Sie- mens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously g (5s. 2·4d. to 5s. 4·8d.) for men and for w 1·6d. (3s. 5·6d. to 3s. 7·2d.) for youths 1 (2s. 7·2d. to 2s. 8·4d.) for youths under 1	8 and under 21 years, and by 1-20 8 years.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously g (6s. 2.4d. to 6s. 4.8d.) for men and w (4s. 7.8d. to 4s. 9.6d.) for youths and g 1.2d. (3s. 1.2d. to 3s. 2.4d.) for those un	irls 18 and under 21 years, and b
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucester- shire.	6 June	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices).	Flat-rate additions to wages previously g (6s. 2·4d. to 6s. 4·8d.) for men and for we male labour, by 1·6d. (4s. 1·6d. to 4s. years and for women 18 years and over, for juveniles under 18.	3.2d) for youths 18 and under 2
Bobbin Making	England and Wales	Week ending 2 July.	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 10s. a week for men 21 years over, and of varying amounts, according after change: higher skilled men 112: labourers 96s. 6d., women 70s., youths 84s. at 20, girls 34s. at 14, rising to 56s. to 84s. at 20‡.	to age, for younger workers. Rat a week, lesser skilled 103s. 60 and boys 34s, at 14 years, rising
Sack and Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain	28 June	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimover employed in specified occupations, over, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for youths and after change: men 21 years or over, in s (2s. 1½d. during first six months for new 1s. 11¼d.; youths and boys 9½d. at under the content of	of 2½d. for other men 21 years boys. General minimum time rat pecified occupations 2s. 2d. an ho entrants into the trade), other more
	WAN SOCIAL		Women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general mining or over and of 1½d. to 2¾d. for girls; in basis time rates: General minimum time or over, in specified occupations, 1s. 4½ months for new entrants into the to 9½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 0½d. at 15 female workers of any age 1s. 6d. in specified.	rates after change: women 18 yeard, an hour (1s. 3\frac{3}{4}d. during first strade), other women 1s. 3d.; gi
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 June.	Men and women	Increases of 2s. a week (48s. to 50s.) in of 2s. 2d. (30s. to 32s. 2d.) for women. inclusive of the percentage bonus of 40 rate bonus of 20s. for men and 15s. for	per cent. on base rates and the f
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 3 July.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases† of 2s. a week (6s. to 8s.) in costand over, of 1s. 4d. (4s. to 5s. 4d.) for tional amounts for younger workers.	of-living addition for men 21 yes women 18 and over, and of propo
Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	Second pay day in June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per c minimum time rates after change includ and passers 119s. 8d., adult females machinists, passers and finishers 72s. folders, markers, eyeletters and studder	makers, machinists, button-hold, button machinists, bar tacke
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain	28 June	Pieceworkers	New general minimum piece rates ador resulting in increases in the rates payab	ted for hand or machine fleshing
Baking	Nottingham and district.	First pay day in June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Bonus granted, as an addition to the curr Wages Council Order, of 4s. a week fo those described as other workers, of 3s. over, of 2s. for those under 18, of 3s. for those described as other workers, and	ent rates operative under the Bak r all classes of male workers, exc for other male workers 18 years a r all classes of female workers exc
	London	Pay day in week com- mencing 17 May.	Workpeople employed by Cooperative Societies:— Men, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum tir 6s. for youths 18 and under 21, and of change for adults, inclusive of war foremen bakers (6 or more men on one shift) 124s. 6d., first hands, doug 117s. 6d., single hands 115s. 6d., secon oven men, confectioners and table han workers 105s. 6d., charge hands (pack	me rates for men 21 years and over 5s. for juniors under 18. Rates a conus: foremen confectioners and shift) 132s. 6d., (under 6 men the makers and confectionery mix days and divider hands 114s. 6d., stokers 107s. 6d., other shifts. 6d., stokers 107s. 6d., other shifts.
		1	Women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rate of 5s. for those under 18. Rates after c forewomen 96s. 6d., charge hands 90 tioners 87s. 6d., other workers 80s. 6d., 84s. 6d.	s for workers 18 years and over, hange for adults (21 years and over, 6 6d. single hands 88s. 6d., con

- being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), the Midlands, South Wales and West of Scott
- † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices.
- ‡ These rates are stabilised for a period of 18 months to 31st December, 1949, irrespective of any normal fluctuation in the interim index of retail prices that may be published by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the 18 months to 31st December, 1949.
  - § These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 254 of this GAZETTE.
- || These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The Tribunal remitted back to the parties for joint negotiation the question of a cost-of-living sliding-scale based on the interim index of retail prices.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE-continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change,
Sugar Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacture and Food Preserving.	Great Britain	23 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a week of 45 hours, resulting in increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 7½d. a week for male workers 21 years or over, and for female workers 21 years or over engaged in certain specified occupations, of 5s. 9d. or 12s. 3½d., according to age, for other female workers 19 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers, and in increases in piecework basis time rates of 12s. 0½d. for male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations, and of 8s. 10½d. for other female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 years or over, and female workers 21 years or over, and female workers 21 years or over in certain specified occupations, 92s. a week, juveniles 33s. at under 16 years, rising to 77s. at 20; other female workers 19 or over 62s., girls 33s. at under 16, rising to 60s. at 18; piecework basis time rates 110s. 6d. and 74s. 6d.*
Pianoforte Manufacture.	Great Britain	First full pay week in June.	Men, youths and boys, and women employed on men's work.	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 4d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for youths and boys. Current minimum time rates after change for adults, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus of 4d. an hour: journeymen 2s. 10½d. an hour, qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 2s. 6d., labourers and porters 2s. 6½d.†
	•		Women and girls	Increases in current minimum time rates of 2½d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for girls. Current minimum time rates after change for women employed on key and action production: butt centering, butt covering, screwing-down, bushing (hand or machine), preparing woodwork and glueing-on sharps, cornering and rounding by hand 1s. 11½d. an hour, other production processes 1s. 10d.†
Inland Waterways.	England	First full pay week after 8 June.	Maintenance men and other shore workers (excluding lock-keepers and other staff working irregular hours).	National minimum rates increased by 2s. 4d. a week in London, and by 3s. 4d. in the Provinces. Minimum rates after change for a week of 44 hours: London 100s., Provinces 95s.
Local Authority Services.	England and Wales (various districts).	From beginning of pay week including 1 July.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries.	Standard consolidated rates of wages increased, in most cases, by 6s. a week for men, and by 4s. 6d. for women. Standard consolidated rates after change: London—106s. a week; Zones "A" and "B"—general labourers (or equivalent classes) 100s. and 97s., respectively
	do.	do.	Female workers employed in school meals service and in civic restaurants.	Standard rates of wages adopted superseding District Council rates previously in operation, resulting in increases, in most cases, of varying amounts, according to occupation and district. Standard consolidated rates after change: London—cooks 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, assistant cooks 1s. 9\frac{3}{2}d., helpers or general assistants 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., Zone "A" 1s. 10\frac{3}{2}d., 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., Zone "B" 1s. 10d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain	21 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1d. for girls, following reduction of normal weekly working hours from 48 to 45. Basic minimum time rates after change for a 45-hour week: men 21 years or over 1s. 7½d. an hour, youths and boys 7½d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 3½d. at 20, women 21 years or over 1s. 1d., girls 6½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. at 20; plus in each case a supplemental time rate of 4d. an hour for workers 20 years or over, and of 2½d. to 3½d., according to age, for younger workers. Piece rates fixed so as to yield to the ordinary worker at least one-and-aquarter times the appropriate basic time rate.§
Retail Pharmacy.	Scotland	21 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 13s. a week in minimum weekly rates for qualified managers and manageresses, of 12s. for qualified assistants, of 6s. or 9s., according to age, for male assistants and 5s. or 8s. for female assistants who have completed Articles of Pupilage, but who have not qualified, and of 4s. to 9s. according to age for male shop assistants, and 3s. to 8s. for female shop assistants, other than apprentices and those who have completed Articles of Pupilage.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE.

Coke and By-Products.	Great Britain .	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	Workpeople employed at coke and by-product plants as- sociated with coal mining.	Standard working week adopted of 44 hours representing 5½ shifts.
Rubber Manufacture.	Great Britain .	. 21 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.¶

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 254 of this GAZETTE.

† The agreement of October, 1947, to pay a lieu bonus to adult male and female timeworkers who were not employed under an approved payment by results scheme and who had not been offered such a scheme, is now cancelled (see page 388 of the November, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE).

‡ These increases took effect as the result of decisions of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), and apply to those authorities affiliated to the constituent District Joint Industrial Councils. In any case where the consolidated standard wage rates are in excess of the present national consolidated standard wage rates, the amount by which such wages exceed the present national consolidated standard wage rates are to merge in the increases shown above. The change does not apply to Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, where wages are governed by other agreements.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 254 of this GAZETTE.

|| This change, which is the result of an agreement made on 1st June, 1948, between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers and had retrospective effect to the date shown, applies to workpeople employed in or about coking plants vested in the Board whose conditions are normally regulated by collective or individual agreements related only to coking operations, other than those whose wages and conditions are normally regulated by reference to agreements in other industries. The wages of the workpeople concerned are to be adjusted to provide compensatory payments which will secure to the workpeople the same earning capacity during the standard working week as they had prior to the operation of this agreement. See article on page 224 of this GAZETTE.

¶ This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. The r

# INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES.

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from

The figures for the end of each month, on the basis of 30th June,

1947 = 100 are as follows: 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.

Date (end of month).				Women.	Juveniles.	All Workers.	
1947		0.32					
June	2000		100	100	100	100	
July			100	100	100	100	
August			101	101	102	101	
September			101	101	102	101	
October			101	103	103	102	
November	-		103	103	105	103	
December	1		103	103	106	103	
948		34-319		d distribution as			
January	55.5	200	104	104	106	104	
February		200	104	105	106	104	
March			105	107	107	105	
April		1	105	107	108	105	
May	1000	60000	105	107	108	105	
June		3.	105	107	108	106	

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN JUNE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 141. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 149 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 60,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about 273,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in June, the coal mining industry accounted for 93, involving over 14,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 23,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of

stoppages of work in June due to industrial disputes :-

		er of Stopp ress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	before Started beginning of Month.		involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining	2	91	93	14,100	23,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4	18	22	13,000	31,000	
Transport		10	10	30,600	207,000	
Other Industries and Services	2	22	24	2,200	12,000	
Total, June, 1948	8	141	149	59,900	273,000	
Total, May, 1948	15	175	190	31,800	86,000	
Total, June, 1947	17	153	170	58,400	210,000	

In the 141 stoppages which began during June, over 50,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 9,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 8 stoppages which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during June, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 1,000.

Duration.—Of 139 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during June, 68, directly involving 9,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 29, directly involving 3,500 workers, lasted two days; 13, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted three days; 21, directly involving 7,000 workers, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 28,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 141 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 20, directly involving 4,600 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 45, directly involving 3,500 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 9, directly involving 4,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 53, directly involving 22,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 300 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 14,000 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Totals for the First Six 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 six months of 1948 and in the corresponding months of 1947 :-

THE CHICAGOST	Januar	y to June,	1948.	Januar	ry to June	, 1947.
Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.		Days lost in all	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	646	138,500†	358,000	617	147,800†	322,000
Other Mining and Ouarrying	8	900	7,000	8	500	2,000
Brick, Pottery,	100	300	7,000	ESECOT)		2,000
Glass, Chemical,	13	1 700	7,000	14	1,400	5,000
etc	61	1,700 31,700	74,000	45	8,800	33,000
Engineering	38	13,500	197,000	67	56,500	281,000
Shipbuilding	38	13,500	197,000	01	30,300	201,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal	66	31,100	488,000	52	9,200	28,000
PO (1)	30	12,700	51,000	11	1,300	7,000
Clothing	21	6,300	25,000	7	700	7,000
Food, Drink and	21	0,300	25,000	Bank Street	The second	Charles Street
Tobacco	15	2,800	14,000	11	1,100	4,000
Woodworking,	ARTERIA TO THE	2,000		123 (F) (127 P.E)		STATE OF THE PARTY
Furniture, etc.	14	600	4,000	9	700	3,000
Paper, Printing,		VALUE OF STREET	Sales Services	1000	Secretary of	Section of the second
etc	5	1.000	2,000	4	1,000	7,000
Building	15	1,000	4,000	23	2,700	13,000
Transport	76	62,800	319,000	58	85,200	461,000
Public Adminis-		ALCOHOLD BY	THE STATE OF THE PARTY	CONTROLLED	ATTENDED ON	1134 2375 753
tration Services	10	2,400	12,000	7	3,200	51,000
Commerce, Dis-	Name of the Party	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		ALCO STREET		AND POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
tribution, etc.	8	3,000	11,000	13	13,600	58,000
All Other Indus-		10 No. 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	offer odl'T	The Party	100000	
tries	27	4,200	13,000	28	8,900	36,000
Total	1,053	314,200	1,586,000	974	342,6001	1,318,000

# PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

Occupations; and Locality.	Number o	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Stoppage	Cause or Object.	Result.	
WAR TO BE THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began. Ended.		ord who stocked step que to be able of	there converse majores majores	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Gwaun-cae- Gurwen, Glamorganshire (one colliery).	760		7 June	11 June	Protest against management's refusal to pay minimum wage to certain workers who had adopted a "go slow" policy.	Work resumed on old conditions.	
Colliery workers—Gwaun-cae-Gurwen, Glamorganshire (two collieries).	590		7 June	11 June	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	o astronomic las por tractoras a	
Stonemen, shifters and other colliery workers—Fence Houses, Co. Durham (one colliery).	290	1,200	29 June§	30 June	Demand by stonemen and shifters for a change in shift working.	Work resumed following a meeting of men at which it was decided that efforts should be made through the trade union to effect a change.	
Engineering:  Workers employed in textile machinery manufacture—Chad- derton, Lancashire (one firm).	4,600		14 June	18 June	Protest against the discharge of a shop steward for alleged low output.	Notice of dismissal suspended pending negotiations.	
Workers employed in textile machinery manufacture—Oldham, Lancashire (one firm).	360		16 June	18 June	In sympathy with the workers in- volved in the above dispute.		
Engineering workers employed in aircraft manufacture—Gloucester (one firm).	3,030		10 June	10 Junell	Dissatisfaction with fares payable following the withdrawal of an assisted travel scheme.	Work resumed on old conditions.	
DOCK TRANSPORT:— Dockers and stevedores—Port of London.	14,500		14 June	29 June	Objection to alleged severe disciplinary action taken against certain dockers involved in a dispute respecting the piecework rate for loading a cargo of zinc oxide.	Work resumed on old terms.	
Dockers, stevedores, lightermen, cold storage workers, tally clerks, etc.—London, Tilbury and Merseyside.	13,000	2,000	18 June	29 June	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	and the control of th	

\* 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.

† 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 110,000 and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 115,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 280,000 and 290,000.

† 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 28th-29th June.

| The stoppage lasted for one hour only.

# INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 15th JUNE, 1948 (PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS=100).

### All Items 110 : Food 113.

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

The following Table shows the indices at 15th June 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:—

		IND	EX FIGURE	FOR		
	GROUP.	15	th June, 19	48.		WEIGHT
I.	Food		113.5		Series.	348
П.	Rent and rates		99.2	2000		88
Ш.	Clothing		108.5			97
IV.	Fuel and light		110-4		20.00	65
V.	Household durable	goods	107.5			71
VI.	Miscellaneous good	S	109.3	5		35
VII.	Services		104.8		190.9.	79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco		110.8			217
	All items		109.7*			1,000

The figures given above are shown in the form in which they are used in the procedure adopted for calculating the index for all the groups combined, i.e., to the nearest first place of decimals. The decimals are shown only in order that, if desired, calculations may be made of the effect of combining particular groups and excluding others.† The information available as to price changes, however, is such that no precise significance can be attributed 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 15th June was 110, compared with 108 at 11th May. The rise in the index during the month under review was almost entirely accounted for by a substantial rise in the prices of potatoes.

In the *food* group the average level of prices at 15th June was nearly 5 per cent. higher than at 11th May. This was largely a seasonal movement and was almost entirely due to the fact that in a large number of areas the stocks of old potatoes had become exhausted and had been replaced by new potatoes at considerably higher prices. As a result, the index for potatoes more than doubled during the month under review. There was also a sharp rise in the average price of tomatoes between 11th May and 15th June. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price. For the food group as a whole the index at 15th June, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113, compared with 108 at 11th May.

In the clothing group there were increases in the average prices of men's suits and shirts, men's and women's cotton and wool underwear and overalls, various articles of children's and infants' underclothing, and woollen and cotton clothing materials. There were also further increases in the prices of fully fashioned Utility stockings, consequent on the recent imposition of purchase tax, and in those of leather footwear; for rubber footwear there were some reductions in price. As a result of these various changes, the average level of clothing prices rose by about 1 per cent., and the index for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108

at 15th June, compared with 107 at 11th May.

In the fuel and light group there were increases in the charges for electricity in some areas and there was also a small rise in the price index for lamp oil. For the fuel and light group taken as a whole, however, the index at 15th June, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110, the same figure as at 11th May.

In the group covering household durable goods there were general

reductions in the prices of radio sets, and some reductions in those of sewing machines and mangles, these changes being usually attributable to recent alterations in the rates of purchase tax. These decreases were partly offset by some upward movement in the prices of sheets and towels. As a result of these changes, and of slight alterations in the average prices of a number of other items, the average level of retail prices in this group, taken as a whole, fell by nearly one-half of 1 per cent. during the month under review. Expressed to the nearest whole number, the index for the group was 107 at 15th June, compared with 108 at 11th May.

In the four groups covering rent and rates, 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, 109, 105 and 111, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

\* Taken as equivalent to 110 (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.

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.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

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

Dat	Food Index.	All Items Index.			
1947 :			1000000		
17th June				100	100
15th July			augunaku Sin ere de	101	101
12th August			100	99	100
16th September				100	101
14th October		grand to was		101	101
18th November			497	103	103
16th December				103	104
1948 :					
13th January				104	104
17th February		39		108	106
16th March				109	106
13th April			-	109	108
11th May			5460	108	108
15th June	1		N. 19.2	113	110

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 oversea countries, contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.		Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
THE RESERVE	eric institut grap		(in Index Points).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
T. 1 (1006.20 100)	EUROPEA	N COUNT	RIES.		
Belgium (1936-38=100) Food Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	April	387	+ 4	284	276
All items Food	April ,,	294·0 302·5	+ 0.9 + 2.6	194·0† 202·5†	194† 203†
Eire (MidAug., 1947 =100)‡	MidMay	100	+ 18	Nil†	Nilt
Food Finland (Aug., 1938- July, 1939=100)	,, ,,	100	+ 1§ + 3§	,,	"
All Items	May (end)	765   882	Nil — 11	660† 775†	629† 724†
France (1938=100) Food, Paris Other large	May	1,541	+ 17	1,433	1,327
towns Hungary (Budapest) (1-23 Sept., 1946=	Feb.	1,726	+180§	1,617	1,483
All Items	Apr. (end) ,, ,,	144·4 176·0	- 2·9 - 5·0	44·4† 76·0†	761
100) All Items	May (1st)	320 356	<del>-</del> 3 + 1	219† 255†	217† 252†
Netherlands (Medium and small towns) (1938-1939=100)	" "	- Sarate		200	
All Items	May	203 225	- 1 Nil	103† 125†	1031 1251
1938-June, 1939= 100)	uenz	ni samu	- W. W. W.		
Food Spain (Large towns)	Mar.	196·3 202·9	- 7·5 - 9·0	97·6 104·5	99 106
(July, 1936=100) All Items Food Switzerland (June, 1914	Mar.	456·5 612·8	+ 3·6 + 3·4	307·9 442·9	207 261
=100) All Items Food	Apr.	222·9 228·8	Nil — 0·1	85·7 97·6	62 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, house-rent, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only). Northern Rhodesia (food, clothing and household stores 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; Eire, Mid-August, 1947; Finland, average of August, 1938, to July, 1939; Hungary, average of 1st to 23rd September, 1946; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Netherlands, average of 1938 and 1939; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; New Zealand, 15th December, 1942; Peru, average of 1934 to 1936.

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

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

|| Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

The board of the sand above the breathers at the	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	dentificación de la company de		Contract of the Contract of th	Control of the last of the las
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	Rise of l Figure August,	since 1939.† Per
The state of the s			Points).	Points.	Cent.
Canada (1935-39 =		OTHER CO	UNTRIES.		
Canada (1935-39 = 100) All Items	May (beginning)	153·3 191·2	+ 1.7 + 4.4	52·5† 91·8†	52† 92†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942=100) All Items Food	April "	143 136	+ 1 + 2	‡ §	‡ §
India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100)		100			
All Items Food	Apr.	281 330	$\frac{-3}{+4}$	176 218	168 195
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939=100) All Items Food	May	218·00 192·61	+ 2·66 - 0·69	118·00 92·61	118 93
New Zealand (15th Dec., 1942 = 1,000) All Items	Mar.	1,103	+ 18	103†	103†
Peru (Lima) (1934-36 =100) All Items* Food	Apr.	367·21 ¶ 412¶	+ 0.72 Nil	267·21† 312†	267† 312†
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) (1938 =100) All Items	Feb.	142·4 155·5	+ 0.6 + 1.1	43·1 57·8	43 59
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939=100) All Items	April	143 165	+ 1 + 2	43 65	43 65
Northern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939=100) All Items* Food	Feb.	140 155	Nil "	40 55	40 55
Trinidad (1935=100) All Items Food	May	226 260	Nil Nil	118	109 §
United States (1935-39 =100)** All Items	April	169·3 207·9	+ 2·4 + 5·6	70·7 114·4	72 122

# ACCIDENTS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

SECOND QUARTER OF 1948.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 26th June, 1948, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 115, compared with 110 in the 13 weeks ended 27th March, 1948, and 119 in the 13 weeks ended 28th June, 1947. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 605, 569 and 633. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given in the Accidents at Mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911.

Nature of Accident.	k	ber of Per illed durin weeks end	g	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
	26th June, 1948.	27th March, 1948.	28th June, 1947.	26th June, 1948.	27th March, 1948.	28th June, 1947.	
Underground: Explosions of Firedamp or Coal Dust Falls of Ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	5 60 30	63 21 17	11 63 17	5 254 146 155	8 210 158	33 267 148	
cluding Shafts)	104	101	113	560	514	576	
Surface : All Causes	11	9	6	45	55	57	
Total, Underground and Surface	115	110	119	605	569	633	

\*† See footnotes \* † in second column on page 250.

‡ Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939=100), the "all-items" figure for April, 1948, was 263, an increase of 3 points compared with March and of 162 points or 160 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

§ Not stated.

¶ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

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

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 127, compared with 126 in May, 1948, and 123 in June, 1947. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 12 fatal accidents were reported in June, 1948, compared with 6 in May, 1948, and 50 in June, 1947.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of June, 1948.

	Mines and Quarries.†	resp	FACTORIES—continued.	
!† !†	Under Coal Mines Acts: Underground	27	Electrical Stations Other Industries	1
	Surface Metalliferous Mines Quarries	6 3 1	Works and Places und ss. 105, 107, 108, Factor Act, 1937.	DER RIES
	TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	37	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	2
3			Building Operations Works of Engineering	21
	FACTORIES.		Construction	8
3	Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	2		_
3	Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and	1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	78
3†	Refining	2	RAILWAY SERVICE. Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
21	Metal Conversion and Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
7† 2†	Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	7	men Firemen	2
2†	Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		Firemen	2
	etc	7	Mechanics	5
3	Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and		Permanent Way Men	
	other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture	3	Shunters Other Grades	2
3 5	Shipbuilding	4	Contractors' Servants	120
3	Other Metal Trades Cotton	5 2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	12
0	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture		Total (excluding Seamen)	127
5	Textile Printing, Bleaching		SEAMEN.	-
9	and Dyeing	1	Trading Vessels	12
	Food and Drink General Woodwork and	2	Fishing Vessels	···
2	Furniture	3 2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	12
2 2 2	Paper, Printing, etc Rubber Trades	1	Total (including Seamen)	139
	Gas Works	1	increally recent and	

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		1. Cases—continuea.	
LEAD POISONING.		ANTHRAX.	
Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Printing		Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins Other Industries	3 1 -4
Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead Works	•••	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT (SKIN CANCER).	ion
Pottery Vitreous Enamelling		Pitch Tar	7
Electric Accumulator Works		Paraffin Oil	i
Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting	i	TOTAL	<del>-</del> 20
Shipbuilding Paint used in Other In-	••	CHROME ULCERATION. Manuf. of Bichromates	
dustries Other Industries Painting of Buildings		Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating	7 2
TOTAL	4	Other Industries	$\frac{2}{9}$
		Total, Cases	39
OTHER POISONING. Arsenical Poisoning Aniline Poisoning	1 1	II. Deaths. Epitheliomatous Ulcera'	_
TOTAL		(SKIN CANCER).	2

\* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the war; 3 such accidents were reported in June, 1948, none was reported in May, 1948, but 17 were reported in June, 1947.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1948, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th May, 1948, and the 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1947.

† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

# THE FORCES.

#### STATISTICS FOR MAY, 1948.

During May, 1948, the number of men and women reported as released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 48,170. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of May, 1948, was 5,268,810.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during May, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st May, 1948, together with (c) a comparison of the latter with the numbers laid down in the Government's programme.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services.

Service.		Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.	
BY T THE PELLON	DAG	JATOT BE	May	y, 1948.		
			7	Men.	A Sanda	
Royal Navy		840	-	1,460	2,300	
Army Royal Air Force		32,120 9,120	70	2,220	34,410 9,540	
				District Co.	THE RESERVE	
Total		42,080	80	4,090	46,250	
n. 131		100	Wo	men.	The REAVE	
Royal Navy		130 630		20	150 860	
Royal Air Force		750		160	910	
Total	Mil	1,510		410	1,920	
		The same of the	Total Me	n and Women.		
Royal Navy		970	-	1,480	2,450	
Army		32,750	70	2,450	35,270	
Royal Air Force		9,870	10	570	10,450	
Total		43,590	80	4,500	48,170	
*		18th	June, 1945,	to 31st May,	1948.	
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO				fen.		
Royal Navy		685,920	21,610	57,750	765,280*	
Army Royal Air Force	·	2,617,460 883,480	207,600 56,660	211,190 64,610	3,036,250 1,004,750	
			1		ACCOUNT OF THE	
Total	••	4,186,860	285,870	333,550	4,806,280	
The Comments of the Comments of the		Women.				
Royal Navy		73,070	2,910	6,200	79,580*	
Royal Air Force		142,660	990	22,530 17,580	221,720 161,230	
Total		412,010	4,210		1 3000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Total		the second section is a		46,310	462,530	
Royal Navy	1999	789 000	Total, Men	and Women.	044.055	
Army		758,990   2,813,740	21,920   210,510	63,950	844,860*	
Royal Air Force	::	1,026,140	57,650	82,190	3,257,970 1,165,980	
Total		4,598,870	290,080†	379,860	5,268,810	

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

		Men.	Women.				
	Pro- gramme.‡	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Programme.	Pro- gramme.‡	Releases and Dis- charges.	Defi	ess(+) or cit(—) Pro- nme.
Royal Navy Army Royal Air	763,000 3,037,960	765,280 3,036,250	+ 2,280 - 1,710	79,550 221,710	79,580 221,720	++	30 10
Force	1,001,750	1,004,750	+ 3,000	161,150	161,230	+	80
Total	4,802,710	4,806,280	+ 3,570	462,410	462,530	+	120

# VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES.

# MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 218). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 31st May, 1948. The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 1,073, and in all 8,026 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 6,786 males and 1,240 females, and of the total 3,434 were disabled persons. Over 950 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table in the next column.

\* These figures include an estimate of 2,000 men and 100 women whose release had been effected at 31st May, 1948, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.

† Individual specialist releases numbered 18,255 men and 587 women.

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes-Statistics for four weeks ended 31st May, 1948.

July, 1948

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Males.	Females.	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	Manuser .	-	bni.
Able-bodied	437 485	113	550 523
Total	922	151	1,073
Number of persons in training at end of			198
period at :			
Government Training Centres-	11		
Able-bodied	2,081	164	2,245
Disabled	2,001	29	2,030
Technical and Commercial Colleges —		(00) Sec. (00)	
Able-bodied	1,205	706	1,911
Disabled	436	210	646
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	361	75	436
Disabled	360	13	373
Residential (Disabled) Centres	342	43	385
Total	6,786	1,240	8,026
Frainces placed in employment during		(nereshi)	590)
Able hodied	503	142	CAC
Disabled	275	31	645
Disabled	213	31	306
Total	778	173	951

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 31st May, 1948, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 70,049, of whom 64,416 were males and 5,633 were females.

# FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The figures given below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of June, 1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous

1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Up to the end of June, 169,371 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme; of this total, 155,507 applications were from men and 13,864 from women.

Awards had been made in 110,963 cases, consisting of 102,310 awards in respect of men and 8,653 in respect of women.

The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during June, 1948, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme up to 30th June, 1948.

Try or and the same	Men.	Women.	Total.
A STATE OF THE STA	June, 1948.		
Number of applications for assistance made	4,227	63	4,290
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	821 2,318 284	5 81 14	826 2,399 298
Total awards	3,423	100	3,523
Number of applications rejected	782	51	833
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	756	30	786
another publication of the worning of	Cumulative totals up to end of June, 1948.		
Number of applications for assistance made	155,507	13,864	169,371
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	33,283 56,215 12,812	1,252 5,794 1,607	34,535 62,009 14,419
Total awards	102,310	8,653	110,963
Number of applications rejected  Applications transferred to other training	26,254	2,202	28,456
schemes or withdrawn	14,372 12,571	1,719 1,290	16,091 13,861*

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

#### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

Following are recent decisions in cases of general interest.

\* This figure includes over 3,500 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

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

#### CASE No. 402/48 (1st June, 1948).

SECTIONS 37 AND 38 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: WHETHER ENTITLED TO INCREASE OF BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF WIFE IN HOSPITAL AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN AN INSTITUTION: REVISED RATES FIXED BY UMPIRE AS COST OF MAINTENANCE OF DEPENDANTS IN HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION: CLAIM DISALLOWED: MAINTENANCE NOT PROVED.

"My decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be increased is disallowed.

'The claimant claimed increase of benefit in respect of his wife and three daughters. He pays 10s. a week towards the cost of his wife's maintenance in a hospital and 6s. 2d. a week each for the maintenance of his children in a home. It is stated the 'present rate of maintenance in the hospital is £2. 6s. 1d. per week.' I am not sure whether the phrase 'rate of maintenance' means the cost

not sure whether the phrase 'rate of maintenance' means the cost to the hospital of maintaining the wife, but on the view I take of the case this question is immaterial. In a letter received from the Home it is stated that the average cost of maintenance per week at the Home is 15s., but that a concession was made to Mr. X. . . "'The Insurance Officer referred the claim for increased benefit to the Court of Referees pointing out that 'in pre-war decisions the Umpire has ruled that in respect of persons resident in institutions 10s. for an adult and 6s. for a child may be regarded as wholly or mainly maintaining dependants'. He added 'In view of the changed conditions since these decisions were given, case is referred for decision of the Court as to whether the sums of 10s. each for the wife and 6s. 2d. for each of the children is sufficient for satisfywife and 6s. 2d. for each of the children is sufficient for satisfying the wholly or mainly maintenance condition.

"It is to be observed that the figure of 6s. quoted by the Insurance Officer from the Umpire's decisions relates to the maintenance of a child of four years and upwards. I therefore assume that the claimant's children are all at least four years old. If this assumption is not correct this decision will call for revision.

"The Court of Referees allowed the claim and the Chief Insurance Officer has appealed from their decision in order to raise the question whether the above-mentioned figures ought now to be

"The relevant Umpire's decisions were given on 23rd May and 11th and 17th June, 1929. On 1st May, 1929, the official index figure of the cost of living (all items) had been 161 (the figure for July, 1914, being 100). It had dropped to 160 by 1st June and risen to 161 again by 1st July, 1929. On 31st May and 17th June, 1947, the figure was 203. The index is now compiled on a new basis, the figure for 17th June, 1947, being taken as 100. The figures for 16th March, 1948, which are the latest available to me are: all items 106; food 109. There is no evidence before me to suggest that the figure would have fallen since June, 1947, if the index had been compiled on the old basis. On this basis the cost of living is now at least 26 per cent. above the level of 1929. But the index figure is designed to show the cost of living for individual households. It is possible therefore that the percentage of increase in the cost of maintenance in institutions might not be the same. households. It is possible therefore that the percentage of increase in the cost of maintenance in institutions might not be the same. Having regard to this consideration and to the fact that an index figure can only be an approximate guide I think that the proper course is to increase the figures given in 1929 by 20 per cent. On this basis the weekly cost of maintenance in an institution must now be taken to be as follows:—Adult 24s. Child aged four and upwards 14s. 4d. Child under four years of age 12s.

"On this basis and on the assumption that all the children are at least four years old, the claimant is not entitled to increase of enefit in respect of any of the dependants

"The appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer is allowed."

#### CASE No. 427/48 (14th June, 1948).

SECTION 35 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: WHETHER UNEMPLOYED URING PERIOD FOLLOWING DISCHARGE FOR WHICH COMPENSATION RECEIVED FOR UNDAYS AT SEA: CLAIM DISALLOWED: PAYMENT CANNOT BE REGARDED AS DEFERRED PAY.

"My decision is that claim for benefit is disallowed from and

"The claimant was employed as a seaman and served during a voyage from 29th March to 18th November, 1947.

"The claimant was employed as a seaman and served during a voyage from 29th March to 18th November, 1947. At the end of the voyage he received nine days' leave with full pay and subsistence allowances. He also received a payment said to be equal to ten days' wages under Article VIII of the Conditions of Employment for Seaton. That Article is as follows: "The National ployment for Seamen. That Article is as follows: 'The National Maritime Board appreciate that, in fact, a 7-day week must be worked at sea. At the same time, they have agreed that, for this feature of sea employment, which is special as compared with most shore industries, there must be some form of compensation. Rates of pay are based on the 7-day week at sea, but it has been agreed that for every Sunday spent at sea (Sailing and Arrival Days excepted) there shall be additional compensation by way of one half day's extra leave (in the catering department 6 half days for every 5 Sundays spent at sea), which may be given at home or abroad and to suit the convenience of the ship. Where the extra leave cannot be given pay will be given in lieu."

"The Article records that the rates of pay are based on a 7-day week, and it cannot be said that the payment received by way of compensation in the form of extra leave was in the nature of deferred pay earned while the claimant was employed. The payment cannot be treated as being analogous to deferred pay or part payment for work done on Sundays during the voyage. The Article under which this payment was made is headed 'Extra leave for Sundays at sea', and I agree with the finding of the Court of Referees that 'the additional days might be considered as leave or holiday.' The claimant cannot be treated as unemployed during the period in question for the purpose of benefit nor for the purpose of continuity.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (REGULATION) ACT, 1924—PAYMENT OF WAGES DURING SICKNESS—WHETHER TERM IN CONTRACT THAT NO WAGES WERE TO BE PAID DURING SICKNESS WAS RENDERED VOID.

A term of the contract of service of an agricultural worker was that no wages were to be paid if the worker was absent through illness. The worker was so absent but the employer allowed him to continue to occupy a cottage rent-free and did not terminate the employment. The worker claimed wages for the period of absence and maintained that the non-payment of wages clause was void by reason of Section 7 (10) of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. This section provides: "Any agreement for the payment of wages in contravention of this Act, or for abstaining to exercise any right of enforcing the payment in accordance with this Act, shall be void." The County Court Judge found in favour of the worker whereupon the employer appealed. The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Tucker, Somervell and Cohen) allowed the appeal and held that the object of the Act of 1924 was to fix a minimum wage to be paid for work done, and, where the worker was employed by the week, the Act fixed the minimum wage he should receive in a week in which he worker do minimum wage he should receive in a week in which he worked. The Act did not deal with a period of a week or longer in which the worker did no work and accordingly did not render the agreement void where it provided that no wages were payable during a period of absence from work through illness. Although the occupation of a cottage rent-free can be reckoned as payment of wages when calculating the minimum wages, it was not necessarily wages in other contexts.—Smart v. Spencer. Court of Appeal 23rd March, 1948.

# CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

#### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During June, 1948, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fifteen awards,\* Nos. 1100 to 1114. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1101 (3rd June).—Parties: Members of the Electro-Ceramic Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed by them as die fitters.

Claim: For a general increase in the basic rate of 3d. an hour, and a revision of merit rates. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim for an increase in the basic rate and recommended that the parties should negotiate a regular system of merit rates capable of uniform application in the various establishments concerned.

Award No. 1102 (4th June).-Parties: Members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For a revision of the rates of pay of apprentices. Award: The Tribunal found that there should be no change in the present basis of calculation during the first three years of apprenticeship, but that in the fourth and final years the rates should be calculated on a similar basis to that at present applicable in the electrical contracting industry in England and Wales.

Award No. 1104 (11th June).—Parties: Members of the Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For increases in the minimum weekly basic rates for men from 48s. to 53s. and for women from 30s. to 35s., and for a new cost-of-living sliding scale, existing piecework rates to remain without alteration. Award: The Tribunal awarded minimum weekly basic rates of 50s. and 32s. 2d., for men and women respectively, and remitted the question of a revised cost-of-living sliding scale back to the parties for negotiation.

Award No. 1105 (11th June).—Parties: The two Sides of the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council. Claim: For an additional week's holiday with pay in 1948 and subsequent years. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim for an additional week's holiday with pay and awarded that it should take effect from 1949 onwards.

Award No. 1111 (24th June).—Parties: Certain ship-repairing firms, members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, situated in the Port of Fleetwood, and members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in their employment. Claim: For extra payment when working on oil fuel burning vessels. Award: The Tribunal awarded that a premium of 50 per cent. should be paid for all hours worked inside fuel oil tanks and for repair work on the outside of plates forming the tanks when these are inside the hull of the vessel.

# NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued seven awards, Nos. 717 to 723, each award relating to an individual firm.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 256.

# CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Onlard June, 1948, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued On 3rd June, 1948, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued award No. 95, relating to a claim against the Treasury by the Civil Service Alliance affecting (a) the terms of assimilation income scales for officers in the general clerical class, typing grades, clerical assistants and temporary clerks under agreements reached between the parties on 25th August, 1947, and (b) the revision of the present London scale of pay for clerical officers aged 21 and over. In their award the Tribunal placed on record their view that "corresponding points" is the right principle to be adopted in relation to assimilation to revised scales of pay which are negotiated for Civil Servants. In the present case they decided that the tran-

for Civil Servants. In the present case they decided that the transition should be effected in three stages on 1st July of 1948, 1949 and 1950 respectively. The Tribunal found against item (b) of

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

During June, 1948, the Industrial Court issued six awards,

Nos. 2159 to 2164. Two of these are dealt with below.

Award No. 2159 (3rd June).—Parties: The Edge Tool Grinders'
Sick and Funeral Society and the Light Edge Tool and Allied
Trades Association. Claim: For an increase in the datal rate,
and for an allowance of half-an-hour a day at datal rate to be paid to piece workers for dressing and scraping glazers and sundry other jobs. Award: The Court awarded in favour of the claim for an allowance of half-an-hour a day at datal rate and against the claim for an increase in the datal rate.

claim for an increase in the datal rate.

Award No. 2160 (3rd June).—Parties: The National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Transport and General Workers' Union, and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation.

Terms of Reference: To consider: (1) Whether the status of platers' helpers should be unskilled or semi-skilled; and (2), if semi-skilled, what consequential adjustments should be made in the terms and conditions of employment of platers' helpers.

Award: The Court made the following interim award:—

"(a) The platers' helpers engaged on frame furnaces, turning and bending frames, on plate furnaces, on shell screwing or as tackle

bending frames, on plate furnaces, on shell screwing or as tackle men shall be regarded as semi-skilled workers.

"(b) The Parties shall enter upon negotiations for the purpose of establishing agreed definitions which will be commonly accepted throughout the industry as covering the classes indicated in (a)

above.

"(c) The types of work performed by platers' helpers variously described in the industry as shoulder men, handle men or machine operators are, in the opinion of the Court, such as to justify

consideration by the Parties as to whether any, and if so which, of such types can properly be regarded as semi-skilled.

"(d) The Parties having determined the definitions of the classes referred to in (a) above and having agreed which, if any, of the types of work referred to in (c) above are to be regarded as

of the types of work referred to in (c) above are to be regarded as semi-skilled shall enter into joint negotiations for the purpose of fixing the rate or rates applicable to such semi-skilled classes. "(e) Any agreement reached between the parties upon the matters referred for their joint consideration under paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) hereof, shall be reported to the Court and shall form part of any final award of the Court upon this reference. In the event of the Parties being unable, within a period of three months of the date hereof, to reach agreement upon all or any of such of the date hereof, to reach agreement upon all or any of such matters as are referred for their joint consideration, either Party shall be at liberty forthwith to report such failure to the Court and the Court will, after hearing the Parties, determine the matter or

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

During June, 1948, one award, which related to an individual undertaking, was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

# WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During June, 1948, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were

issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal

M.T. (31), dated 1st June, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal H.M.S. (31), dated 8th June; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(60), dated 15th June; relating to the fixing of a piece work basis time rate for female workers, supplemental shift work rate and supple-

Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W.(61), dated 15th June, relating to the increase of the annual holiday with pay from 9 to 12 days after two years' employment and fixing payment for such holidays.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F. (46), dated 18th June; relating to the increase of the annual holiday from 6 to 12 days after two years' employment and fixing payment for such holidays.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal W.D.S. (45), dated 22nd June; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Further information concerning any of the above proposely.

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

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During June, 1948, the Minister of Labour and National Service

During June, 1948, 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 Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1173 (RU. (26)), dated 2nd June, and effective from 21st June, 1948.—This Order prescribes the basic and supplemental time rates, supplemental overtime rates, night workers' and shift workers' supplemental rates and revised guaranteed weekly remuneration for part time workers.—See page 248

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1208 (F. (45)), dated 7th June, and effective from 23rd June, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates and

overtime rates.—See page 248.

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1233 (Z.(46)), dated 10th June, and effective from 28th June, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum piece rates for hand and machine fleshers.—See page 247.

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1234 (Z.(47)), dated 10th June, and effective from 28th June, 1948.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1235 (S.B. (27)), dated 10th June, and effective from 28th June, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and over-

time rates.—See page 247.

The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, 1948:
S.I. 1948, No.1253 (K. (30)), dated 14th June, and effective from 2nd July, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1254 (S.(35)), dated 14th June, and effective from 2nd July, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates

cribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1271 (W.M.(44)), dated 15th June, and effective from 2nd July, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1272 (R.M.(49)), dated 15th June, and effective from 2nd July, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work time rates and overtime rates. piece work time rates and overtime rates.

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1318 (V.(43)), dated 21st June, and effective from 9th July, 1948.— This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for all workers other than homeworkers.

# WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

#### NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

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

\*Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.T.R.W. (N. 31), dated 2nd June, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Further information about the above proposal may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade affected by application to the Secre-tary of the Council in question at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue,

### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During June, 1948, no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

# ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACTS. NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

The Road Haulage Central Wages Board have issued Proposal R.H. (25), dated 22nd June, 1948, for the amendment of the existing Road Haulage Wages Order which fixed the statutory remuneration for road haulage workers employed in connection with vehicles operating under A or B licences or defence permits. The changes proposed are (a) the introduction of special provisions for milk workers (as defined), and (b) increases in the subsistence allowances covering periods of rest away from the home depot and periods of temporary transference exceeding one week

# CATERING WAGES ACT, 1943. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

The Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board have given notice of their intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service the following proposals:

— Proposals L.N.R. (9), dated 15th June, 1948; for increasing the minimum remuneration payable to workers employed in establishments within the scope of the Board other than workers to whom Proposals L.N.R. (10) and L.N.R. (11) apply, specifying certain grades of workers for whom higher minimum rates are proposed. grades of workers for whom higher minimum rates are proposed ee below).

Proposals L.N.R. (10) and L.N.R. (11), dated 15th June, 1948:

for fixing the minimum remuneration to be paid, the holidays to be allowed and the holiday remuneration to be paid to managers, manageresses, relief managers, club stewards and club stewardesses and for wives of managers, relief managers, and club stewards who are required by their employers to assist in the work of the establishment.

# LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONAL BOARD FOR INDUSTRY.

# APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY OF WEST LONDON DISTRICT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In the list of Secretaries of District Advisory Committees of the above Regional Board which was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 195), no Secretary was named for the West London District Advisory Committee. It has now been announced that Mr. H. J. Isbell has been appointed Secretary of that Committee and that he will be stationed at the Board of Trade Offices, 3, Pierrepoint Road, Acton, London, W.3.

# STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Orders\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service (or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland) are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments or Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland. The price of each Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Baking Wages Council (Scotland) (Constitution) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1174 (S.91)).—This Order was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 2nd June under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and came into operation on 9th June. The Order brings the constitution of the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) into conformity with the provisions relating to the

The Order brings the constitution of the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Wages Councils Act. It also abolishes the District Trade Committees established by this Council under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1173; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 2nd June; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1208; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 7th June; The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1233; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 10th June; The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1234; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 10th June; The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1235), dated 10th June; The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1235), dated 10th June; The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1253; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 14th June; The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1254; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 14th June; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1271; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 15th June; The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1272; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 15th June; The Button Manufacturing Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1272; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 15th June; The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1318; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 21st June.—These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 254.

Act, 1945.—See page 254.

The Clay Works (Welfare) Special Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1547), made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 228.

The Aliens (Employment) (Polish Forces) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1263), made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department on 15th June under the Aliens Order, 1920, as amended.— This Order provides that, as from 21st June, 1948, male aliens who are not at present members of the Polish Resettlement Forces, and who have been, but have ceased to be, members of certain specified Forces, may not be employed in the service of an employer in Great Britain without the permission of the Minister of Labour and National Service or in Northern Ireland without the permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, and may not engage in any business, profession or occupation, otherwise than in the service of an employer, in the United Kingdom without the permission of the Secretary of State. The Forces specified in the Order are (a) the Polish Naval Detachment mentioned in the Agreement between the United Kingdom and Polish Governments dated 18th November, 1939, and (b) the Polish Armed Forces organised and employed under British command under a similar agreement dated 5th August, 1940. (Articles on the Polish Resettlement Act, 1947, and the Polish Resettlement Corps were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for May and June, 1947, pages 148 and 188.)

The Defence Regulations (No. 5) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1332).—This Order was made by His Majesty in Council on 22nd June. It revoked, as from 5th July, Regulation 68£ of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which conferred powers on local authorities in England and Scotland to provide domestic help. Similar provisions are contained in sections of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which came into operation on 5th July.

The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Regulations, 1948 The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1166) dated 2nd June; The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1175; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 3rd June; The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1244; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 10th June; The National Insurance (Widows' Benefit and Retirement Pensions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1261; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th June: The National Insurance (Industrial Linguise), dated 15th June: The National Insurance (Industrial Linguise) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1261; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1262; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th June; The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1274; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 15th June; The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1275; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 16th June; The National Insurance (Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1276; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 16th June; The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1277; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 16th June; The National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1278; ment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1277; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 16th June; The National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1278; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 15th June; The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1279; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 19th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1299; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 18th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Northern Ireland Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1300; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 18th June; The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1311; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 19th June; The National Insurance (Unemployment Insurance Special Schemes) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1325), dated 22nd June; The National Insurance (Guardian's Allowances) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1358), dated 23rd June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1362; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 23rd June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1362; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 23rd June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1371; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 23rd June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1372; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 23rd June; The National Insurance (Share-Fishermen) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1395; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 25th June; The National Insurance (New Entrants Transitional) Provisional Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1426; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th June; The National Insurance (Membe the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury in some cases, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See pages

The National Insurance (Reciprocal Agreement with France as to Retirement Pensions) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1341); The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Reciprocal Agreement with France) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1342).—These Orders were made on 22nd June by His Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.—See pages 230 and 231.

The University of the Proposition of the National Insurance (Fire Volumeers) Regulations

The Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) Regulations 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1370).—These Regulations were made on 23rd June by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) Act, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946, page 355). They provide, in respect of the period from 5th July, 1948, to 28th January, 1950, for the

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 256.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 256.

necessary adaptations to that Act, and the Regulations in force thereunder, in consequence of the coming into operation of the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, relating to unemployment insurance.

The National Assistance Act (Appointed Day) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1218), dated 8th June and coming into operation on 10th June; The National Assistance Act (Appointed Day) (Scotland) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1207(S. 93)), dated 7th June and coming into operation on 9th June.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, respectively, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and brough into operation on 5th July as respects. England and Wales and into operation on 5th July, as respects England and Wales and Scotland, all the provisions of that Act with the exception of Section 37 to 40 (which relate to registration, etc., of homes for disabled persons and the aged),—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1334; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 22nd June by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—These Regulations came into operation on 5th July. A summary of the draft Regulations as submitted to Parliament was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 199).

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1385), made on 24th June, by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—These Regulations, which came into operation on 5th July, prescribe the minimum amounts which persons, including persons accompanied by children, are required to pay for accommodation provided in premises managed by local authorities under the provisions of the Act.

The National Assistance (Appeal Tribunals) Rules Confirmation Instrument, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1454), made on 29th June by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—This Instrument confirms, with effect from 5th July, Rules made by the Assistance Board laying down the procedure of Appeal Tribunals set up by the Act, and the manner in which matters are to be brought before and determined by those Tribunals. The Rules are contained in the Schedule to the Instrument.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1948, and The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, Nos. 136 and 137).—These Orders were made on 2nd March and 11th May, 1948, respectively, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act Orders, the constitution of the Wages Councils Act (which were in existence as Trade Boards at the commencement of the Act) shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1948, No. 145; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 20th February, 1948; The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1948, No. 148; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 19th April, 1948. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for March and May, 1948 (pages 111 and 192).

The Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938 (Extension of Section 47) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 151), made on 14th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.—See page 228.

The National Insurance (Increase of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 162; price 6d. net, 7d. post free).—These Regulations were made on 26th May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and introduced, as from the first payment of benefit on or after 3rd June, 1948, the rates of unemployment benefit (including increase in respect of children and adult dependants) under the Act.

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ELECTRICITY.—Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 227.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—International Labour Conference, 30th Session, Geneva, 19th June-11th July, 1947. Report to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Delegates of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Cmd. 7437. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). See page 232.

JUTE INDUSTRY.—Working Party Reports: Ju Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)—See pages 231 and 232. Jute. Board of Trade.

LABOUR STATISTICS.—Guides to Official Sources: No. 1. Labour Statistics. Material Collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Inter-Departmental Committee on Social and Economic Research. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 232.

MINES AND QUARRIES.—Provisional Statement of Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain together with the Isle of Man during 1947. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 228.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.—Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (on preliminary drafts of Regulations under the National Insurance Act, 1946): Maternity Benefit (147), price 2d. (3d.); Medical Certification (149), 2d. (3d.); Widow's Benefit and Retirement Pensions (156), 3d. (4d.); Contributions during Holidays (157), 2d. (3d.); National Insurance and Industrial Injuries, Collection of Contributions (158), 3d. (4d.); General Benefit (160), 2d. (3d.); Unemployment and Sickness Benefit (161), 4d. (5d.); Residence and Persons Abroad (164), 4d. (5d.); Guardian's Allowances (165), 2d. (3d.) Ministry of National Insurance. See pages 229 and 230.

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 71. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

Teachers' Salaries.—Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Training Colleges, England and Wales. Report of the Committee representative of Associations of Local Education Authorities, Training College Authorities and of the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education. Ministry of Education. Price 4d. (5d.).

CHOICE OF CAREERS.—Choice of Careers. New Series, No. 1, Civil Service, Central Juvenile Employment Executive. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 228.

Social Security.—Agreement on Social Security between the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government. Paris, 11th June, 1948. France No. 2 (1948). Cmd. 7455. Foreign Office. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 230.

PORT TRANSPORT.—Report of the Working Party on the Turn-Round of Shipping in the United Kingdom Ports. Ministry of Transport. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 231.

\* 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.

# NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the front cover.

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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S.O. Code No. 72-3-7-48