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# THE MINISTRY LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1948

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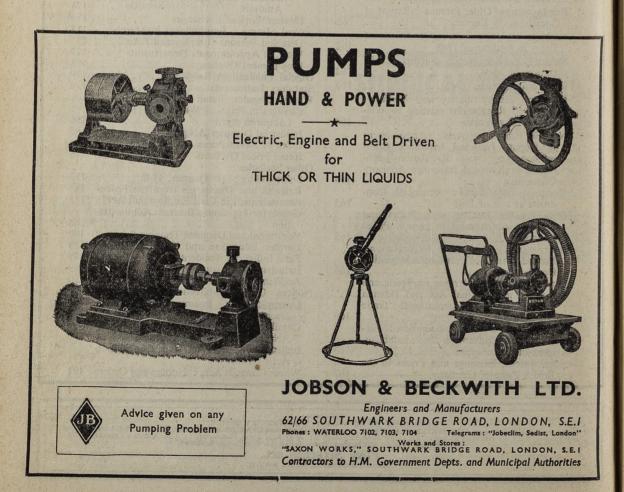
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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MAY, 1948.

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## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

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

	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Dec., 1947.	Feb., 1948.	Mar., 1948.
Number in Civil Employ-			in an an	TUNE P	a setting
ment : Manufacture for Export Other Manufacture :	990	410	1,942	1,983	1,992
Equipment, etc., for the Forces	1,270	3,830	350	5,300	5,275
Market	4,555	2,580	4,959	5,500	5,215
etc., Utilities and Trans- port Building and Civil Engineer-	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,648	3,657
ing	1,310	722	1,364	1,340	1,355
Government Services Distribution	1,465 2,887	2,030 1,958	2,172 2,351	2,179 2,340	2,185
Other Services	2,225	1,598	2,120	2,132	2,128
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,887	18,922	18,933
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	480	5,090	1,113	997	928
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment	100 - 20	40	123	170	19:
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	1,270	103	300	307	30
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,423	20,396	20,35

The total number in civil employment in March, 1948, included 13,326,000 males and 5,607,000 females. There was an increase in the number of males compared with February of 32,000 and a decrease in the number of females of 21,000, the net increase being 11,000. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 163,000 and the number of females an increase of 770,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 168 and 169.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as un-employed in Great Britain at 12th April, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for March and for mid-1939.

areas San	Mid-1939.	15th Mar., 1948.	12th April, 1948.	Increase (+)or Decrease () at April compared with March.
Men (18 and under 65)	992,000	222,501	227,217	+4,716
Boys (under 18)	20,000	4,661	4,711	+ 50
Women (18 and under 60)	239.000	68,804	65,607	- 3,197
Girls (under 18)	19,000	3,439	3,305	- 134

The numbers unemployed at 12th April, 1948, represented 2 per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 2 and 11 respectively.

Of the total of 300,840 persons unemployed, 293,528 were wholly unemployed and 7,312 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 79,490 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 61,828 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 152,210 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for April, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 172 to 175, 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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £146,000 for about 555,000 workpeople. In addition, a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in the iron and steel industry, the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, the gas industry, the pottery industry in the hosiery industry in the Midlands.

At the end of April, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages compared with the level at the end of June 1947 (taken as 100), was 105, the same figure as at 31st March, 1948.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an average reduction of about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours a week for about 48,000 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople affected were those employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales, and in the manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece goods in Northern Ireland.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in April are given on pages 180 to 184.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as begin-ning in April was 184. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 202 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 86,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was about 619,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during April are given on page 185, and an article reviewing statistics of industrial disputes during the year 1947 appears on pages 163 and 164.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 13th April, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 108. The corresponding figure at 16th March was 106.

The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to the effect of the recent increase in the duties on alcoholic drink and tobacco.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 186.

May, 1948.

"3. To consider measures for securing the inclusion of the manual workers in their appropriate Trade Unions.
"4. To collect statistics and information on matters concerning the terms and conditions of employment of the manual workers engaged in the industry or in any other industry.
"5. To enquire into special problems in relation to the terms and conditions of employment and organization of the manual

and conditions of employment and organization of the manual workers in the industry in Great Britain and in other countries and where the National Council deem it to be desirable to publish reports thereon.

6. To make representations to the Government or to Government departments or other authorities concerning the terms and conditions of employment in the industry.

of employment that may from time to time be referred to the National Council by the Government or any Government department."

### FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS.

A further Schedule contains the Constitution and Functions of the District Councils. The Functions are described in the manual workers' agreement as follows. The terms of the clerical workers'

workers' agreement as follows. The terms of the clerical workers agreement are similar. "1. To secure the greatest possible measure of joint action between the Electricity Boards and the Unions in order to ensure that the terms and conditions of employment settled from time to time by negotiation or arbitration through the machinery of the National Council are observed in the area by the Electricity Boards the Unions and the members of the Unions. "2. To make recommendations to the National Council con-cerning the terms and conditions of employment of the manual workers employed in the industry in the area. "3. To collect information and statistics on matters relating

workers employed in the industry in the area. "3. To collect information and statistics on matters relating to the terms and conditions of employment in the area of the manual workers in the industry or in any other industry. "4. To consider any matters in relation to terms and conditions of employment that may from time to time be referred to the District Council by the National Council. "5. To enquire into any difference that may arise or be

District Council by the National Council.
5. To enquire into any difference that may arise or be apprehended between the Electricity Boards and the Unions or any of them concerning terms and conditions of employment of the manual workers in the area and in connection therewith :-
(a) To investigate the full facts as affecting all the parties between whom the difference has arisen in order to arrive at an agreed decision for the settlement of such difference.
(b) To make and communicate to the parties the recommendations of the District Council thereon.
(c) To use all available means for settling the difference.
(d) To refer the difference to the National Council at the request of a majority of either the Electricity Boards' members or the Unions' members in case the District Council are unable to settle it.

or the Unions' memoers in case the District event to settle it. "Provided that any recommendation made under the pro-visions of this clause shall be in conformity with the terms and conditions of employment settled from time to time by negotia-tion or arbitration through the machinery of the National Council and it shall be competent for the National Council to veto any recommendation which is not in such conformity. "6 To define the areas or spheres of operation of Works

recommendation which is not in such conformity. "6. To define the areas or spheres of operation of Works Committees to be established in the area so as to secure :---(a) convenience of administration and (b) adequate representation of the Electricity Boards and the manual workers employed in the various sections of the induction

"7. To establish within six months from the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight Works Committees for the areas or spheres of operation to be defined under clause 6

In the case of the power engineers' agreement the last five clauses

## FUNCTIONS OF WORKS AND STAFF COMMITTEES.

A third Schedule to the agreements for manual and clerical workers contains the Constitution and Functions of the Works or Staff Committees. The Functions in the case of manual workers are as follows. The terms of the clerical workers' agreement are

"1. To secure that the employees shall be given an interest in and responsibility for the conditions under which their work is

and tesponded. "2. To secure the greatest possible measure of joint action between the Electricity Boards and the Manual Workers' Repre-sentatives in order to ensure that terms and conditions of employ-ment settled from time to time by negotiation or arbitration through the machinery of the National Council are observed by the Elec-tricity Boards and the employees within the sphere of operation of the Works Committee.

"3. To deal with matters arising out of the application within such sphere of operation of the terms and conditions of employ-ment mentioned in clause 2 hereof and in particular the following

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY : NEGOTIATING

## MACHINERY.

Agreements were made on 31st March, 1948, between the British' Electricity Authority and a number of trade unions for the estab-lishment of National Joint Councils or Boards and District Joint Councils or Boards. The agreement with the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union, covering manual workers, Transport and General Workers' Union, covering manual workers, also provides for the establishment of Works Committees. The agreement with the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, the National Association of Local Government Officers, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union, covering administrative and clerical grades, provides for the establishment of Staff Com-mittees. A third agreement is signed by the Electrical Power Engineers' Association and covers the technical engineering staff

The main terms of the agreements are as follows :— "Whereas under section 53 of the Electricity Act, 1947 (hereinafter called 'the Act') it is the duty of the Central Authority except so far as they are satisfied that adequate machinery exists for achieving the purpose of that section to seek consultation with any organisation appearing to them to be appropriate with a view to the conclusion between the Central Authority and that organ-isation of such agreements as appear to the parties to be desirable with respect to the establishment and maintenance of machinery for (*inter alia*) the settlement by negotiation of terms and con-ditions of employment of persons employed by Electricity Boards (as defined in section 1(3) of the Act) with provision for reference to arbitration in default of such settlement in such cases as may be determined by or under the agreements and whereas in exercising their powers under the said section the Central Authority are required to consult with the Area Boards and the North of Scotland Board established under the Act and whereas the Central Authority have consulted with the Area Boards and the

in the first Schedule hereto. "There shall be established on the first day of April one thousand

nine hundred and forty-eight and thereafter maintained during the continuance of this agreement :— (a) a District Joint Industrial Council for each of the areas for which an Electricity Board is established as varied from

time to time under the provisions of the Act :

(b) a District Joint Industrial Council for the area for which the North of Scotland Board is established under the provisions of the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943 as varied from time to time by and under the provisions of the

Act : the constitution and functions of which shall be as set out in the

"It shall be competent for the parties hereto by mutual consent to amend any of the provisions of this agreement from time to time and either party may terminate the agreement by not less than twelve months' previous notice in writing given to the other party and expiring at any time." The first two agreements also contain the following clause :--

"There shall be established within six months from the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight in the area of each District Joint Council Works Committees [Staff Committees in the case of clerical workers] for such areas or spheres of operation as may be defined by the appropriate District Joint Council in pursuance of clause 6 of the functions of the said District Council as set out in the second Schedule hereto. The constitution and functions of the said Works Committees [Staff Committees in the case of clerical workers] shall be as set out in the third Schedule hereto."

#### CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL COUNCILS.

A Schedule appended to the agreements contains details of the Constitution of the National Councils or Boards. In each case the Electricity Board appoints thirty-three members (three by and from the Central Authority, fourteen by the Central Authority —one from each Generation and Transmission Division, fourteen by the Area Boards, and two by the North of Scotland Board). In the case of the agreement covering manual workers, the trade unions appoint twelve members. Under the other two agreements they appoint thirty-three members. The remaining clauses of the Constitution are as follows (in the case of the power engineers' agreement the word "Board" is to be substituted for

"Date of operation.—The members of the National Council shall take office on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and shall thereafter carry out the functions set out in the Schedule hereto.

"*Members to retire annually.*—The members of the National Council shall retire annually on the thirty-first day of March in each year and shall be eligible for re-appointment provided that the appropriate Electricity Board or Union as set out in

clause (1) hereof shall have power at any time to remove any of clause (1) nereof shall have power at any time to remove any of their members and to appoint another member in his place. "*Casual vacancies.*—In the event of the death or resignation of a member the appropriate Electricity Board or Union as set out in clause (1) hereof as the case may be shall appoint another member to fill the casual vacancy. "Vacancies not to invalidate proceedings.—The National Council

may exercise their functions notwithstanding that there may be vacancies in the representation of either the Electricity Boards' members or the Unions' members. "Substitutes.—Any member of the National Council who is

unable to attend a meeting may send an accredited substitute provided that the attendance of any such substitute shall be subject to approval by the National Council at that meeting

Committees .- The National Council may appoint standing or other committees to exercise any of their functions and may dele gate any of their powers to such committees. The minutes of the proceedings of all such committees shall be submitted to the National Council

Power to co-opt.—The National Council may co-opt or author-

"Power to co-opt.—The National Council may co-opt or author-ise any committee to co-opt any person or persons with special knowledge to assist them in carrying out their functions pro-vided that such co-opted persons shall serve only in a consul-tative capacity and shall not have power to vote. "Annual and ordinary meetings.—The annual meeting of the National Council shall be held in the month of May in each year the first annual meeting being held in May one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine and the ordinary meetings shall be held as and when determined by the National Council not being less than once in each quarter.

once in each quarter. *Special meetings.*—Either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the National Council may make a requisition for a special meeting of the National Council in which case the joint Secretaries shall call a special meeting to be held not later than fourteen days from the receipt of such requisition. "Notices and agendas.—The joint Secretaries shall give notice

of every meeting of the National Council and of every committee and such notice shall (except in the case of a special meeting) be posted not later than the seventh day before the day of the meeting. Every notice shall be accompanied by an agenda setting out the

business to be transacted at the meeting. "Business limited to agendas.—No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the National Council or of any committee unless chairman may allow the consideration of any item of business which in his opinion is of sufficient importance or urgency to justify

which it his opinion is of sufficient importance of argency to justify consideration at that meeting. "*Chairman and Vice-Chairman.*—At the first meeting of the National Council and at each annual meeting the National Council shall appoint from their members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman and may at any meeting fill any casual vacancy which shall have occurred in either of these offices. The Chairman shall be elected from the Electricity Boards' members and the Unions' members in alternating years and when the Chairman is an Elec-tricity Board member the Vice-Chairman shall be a Union member and vice versa.

"Joint Secretaries.—The National Council shall appoint joint Secretaries one to be nominated by the Electricity Boards and one to be nominated by the Unions.

Treasurer and Auditors.-The National Council shall appoint

a Treasurer and Auditors. "*Finance.*—The administrative expenses of the National Council shall be met as to one half by the Electricity Boards and as to the

*quorum.*—A quorum shall in the case of the National Council and of any committee consist of one-third of the Electricity Boards' members and one-third of the Unions' members. "Voting.—The voting in both the National Council and any committee shall be by show of hands or otherwise as the National

Council may from time to time determine. No resolution shall be adopted unless a majority of the Electricity Boards' members and the Unions' members present at the meeting have separately voted in favour of its adoption.

"Settlement of differences.—When a difference is referred by a District Council to the National Council no member of the National Council who is also a member of the District Council concerned shall take any part in the determination of such difference in his capacity as a member of the National Council.

*"Arbitration.*—In case the National Council are unable to determine any matter falling within the scope of their functions they shall at the request of a majority of either the Electricity Boards' members or the Unions' members refer the difference to the Industrial Court or to any other agreed Tribunal for arbitra-tion and any award made in relation to the difference shall be binding upon the Electricity Boards and the Unions and the members of the Unions.

The Functions of the National Councils are described in the anual workers' agreement in the following terms. The terms of

the other agreements are similar. "To settle by negotiation the terms and conditions of employ-ment of manual workers engaged in the Electricity Supply Industry and for that purpose :--

'1. To secure the greatest possible measure of joint action

 1. To secure the greatest possible measure of joint action between the Electricity Boards and the Unions.
 "2. To consider approve or refer back the minutes of or the reports and recommendations made by District Councils concerning the terms and conditions of employment of manual workers engaged in the industry and to determine any matter upon which a District Council has failed to agree and which has been referred to the National Council by the District Council.

hereof. "8. To make regulations for conducting the election of Manual Workers' Representatives for the Works Committees and to give advice and assistance to such Works Committees where necessary in connection with the exercise of their functions. "9. To consider approve or refer back the minutes of the proceedings of the Works Committees in the area. "10. To determine any matter upon which a Works Committee have failed to agree and which has been referred to the District Council by a Works Committee."

Council by a Works Committee."

and shift rotas; [the last three items are omitted from the clerical workers'

agreement] (b) payment of wages (form of pay ticket and the time and

(b) payment of wages (form of pay ticket and the time and method of payment);
(c) arrangements for holidays;
(d) settlement of internal grievances.
"Provided that the Works Committee shall not in any event have power to negotiate terms and conditions of employment.
"4. To arrange for the exhibition of rules made from time to time by the Works Committee and for the supervision of notice boards.

"5. To consider and give effect to such rules and regulations as may be issued from time to time by the Electricity Boards so far as such rules and regulations relate to the functions of the Works Committee

works Committee. "6. To enquire into any difference which may be referred to them by the Electricity Boards' Representatives or the Manual Workers' Representatives in relation to the application of the terms and conditions of employment referred to in clause 2 hereof 

(a) To investigate the full facts as affecting all the parties between whom the difference has arisen.
(b) To make and communicate to the parties the recommendations of the Works Committee thereon.
(c) To use all available means for settling the difference.
(d) To refer the difference to the District Council at the request of a majority of either the Electricity Boards' Representatives or the Manual Workers' Representatives in case the Works Committee are unable to settle if

or the Manual Workers Representatives in case the Committee are unable to settle it. "Provided that any recommendation made under the pro-visions of this clause shall be in conformity with the terms and conditions of employment settled from time to time by negotiation or arbitration through the machinery of the National Council and it shall be competent for the District Council to veto any recommen-

dation which is not in such conformity.
"7. To make arrangements to secure that an employee who desires to discuss a grievance in relation to any matter covered by clause 3 hereof shall comply with the following procedure :—

(a) The employee shall in the first instance discuss the grievance with the appropriate officer of the Electricity Board and may if he so desires be accompanied and assisted by his Manual Workers' Representative.
(b) Failing a settlement of the grievance the employee shall remit the matter to his Trade Union (being a party to the Agreement under which this constitution is established) for further discussion with the appropriate officer of the Electricity Board.
(c) If the Trade Union does not effect a settlement of the grievance the representative of either the Electricity Board or the Manual Workers shall refer the difference to the Works Committee and the Trade Union shall have the right to appear before the Works Committee." before the Works Committee.

## WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY. Agreements made in 1940 between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the trade unions for the regulation of wages in the heavy steel trade stabilised the existing selling-price sliding-scale percentage additions to base wages and introduced a flat-rate cost-of-living payment based upon the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index figure. The payment consisted of additions of 0.8d. a shift for adults 21 years and over and of 0.4d. a shift for youths and boys in respect of each point by which the index figure exceeded 77 points. Amending agreements were made in 1942, 1944 and 1946, varying the arrangements for the cost-of-living payments, and from 1946 the flat-rate additions were 1-2d. a shift for adults 21 years and over, 0.9d. for youths 18 to 20 years, and 0.6d. for boys under 18 in respect of each point by which the index figure exceeded 54 points. Under the cost-of-living arrangements the total flat-rate addition at May, 1947, reached the figure of 4s. 10.8d. per shift for adult workers, corresponding with a cost-of-living figure (expressed as a percentage increase over July, 1914) of 103.

of 103. Following the termination of the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index and the introduction of the interim index of retail prices in June, 1947, it was agreed to stabilise the cost-of-living payment at 5s. 0d. a shift for a limited period in order to allow experience to be obtained of the interim index. A further agree-ment has now been made, dated 9th April, 1948, between the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, whereby the cost-of-living payments applicable to steelworkers, blastfurnace workers, coke oven workers and workers employed at ancillary plants are related to the interim index. The text of the agreement is as follows :-text of the agreement is as follows :--

The text of the agreement is as follows :--"(1) The Sliding Scale percentage additions as set out in the Agreements of 7th March, 1940, and 4th April, 1940, referred to above and the net flat payments per shift at the Works formerly subject to the fluctuations of the West Coast Blastfurnace Sliding Scale as covered by Clauses 2 and 3 of the latter agreement shall continue to operate during the currency of this Agreement.

continue to operate during the currency of this Agreement. ''(2) The Cost of Living arrangements as set out in the agree-ments of 7th March, 1940, and 4th April, 1940, and in the sub-sequent amendments thereto are hereby cancelled. ''(3) As from 6 a.m. Sunday, 4th April, 1948, there shall be intro-duced a Cost-of-Living Payment related to the Interim Index under which there shall be added to the wages of the workers covered by

this Agreement a net flat rate amount per shift as follows :-Workers aged 21 years and over . . one decimal two pence (1-2d.), Workers aged 18 years but under 21 years

decimal nine of a penny (.9d.). Workers aged under 18 years .. decimal nine of a penny ('9d.), for each point by which the Interim Index as published in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE exceeds forty-four (44) points. "(4) In the case of a youth doing a man's job the adult's rate of

one decimal two of a penny (1:2d.) per shift referred to in Clause (3) "(5) The net flat rate amount per shift shall be determined each

month by the number of points by which the Interim Index pub-lished in that month exceeds forty-four (44) points and the net flat

first Sunday in the following month. "(6) The net flat rate amount so determined shall operate as from 6 a.m. on the first Sunday in the following month. "(6) The net flat rate amount shall apply for all shifts paid for and shall be paid *pro rata* for periods of less than a shift and, in respect of weekend or overtime periods, shall carry the recognised weekend or overtime rate normally paid during such periods. (7) This Agreement shall continue in operation until cancelled

by either party giving three months' notice in writing. Before the expiry of such notice a meeting shall be held to decide the regulation of wages after the termination of this Agreement.

Under the operation of clause (3) the total flat rate addition for adult workers, corresponding with an official index figure of retail prices of 106 (see page 186 of this GAZETTE) will be 6s. 2.4d. per shift, or 1s. 2.4d. per shift higher than the figure of 5s 0d. per shift previously paid.

In other sections of the iron and steel industry which are covered by agreements made by separate employers' associations and by Joint Boards (e.g., steel sheet rolling, iron puddling and iron and steel rolling in the Midlands, tinplate manufacture) agreements similar to those referred to above, although varying in detail, have operated over the period. These also were suspended in 1947, and new agreements relating the cost-of-living payment to the interim index have now been made or are in process of negotiation

#### INCENTIVE BONUS SCHEMES IN LIGHT CASTINGS INDUSTRY

An agreement has been made between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation, the National Union of Stove Grate and General Metal Workers and the General Iron Fitters' Association for the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme to apply to daywork fitters and other workers in the light castings industry for whom piecework prices cannot be fixed by reason of the nature of their work. The texts of this agreement and of the incentive scheme attached thereto are as follows :---

"The Parties hereto mutually agree to encourage the introduction of some system of payment by results for all workers covered by the Time Work Rates Agreements Ref. F.510, 590 and 680 [these agreements were made in 1920] and they accordingly agree to That piecework shall be introduced wherever possible.

(2) That where employers and workpeople are in agreement that straight piecework prices cannot be fixed by reason of the nature of the work involved, a system of payment by results based on or giving terms no less favourable than those contained in the principles outlined in the Scheme, attached and signed

as relative hereto, shall be adopted.
(3) This agreement shall come into force on and as from Monday, 1st March, 1948, and shall continue in operation until terminated by the giving of six months' notice by either of the Parties hereto or altered by mutual agreement between the Parties hereto without the necessity of such period of notice."

#### INCENTIVE SCHEME-DAYWORK FITTERS AND OTHERS.

"1. That times shall be fixed by agreement between the Management and workpeople for every job. The time fixed for any job shall hereinafter be referred to as the 'time allowed.' "2. That the times allowed shall be such as to enable a man of

average skill and ability to earn at least 331 per cent. and pieceworker's bonus on a new rate to be known as the Incentive Rate. The Incentive Rate, created for the purpose of this Scheme, shall be arrived at by adding to the recognised basis time rate of the class of worker concerned a sum of 30s. representing a theoretical transfer from the existing timeworker's bonus of 63s. 6d. plus a sum of 7s. 6d. to compensate for the fact that in terms of this Scheme the balance of bonus payable will be the difference between the pieceworker's existing bonus of 53s. 6d, and the 30s. theoretically transferred. That is to say that on the existing bonus level the bonus payable will be 23s. 6d. per week of 44 hours which bonus will be subject to any future fluctuations in pieceworkers' national bonus as may be agreed between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Joint Committee of Light Metal Trades Unions.

The principle on which the incentive bonus on production is to be assessed is that time saved on every job from the time allowed shall be compensated in the ratio of time taken multiplied by time saved divided by time allowed. i.e., time taken x time saved

time allowed or by any mutually agreed method of assessing the appropriate

value of time saved, "4. In the event of the conditions, methods, tackle or machine associated with any job being improved in such a way as to enable

the time taken for the job to be reduced, the Management reserve the right to adjust the time allowed for such job. "5. The Scheme will be applied either collectively or individually as may be mutually agreed between the employers and employees of each individual company.

May, 1948.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary the Management erve the right to pay ordinary time rate to any worker on account ··6.

of health, age, lack of effort, or any other reasonable cause. 7. The Management reserve the right to reject work on account of quality or inferior workmanship. Any work so rejected will be replaced by the worker concerned without any additional time being allowed.

additional time being allowed. "8. Apprentices from and including the third year of apprenticeship will be included in the Scheme. For this purpose all such apprentices shall be paid their appropriate all-in time rate according to age and year of apprenticeship to which will fall to be added the percentage by which the journeymen's earnings under the Scheme exceed their all-in time rate. "9. The terms of the Scheme shall not be interpreted or applied as overriding or in any way affecting any avieting according to age and year of apprenticeship to which will fail to a solution of the scheme shall not be interpreted or applied

as overriding or in any way affecting any existing agreement concluded between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the Joint Committee or the Unions as parties to this agreement regulating such matters as holidays with pay, payment for overtime or any other payment which is comput on a time basis.

An incentive bonus scheme on similar lines, operative from 19th April, has been agreed by the Federation, the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers and the National Union of Stove Grate and General Metal Workers for daywork moulders, and various schemes, applicable to individual works, are operating, or are under consideration, for labourers in the industry.

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The following is the text of an agreement reached by the Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry, which provides for the adoption of the principle of a 44-hour week, an incentive payment to operatives who work 44 hours or more in a week, and the regrading of certain occupations for which rates were fixed by the "new wages structure" agreement of 1946. (A description of this agreement was given in the December, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE).

"TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF NOTICES FOR ALTERATIONS OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF POTTERY WORKERS TO THE BRITISH POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, DATED 11th FEBRUARY, 1948.

'1. Working Hours .- The principle of a 44-hour working week

"'2. Having regard to the terms of the Government White Paper and the paramount importance in the national interest of achieving maximum production, the full operation of the shorter working week shall be deferred during the existing economic crisis. "3. Meanwhile the existing 47 hours (or 48 as the case may be)

shall continue to be regarded as the normal working week of the industry, and it shall be an obligation on all employees to conform to and work the existing normal hours; provided, however, that as an incentive to increase production operatives who work 44 hours or more in any working week be paid a bonus of 5 per cent. of their total earnings for such week by addition at foot of settlement.

<sup>54</sup>4. It is agreed and accepted by all concerned that payment of the bonus referred to in paragraph 3 shall be restricted absolutely and without exception of any kind to employees who complete 44 hours work or more in any working week ; provided, however, that where operatives lose working time as a consequence of any Statutory Holiday or through work not being available, the number of hours to be worked to qualify for the bonus shall be reduced to the extent of the working hours so lost as the result of such

holiday or stoppages. "5. Nothing in this settlement shall prejudice the terms upon which the 44-hour week shall operate when it takes full effect after the existing economic crisis

Rates .--- The following occupations to comprise Group Ti M-1, namely : Lavatory Attendants, Light Sweepers (other than

night work). "7. The following occupations to be transferred from Group M-1 to Group M-2, namely : Labourers (except Mill), Male Assistants on continuous and intermittent ovens and kilns not paid as Placers or Setters-in, Leadhouse Workers, Sliphouse Workers (including Blunger Chargers) other than Slipmakers and Pressmen, Clay Carriers, Ware Carriers, Mould Carriers, Marl Mixers, Dust Carriers, Night Sweepers, Sagger Washers, Saggermakers' Bottom Knockers, Machine Saggermakers' Assistants. "8. The following occupations to be transferred from Group M-5 to a new Group M-5B the B.H.R. [basic hourly rate] for which

shall be 2s. 1d. : Biscuit and Glost Placers on continuous ovens and kilns

'9. It is agreed that the following matters in the Union's claims 

Sanitary Casters—Payment for uncompleted work.

(d) Payment of Statutory Holidays-Definition of 'working

"10. Date of Operation.—These terms of settlement shall operate and apply to the wages paid on and after the pay day of Friday, 30th April, 1948."

# COTTON INDUSTRY : PART-TIME EVENING SHIFTS IN WEAVING SHEDS.

The following is the text of a memorandum of agreement dated 12th March, 1948, between the Cotton Spinners' and Manu-facturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association regarding part-time evening shifts in weaving sheds. Particulars of the joint agreement of November 7th, 1947, referred to below, were published in the December, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE. "It is hereby jointly agreed that :--The following Clauses shall be added to the Joint Agreement of

November 7th. 1947 :--

May, 1948.

(a) Any firm desiring to adopt part-time evening shift working in its weaving department upon looms which are already working during normal working hours shall submit an application in writing

to the parties to this Agreement. (b) A Joint Sub-Committee consisting of three representatives appointed by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associa-tion and three representatives appointed by the Amalgamated Weavers' Association shall be set up to consider and, if satisfied, approve such applications. (c) The Sub-Committee shall have regard to the suitability of

(d) Where, at any firm where an evening shift is introduced, it can be demonstrated to the Joint Sub-Committee that the wages of

a weaver working on looms during normal working hours fall below the wages she normally earns through causes arising from the running of these looms on an evening shift, she shall be paid agreed compensation equivalent to the loss so entailed while the disability continues.

## POLICE PAY AND CONDITIONS. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 13th May, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs announced that, in con-junction with the Secretary of State for Scotland, he had appointed the following Committee to enquire into the pay and conditions of the Police Forces : Chairman: the Rt. Hon. Lord Oaksey ; members: Miss Zoe Freeman, Mr. C. N. Gallie, Sir Alexander Ramsay, Professor D. R. Seaborne Davies and Mr. J. Sullivan. The Committee's terms of reference are to consider, in the light of the need for the recruitment and retention of an adequate number of suitable men and women for the Police Forces of Eng-land, Wales and Scotland, and to report on the pay, emoluments, allowances, pensions, promotion, methods of representation and allowances, pensions, promotion, methods of representation and negotiation and other conditions of service.

## CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT (DIRECTED PERSONS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1948.

On 6th April the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Control of Employment (Directed Persons) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 708), to come into operation on 26th April, 1948. The Order is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Order amends in one respect the Control of Employment (Directed Persons) Order, 1943 (S.R. & O. 1943, No. 651), which was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1943 (page 61). The principal Order provides that a directed person, or his or her employer, has in certain stated circumstances the right of appeal through a National Service Officer to a Local Appeal Board. It also provides that after considering any recommendation of a Local Appeal Board a National Service Officer may "withdraw or refuse to withdraw any directions, or give any further directions, or cancel the withdrawal of any directions, or direct the reinstatenent of a directed person whose employment has been terminated under a withdrawal of directions so cancelled as aforesaid, or who has been dismissed on the ground of serious misconduct if the Board is of opinion that the dismissal was not justified on that ground." The amending Order provides that a National Service Officer in considering the recommendation of a Local Appeal Board and deciding what action he should take is to have regard to any directions given to him by the Minister either in respect of a particular case or in respect of any class or description of case. A Prayer for the annulment of the Order was withdrawn in the House of Commons on 6th May, 1948.

## RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF JUVENILES FOR INDUSTRY.

### FURTHER NATIONAL SCHEMES.

In articles published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 49) and in earlier issues, some particulars were given of schemes for recruiting and training juveniles for industry which follow the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee in their Report issued in December, 1945. Information

regarding some additional schemes is given below. *Cooperage*.—The scheme for this industry is controlled by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry

and is administered locally by District Joint Industrial Councils. The scheme provides that only those employers whose work-shops have been recognised by the District Joint Industrial Councils as affording adequate opportunities for training may engage apprentices. The age of entry into apprenticeship is normally between 15 and 16 years, and the duration of the apprenticeship is until the 21st birthday. Rules are laid down regulating the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. Electrical Contracting Industry (Scotland).—The apprenticeship

Electrical Contracting Industry (Scotland).—The apprenticeship scheme in this industry has been agreed and is operated by a Scottish Joint Apprenticeship Council for the Electrical Con-tracting Industry. The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship, which is for five years, is 16 years. No special method of recruit-ment is laid down, but all employers are recommended to give preference to applicants who have attended a full-time course of pre-vocational training for the engineering industry. The prescribed ratio of apprentices to craftsmen is one apprentice to every craftsman up to twelve apprentices, and one apprentice to every two craftsmen thereafter.

to every chartsman up to twelve apprentices, and one apprentice to every two craftsmen thereafter. Glove Making Industry.—Two forms of apprentice training for table cutters have been agreed and are controlled by the Standing Committee of the National Joint Council for the Glove Industry. The schemes are administered by Area Joint Committees. The agreed arrangements provide for (a) a collective training scheme, to apply in any district containing a substantial number of manu-facturers working on similar methods, and (b) individual firm train-ing, to apply in districts where it is impossible to set up a collective training scheme. The age of entry into apprentices in is usually training scheme. The age of entry into apprenticeship is usually 15 to 16 years. Under both arrangements, the apprenticeship 15 to 16 years. Under both arrangements, the apprenticeship will extend over four years, consisting of two years of intensive training, both theoretical and practical, and a further two years in a factory. Normally, prospective apprentices are required to work for at least three months in a factory before being accepted for training. The ratio of apprentices is one to five journeymen cutters, on the basis of the numbers employed in 1938. *Granite Industry (Scotland)*.—This scheme is administered by a Joint Apprenticeship Council and is applied through three

a Joint Apprenticeship Council and is applied through three local Joint Apprenticeship Committees, at Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow. These Committees are responsible for ensuring that apprentices obtain experience in all classes of work for which that apprentices obtain experience in all classes of work for which they are indentured, and are, in fact, being properly trained. The normal age of entry into apprenticeship is between 15 and 18 years, and a medical certificate of fitness is required in all cases. The period of apprenticeship is three or four years for stone polishers, and four or five years for stone cutters and toolsmiths, according to age at the data of compensations. according to age at the date of commencement of apprenticeship. Employers are required to allow apprentices leave of absence to attend approved educational classes.

Granite Industry (Devon and Cornwall).—This industry has adopted the National Apprenticeship Scheme of the Building Industry. The Scheme will be applied in full in respect of appren-tice granite masons, and with certain modifications, mainly affecting the age of entry and period of apprenticeship, in the case of ap-prentice granite polishers.

Medical Laboratory Technicians (England and Wales).—An Advisory Committee, representative of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and Fisheries and various medical bodies, has been established to advise on the adequacy of the training given to medical and veterinary technicians in individual laboratories, and, where this is found adequate, to identify and approve the training given to individual trainees.

Radio Servicing (Scotland).—The scheme for this industry has been prepared by a Joint Committee of employers and work-people. The formation of local Joint Committees is under consideration, and, when these have been appointed, liaison with the Iuvania Employment of the second seco with the Juvenile Employment Service will be established. The age of entry into apprenticeship proper is not less than 16 years, and the apprenticeship normally will last for five years. Atten-dance without loss of pay at recognised day or evening technical

dance without loss of pay at recognised day or evening technical classes, and the obtaining by apprentices of the Radio Trades Examination Board's Certificate are encouraged. *Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade (England and Wales).*—The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales). Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 602), lays down statutory minimum rates of wages for male and female indentured or prospective apprentices and learners in the retail bespoke tailoring trade (other than cutters trimmers and packers) indentured or prospective apprentices and learners in the retail bespoke tailoring trade (other than cutters, trimmers and packers) whose employment conforms with certain conditions specified in the Order. The Order requires that both apprentices and learners must be employed for a period of five years. During this period, the employer must instruct the apprentices, or cause them to be instructed by a fully qualified tailor or tailoress, in the making throughout of one or more of specified garments (coats, skirts, trousers, breeches, waistcoats or cassocks) and in everything relative to the making and completion of these garments. In the case of learners, the employer must provide during the five years reasonable facilities for learning (a) the general trade of under-pressing and pressing off, (b) the making throughout of either skirts or cassocks, and (c) three or more of specified opera-tions in the making of coats (including overcoats and ladies' coats) tions in the making of coats (including overcoats and ladies' coats) or vests, or trousers, or breeches.

Engineering Industry.—The Memorandum of Agreement for the recruiting and training of juveniles for the engineering industry made in April, 1947, between the Engineering and Allied Em-ployers' National Federation and the Confederation of Ship-

building and Engineering Unions, which was reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 182), provided for the establishment of a National Joint Body, and of Local Training Committees, to promote the recruitment and training of juveniles. These organisations have now been established.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1948.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1947.

May, 1948.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1948, some preliminary statistics were given of stoppages of work, arising from industrial disputes, which occurred in the United Kingdom in 1947. More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

given below. The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1947, was 1,721, as compared with 2,205 in the previous year. Ten other stoppages which had begun towards the end of 1946 continued into 1947, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1947 was 1,731. The aggre-gate number of workers involved in all the stoppages in progress in 1947 was over 620,000,† of whom about 130,000 were indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the etcompages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress

The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 530,000.† The aggregate number of working days lost on account of stop-pages which began in 1947, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at 2,398,000. In addition, about 45,000 days were lost in 1947 as a result of stoppages which began in 1946. It should be noted that the figures given above exclude interrup-tions of work, if any, at other establishments caused by shortages of material or other effects of these stoppages.

of material or other effects of these stoppages.

#### DURATION OF STOPPAGES.

In the following Table the stoppages beginning in 1947 are classified according to their duration in working days, including working days lost in 1948 in cases where the stoppage's were continued into that year :--

A state of the sta	Stoppag	es beginning i	1947.
Duration of Stoppage in Working Days.	Number of Stoppages.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.	
Not more than one day $\dots$ $\dots$ $2  ext{ and not more than 2 days } 3  ext{ and not more than 2 days } 3  ext{ and not more than 2 days } 3  ext{ and not more than 2 days } 5  ext{ and not not not not not not not not not not$	760 375 177 93 98 51 92 35 18 13 9	$114. 0 \\ 67, 00 \\ 86, 30 \\ 31, 000 \\ 5, 000 \\ 2, 000 \\ 1, 000 \\ 1, 000 \\ 6, 000 \\ 24, 000 \\ 1, 000 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 103,000\\ 96,000\\ 219,000\\ 93,000\\ 176,000\\ 122,000\\ 122,000\\ 714,000\\ 378,000\\ 125,000\\ 346,000\\ 346,000\\ 26,000 \end{array}$
Total	1,721	6 20,000	2,398,000

Most of the stoppages of work during 194 7 involved relatively small numbers of workers, and the great r ority were of short

### CAUSES OF DISPUT

Stoppages begin in 1947.

Number. 182 625

807 89

230

1,721

Per of to

46

13.

100.

An analysis of the principal causes of ind to stoppages of work in 1947, showing the nu of stoppages and of workers directly invi-in the following Table. In some cases sto more than one matter in dispute ; e.g., a c wages may be accompanied by a claim for working conditions. For the purpose of t have been classified according to what appe-cause of the stoppage cause of the stoppage.

Principal Cause.

For wage increases Other wage disputes

All wage disputes ours of labour

Other cause

Total

or persons Other working arranger rules and discipline ... Trade unionism lymnath

ent of particular classes

red to be the principal

int g	Workers involved in beginning	stoppages	W CC O
tal.	Number.	Per cent. of total.	d a
63	75,400 83,900	15·4 17·2	s ii
9	159,300 90,300	32.6 18.5	(
4	55,600	11-4	H2 8
6 7 0 2	77,000 4,200 98,400 3,900	15•7 0•) 20•1 0•3	S 1
14 0	488,700	100-0	

The Table shows that wage questions a early one-half of the total number of st third of the total number of workers direc of labour), and with the employment of pa together accounted for over three-sever of stoppages and over one-quarter of the

 Stoppages of work due to disputes not co or conditions of labour are excluded from th involving less than 10 workers, and those while excluded unless the aggregate number of work <sup>†</sup> Workers involved in more than one st than once in the year's total; see \* note

a whole accounted for pages and nearly one-involved. Stoppages than wages and hours rticular classes or persons, hs of the total number workers directly involved.

nected with terms of employment statistics. In addition, stoppages h lasted less than one day, are also king days lost exceeded 100.

ppage in the year are counted more

## RECRUITMENT OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

## TOUR OF MOBILE NURSING EXHIBITION VANS.

There is a great need for more nurses in order that more beds may be made available in hospitals for waiting patients and the burden of long hours on present nursing staffs may be lightened. More midwives also are needed to cope with the rise in the birth-rate. With the start of the comprehensive National Health Scheme in July, the demand for trained nurses and midwives is likely to become even greater and more urgent. The Government are therefore using every means to attract suitable people, especially young people choosing an occupation, to take up nursing and midwifery, not only as two of the highest forms of social service, but as worth-while careers. but as worth-while careers.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Central Office of Information, are sending three new Mobile Nursing Exhibition Vans on tour in different parts of the country to encourage interest in, and stimulate recruitment to, the nursing and midwifery professions. The three Vans will visit towns and villages in Northern and Southern England (including the Isle of Wight), the Midlands, Wales and Northern Ireland. One of the Vans commenced its tours at Newport, Isle of Wight, on 3rd May, and another at Port Talbot, South Wales, on the same day. The main purpose of the Vans is to provide accurate and up-to-date information about present-day nursing conditions. -day nursing conditions.

Vans is to provide accurate and provide the provide accurate and provide accurate accurate and provide accurate accur well as the local authorities will be sought in all the areas visited by the Vans, and it is hoped that these visits, particularly those to villages and small communities remote from the large centres of population, will do much to spread a knowledge of nursing or midwifery as a profession which acutely requires new entrants.

## EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONS. REPORT OF SOCIAL SURVEY ENQUIRY.

In mid-1945 the Government's Social Survey carried out, for the Industrial Health Research Board, an enquiry into the occupations and industries in which older people were engaged at that time. As a background to that information, certain details about time. As a background to that information, certain details about the personal circumstances of older persons were also collected. A report of the enquiry has been prepared by the Social Survey for circulation to interested bodies. Copies of the report are obtainable on application to the Librarian, the Social Survey, Montagu Mansions, Crawford Street, London, W.1, price 3s. 6d. post free.

## STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITIES. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY IN AUTUMN OF 1948.

A Memorandum of Guidance to the heads of Universities, University Colleges and other institutions of further education regarding the entry of students in the autumn of 1948, has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service jointly

regarding the entry of students in the autumn of 1948, has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service jointly with certain other Government Departments. The arrangements for Universities agreed for 1948 are, in general, the same as those for 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947, page 186). The following general principles should apply : (1) Preference will be given to the Priority Classes, viz., (a) men and women who have been released from the Forces in Class A or Class B or discharged from the Forces on medical grounds, and (b) certain men who have been employed in coal mining or agriculture (subject in all cases to their acceptance by the University concerned as fully up to the proper standard for admission); (2) all places in all subjects at Universities should be filled; and (3) any young men still liable to be called up for military service who are granted deferment to enable them to begin or continue a course of study at a Universities have obligations to students from abroad, but it is hoped that they will have due regard to the

It is recognised that the Universities have obligations to students from abroad, but it is hoped that they will have due regard to the claims of students from this country. With regard to women, the Memorandum suggests that those in the Priority Classes should be given preference equal to that accorded to men. Where the acceptance of women would mean the exclusion of suitable Priority Class students, it is hoped that women who are not in the Priority Classes will be admitted only if they are promising students. It is further hoped that Universities will, in general, refrain from accepting students born after 31st July, 1930, except to fill places not required for other categories of students. Any available places still unfilled after all suitable men and women in the Priority Classes have been accepted may be filled (a) by the deferment of men born between 1st August, 1929, and 31st July, 1930, (b) by men in Medical Grades III and IV, (c) by

men who are no longer within the field for call-up for military service, and (d) by men born after 31st July, 1930. Men liable for military service who were born before 1st August, 1929, will, subject to specified conditions, also be eligible for deforment of call-up in respect of certain full-time courses of study for professions to which admission is gained by the possession of qualifications of a University or Technical College standard, combined with periods of apprenticeship or practical training. If in any case the number of suitable Priority Class applicants is so large as to fill all available places, it will be open to the University, nevertheless, to fill not more than 20 per cent. of the available places with men of the categories mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs to the exclusion of Priority Class students. The corresponding proportion for 1947 was 10 per cent. on the deforment of men born between 1st August, 1929, and 31st July,

of men born between 1st August, 1929, and 31st July,

determent of men born between 1st August, 1929, and 31st July, 1930, and those born subsequent to that date. The arrangements for Universities are applicable also to University Colleges and, subject to the necessary modifications, to agricultural and veterinary colleges, medical and dental schools, technical colleges and certain other institutions of further education. It is pointed out that men who entered coal mining before 1st January, 1947, through ballot or option, or who volunteered on or after 21st August, 1943, for coal mining as an alternative to military service, are released from that industry under a scheme corresponding to the Class A release scheme for men called up for military service, in 1946 or earlier. Men released under this arrangement who are accepted by a University or College for a full-time course of study will be admitted as Priority Class students on an equality with men and women from the Forces. There is no formal scheme for the out-of-turn release from coal mining ballotees, optants and volunteers wishing to be considered for a possible 1930, and those born subsequent to that date. individual cases in specified circumstances. Coal-mining ballotees, optants and volunteers wishing to be considered for a possible out-of-turn release as full-time students must apply to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and produce documentary evidence of acceptance by a University or College for a course starting in the autumn of 1948. In considering such applications, the Ministry must necessarily have regard to the need for attaining the maximum coal production at the present time. Men who have registered under the National Service Acts as in regular full-time employment in one of the main or essential subsidiary agricultural occupations are not at present being called up for military service and are therefore unable to qualify for entry to University, etc., courses as Priority Class students on the grounds

up for military service and are therefore unable to qualify for entry to University, etc., courses as Priority Class students on the grounds of service in the Armed Forces. It is, however, considered desir-able that facilities should be given to enable experienced agri-cultural workers of suitable standard to secure a University or College training in agriculture. A preference, equal to that shown to students from the Forces, should accordingly be given to candi-dates for full-time courses for recognised agricultural quifications who, by 31st August, 1948, will have been employed continuously on agriculture for at least three years since reaching the age of 18. Such men have no longer any liability for military service, and the consent of the National Service Officer to their leaving their employment will be required only if they happen to be held to that employment by a current direction issued under Defence Regulation 58 A(1). Regulation 58 A(1).

## NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS.

#### FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 5th June. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April, 1930, and 30th June, 1930, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the opera-tion of the Acts. Men who, because of the nature of their employ-ment, *e.g.*, in coal mining or agriculture, or because they are apprentices or learners, may be eligible for deferment of call-up, are not thereby exempt from registration, but must register on the prescribed date and furnish the necessary particulars on which their position can be determined. Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say

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

entering on a regular engagement. The men who register will be given leaflets about employment in underground coal mining. Any man registering for military service who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long

before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work. Each man who registers will also be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to an apprentice, or a young man in a similar position, or a student in full-time attendance at a technical class. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as scop as possible to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards

afterwards. The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service ; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices. Young men who, although not yet required to register under these arrangements, wish for good reason to be registered on reaching the age of 18 may then apply for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry.

Indust

Fishing Coal M Other N

Engine Shipbu Iron an Othe Textile Clothir Food, Tobs Woodv Furn Paper, etc. Building Gas, Public tion Distrib mere All Ol

## ANALYSIS OF DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES.

The following Table anayses, by industrial groups, the number of stoppages reported as *beginning* in 1947, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through *all* stoppages *in progress* in that year, including a small number which began in 1946, and gives corresponding figures for 1946 —

WARKING TO AND	and the state of the second	CONTRACTOR AND INCOME.	- Construction	surveyor of a low start (b) (7)	NAMES AND DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE	
		1947.			1946.	
ry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1947.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1947 through all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1946.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1946.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1946 through all Stoppages in progress.
lining	3 1,053	2,600 307,900*	13,000 912,000	5 1,329	9,200 216,600*	70,000-422,000-
Ving and Pottery,	13	800	3,000	10	700	2,000
chemical,	24 79' 114	2,200 27,500 67,300	8,000 211,000 324,000	30 175 103	3,200 103,700 16,900	21,000 566,000 194,000 -
d Steel and r Metal	* 98 25 22	16,000 4,400 3,500	44,000 13,000 15,000	171 36 37	41,300 6,600 15,900	323,000 43,000 111,000 -
Drink and	23	3,900	17,000	-22	10,500	66,000 /
working, niture, etc.	18	1,600	7,000		1,300	6,000
Printing, ng, etc.	10 35	1,600 5,200	10,000 24,000		3,500 7,000	4,000 24,000
tricity Sup-	5 119	700 140,100	1,000 628,000	10 105	4,800 59,800	18,000 162,000
Administra	12	4,900	61,000	8	3,400	12,000
ce, etc.	22	19,700	73,000	25	10,900	68,000
ther Indus-	46	12,700	69,000	_	14,200	46,000
otal	1,721	622,600	* 2,433,00	0 2,205	529,500	* 2,158,000

The total numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in the two years include approximately 130,000 in 1947 and 120,000 in 1946 who were involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals include also about 2,500 workers in 1947 and about 4,000 in 1946 who were involved in stoppages which did not begin in the year in question, having commenced towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1947.

The coal mining industry accounted for over one-third of the aggregate number of working days lost in all stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1947, and there were several stoppages of considerable size. Nearly 29,000 workers in County Durham were affected by a strike of winding enginemen early in May, involving a loss of nearly 70,000 working days ; the causes of this dispute were an allegation by the enginemen that the introduction of a 5-day working week would adversely affect their earnings and a demand for the recognition of their organisation. During of a 5-day working week would adversely affect their earnings and a demand for the recognition of their organisation. During August a stoppage began at a colliery near Barnsley, against a decision to increase the "stint" in a certain seam; later, workers at a large number of Yorkshire collieries came out in sympathy at a large number of Yorkshire collieries came out in sympathy and altogether over 50,000 workers were involved and over 300,000 working days were lost. Two large stoppages took place at collieries in various districts of Scotland during September and October respecting the wages of oncost workers. In the first of these about 16,000 workers were involved and 50,000 working days were lost, while the second involved nearly 30,000 workers and a loss of nearly 95,000 days.

days were lost, while the second involved nearly 30,000 workers and a loss of nearly 95,000 days. In the shipbuilding industry there was a series of Saturday stoppages beginning on 11th January, and lasting until 1st March, in support of a demand for a 5-day working week. These affected Clydeside, the East Coast of Scotland, Belfast and certain English In support of a demand for a 5-day working week. These affected Clydeside, the East Coast of Scotland, Belfast and certain English ports, and involved about 45,000 workers and a loss of about 220,000 working days. About 4,000 aircraft workers in Belfast and district were involved and over 70,000 working days lost in a stoppage which began in the middle of November and lasted until the second week of December, in protest against the suspen-sion for one day of a number of redundant fitters and electricians. Early in January large numbers of road haulage workers stopped work owing to dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board on their claims, in-cluding one for a reduction in the standard weekly hours from 48 to 44 without reduction in pay. About a week later dockers, lightermen and watermen at London and Tilbury, and market porters, wholesale provision and cold storage workers in various Altogether some 40,000 workers were involved and about days were lost in these stoppages. A strike of nearly 3,5t workers at Glasgow began in the third week of March agar.

• Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in any than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than one in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages progress during 1947 was approximately 480,000, compared with approximate 410,000 in 1946. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approx mately 200,000 in 1947 and 130,000 in 1946.



May, 1948.

1,170,000 days in 1927 to 85,870,000 in 1921 and 162,230,000 in 1926. If 1926, the year of the "general stelles" here it is a state of the "general stelles" here it is a state of the stat 1926. If 1926, the year of the "general strike," be omitted, the average for the period 1918 to 1932 inclusive was 16,350,000 days

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND

WELFARE. PROPOSED REGULATIONS RELATING TO WELFARE AT

CLAY WORKS.

In March, 1947, the Minister of Labour and National Service

The March, 1947, the Minister of Labour and National Service save notice that he proposed to make Special Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937, superseding the Clay Works Welfare Order, 1932, and applying to the factories to which that Order, applied. The Order of 1932 applies to all 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, but not factories or parts of factories covered by the Regulations of P13 for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery unless the only obligation imposed by those Regulations on the occupier of the factory is to allow samples of materials to be taken for analysis. The draft of the Clay Works (Welfare) Special Regulations, which were published in March, 1947, contained new requirements as to the provisions of protective clothing and (in certain cases) of ambulance rooms and canteens. They also amplified and extended the existing provisions of the Clay Work's Welfare Order, 1932, with regard to shelters, washing facilities, clothing accommodation, first Aid arrangements and mess rooms (see the issue of this of the Consultation with organisations of employers and workers A true, the Minister now proposes to proceed with the Regula-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft. One amend-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft. One amend-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft. One amend-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft of the segula-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft. One amend-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft of the segula-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft of the segula-tions, subject to two amendments of the original draft of the off workers employed where shifts are worked ; the other relates to more trace to the provision of washing facilities and sets out the method of calculating, for that purpose, the number of workers

tions, solutions to the provision of washing facilities and sets out the method of calculating, for that purpose, the number of workers employed where shifts are worked; the other relates to protective clothing and allows of weekly cleaning as an alternative to washing. In accord, ince with the prescribed procedure, a fresh draft incorporating the see amendments has been published under the title of the Clay works (Welfare) Special Regulations, 1948 (Revised draft). Copic may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the ad resses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any pookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free). Any objections to the new draft must be sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.I, in writing and must state (a) the specific grounds of objection; and (b) is must be sent on or before 1st June, 1948.

May, 1948.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS.

#### APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY NATIONAL INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

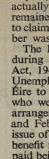
COMMINISSIONERS. The Ministry of National Insurance have announced the appoint-ment of Sheriff A. P. Duffes, M.C., K.C., Mr. Archibland Saf-ford, M.C., K.C., and His Honour Judge Clark Williams, K.C., to be Deputy Commissioners under the National Insurance Acts, 1946, and of Mr. N. P. D'Albuquerque to be an additional Deputy Commissioner under those Acts. Sheriff Duffes and Judge Clark Williams will be primarily concerned with cases arising in Scotland and Wales respectively. The appointments will take effect from 1st June, 1948. The appointment of the National Insurance Commissioner and Industrial Injuries Commissioner was noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947 (page 373).

#### DRAFT REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon two preliminary drafts of Regulations which are to be made for the National Insurance Scheme commen-cing on 5th July. Some particulars of these Regulations are given below. Copies of the draft Regulations, the National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 (price 3d. net, 4d. post free) and the National Insurance (Airmen) Regulations, 1948 (price 1d. net, 2d. post free), may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller.

r through any bookseller. *The National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations*, 1948.—The rincipal provisions of these Regulations are that persons employed n British ships, or employed as masters or members of the crew f any other ship when the contract is entered into in the United of any other ship when the contract is entered into in the United Kingdom and the owner has a place of residence in Great Britain, will be insured as employed persons. Mariners who neither are domiciled nor have a place of residence in the United Kingdom are, however, excepted from this provision and will not be insured; but the employer of such mariners on certain British ships must pay the employer's contribution in respect of them. The Regula-tions deal closurity the merical metic of certifivitions to be mid for tions deal also with the special rates of contributions to be paid for such non-domiciled mariners and for mariners on foreign-going ships ; the administration and application of contributions paid for miciled mariners; and the method of payment of contribu tions for mariners. There is also provision for removing in certain cases the general disqualification for receiving unemployment and sickness benefit for periods outside Great Britain.

and sickness benefit for periods outside Great Britain. The National Insurance (Airmen) Regulations, 1948.—The principal provisions are that persons employed on board any British aircraft, or, in the case of radio officers, on any aircraft, will, with the following exceptions, be insured as employed persons. Airmen who neither are domiciled nor have a place of residence in the United Kingdom will be excepted from insurance; but the employer's contribution must nevertheless be paid for such airmen employed on British aircraft. The statutory disquali-fication for the receipt of sickness benefit for periods of absence from Great Britian is removed in certain circumstances in the case of crews.



from Great Britain is removed in certain circumstances in the case of airmen employed as pilots, commanders, navigators or members

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION AT END OF 1947.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee have presented to the Minister of National Insurance their Fifteenth Annual Report on the General Account and their Twelfth Annual Report on the Agricultural Account of the Unemployment Fund, relating to the financial condition of the Fund at 31st December, 1947.\*

The Committee refer to the anticipation in their last Annual Report of a substantial increase in registered unemployment in 1947 in consequence of the coal shortage. They state that, in fact, this increase and the consequential increase of expenditure on unemployment benefit, although considerable, were less than was thought probable. The number of registered unemployed in Great Britain, which was 363,000 in December, 1946, rose to roughly 1,880,000 by 22nd February, at which date it was estimated that a further 503,000 workers were unemployed but did not register at Employment Exchanges. The number of registered unemployed fell to 427,000 at 14th April and continued to fall until September, when the figure was 240,000. During the remainder of the year there was the usual slight seasonal increase, which, together with the effect of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, under which most persons changing employment must pass through the Em-ployment Exchange (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 286), brought the figure up to 277,245 in December. The increase in the liabilities of the Fund caused by the large addition in the number of claimants for unemployment benefit The Committee refer to the anticipation in their last Annual

The increase in the liabilities of the Fund caused by the large addition in the number of claimants for unemployment benefit in February was augmented slightly by the modification in the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts about "waiting days" for unemployment benefit made at that time by the National Insurance (Waiting Days for Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1947 (summarised on page 84 of the March GAZETTE). The National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit)

H.C. 106 of Session 1947-48. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d. net (4d.

proposal to discharge 500 men as redundant, and after about a month nearly 11,000 lightermen, tockars, stevedores and storage workers in London and Glasgow casec work in sympathy; about 170,000 working days were lost if these stoppages. During the second half of June and the first half of luly, some 140,000 working days were lost in stoppages in various parts of England and Wales, involving over 16,000 employees of private omnibus companies who were dissatisfied with an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal and demanded parity of conditions for all workers in provincial road passenger transport, Company and Municipal.

## DISPUTES IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

DISPUTES IN PREVIOUS YEARS. In the following Table comparative figures are given for each of the past fifteen years, showing the number of stoppages in each year, the number of workers involved, and the aggregate number of working days lost. For comparative purposes the number of workers involved relates only to stoppages which began in the year. The number of days lost relates to all stoppages in progress, whether the stoppage started during the year or in the preceding year.

Year.	Number of Stoppages beginning	Number Stoppage	of Workers i s beginning	involved in in year.*	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages
1933	in year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	in progress during year.
1933          1934          1935          1936          1937          1938          1939          1940          1941          1942          1943          1944          1945          1946          1947	357 471 553 818 1,129 875 940 922 1,251 1,303 1,785 2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721	$\begin{array}{c} 114,000\\ 109,000\\ 230,000\\ 241,000\\ 388,000\\ 211,000\\ 246,000\\ 225,000\\ 237,000\\ 350,000\\ 453,000\\ 453,000\\ 453,000\\ 447,000\\ 447,000\\ 449,000\\ \end{array}$	22,000 25,000 41,000 75,000 209,000 63,000 91,000 74,000 107,000 104,000 105,000 84,000 121,000 131,000	136,000 134,000 271,000 316,000 597,000 274,000 337,000 299,000 360,000 457,000 557,000 531,000 531,000 526,000 620,000	1,070,000 960,000 1,960,000 1,960,000 1,830,000 1,330,000 1,330,000 1,350,000 1,080,000 1,530,000 1,530,000 1,810,000 2,840,000 2,160,000 2,430,000

It will be seen that, while the number of stoppages in 1947 was nearly 500 less than in 1946, the total number of workers involved, and the aggregate number of working days lost, in 1947 were both higher than in 1946.

The average number of days lost per annum in the above 15 years was 1,890,000. In the 15 years 1918 to 1932 inclusive the average number of days lost was 26,080,000, the range being from

Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more n once in the year's total; see \* note in column 2 on previous page.

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Regulations, 1946, which were referred to in the previous Annual Report, took effect on 10th February, 1947. The number of persons actually receiving extended benefit during the first nine months remained steady at about 49.000, and the estimated amount paid to claimants as extended benefit from 10th February to 31st Dece ber was about £3,600,000.

ber was about £3,600,000. The liabilities of the Fund were affected to a limited extent during 1947 by the Unemployment Insurance (Éire Volunteers) Act, 1946, which provided for payments to be made out of the Unemployment Fund to meet the cost of special benefit paid in Éire to persons who served in H.M. Forces during the war and who were ordinarily resident in Éire before such service. The arrangements under this Act were put into force in January and February, 1947 (see the article on page 47 of the February issue of this GAZETTE). The total number of payments for special benefit made under the Act was slightly over 55,000, the amount paid being approximately £90,000.

The following are the main items of the General Account and the Agricultural Account for 1947, fuller details of which are

presented in an appendix to the Annual Report. General Account.—Receipts for the calendar year amounted to over £92.2 million, of which £80.9 million represented insurance contributions by employers, employed persons and the State (including the Defence Departments). Compared with 1946, contributtons from employers and insured persons showed an increase of  $\pm 3.4$  million. This, it is stated, reflected a substantial increase in the total labour force in insurable employment as a result of the con-tinuing release of men and women from the Services and of the campaign to bring more women into industry which began in the summer of 1947. The number of European volunteer workers in employment also increased. The increase in contribution income would have been greater but for the large numbers unemployed in the earlier part of the year. The average number of insured persons in employment during the second half of 1947 was about 15-3 million, an increase of well over a million on the average for 1946. The contributions from the Service Departments in respect of persons released from the Services during the year decreased by 48 million. The contributions from the Exchequer, being propor-tional to the contributions from other sources, showed a net decrease of £2.3 million. Of the net receipts from investments,

the first product of the firs the Extension of Unemployment Benefit Regulations, partly offset by the reduction in the general level of unemployment which occurred despite the fuel crisis, and the reduction, due to the Family Allowances Scheme, in the amount of increase of benefit paid in respect of dependent children. Income during 1947 exceeded expenditure by £60.6 million. The

balance at the end of the year was £491.7 million, compared with £431.1 million at the end of 1946.

Agricultural Account .-- Receipts in 1947 amounted to about  $f_{1,767,000}$  and expenditure to £549,000. Income accordingly exceeded expenditure by £1,218,000. The balance at the end of the year was £12,889,000, compared with £11,671,000 at the end of 1946.

The balances on the General and Agricultural Accounts have been invested by the National Debt Commissioners mainly in National War Bonds or Savings Bonds. The Committee anticipate that the present Annual Report will

be their last. The Unemployment Insurance Acts and Regulations current at the end of 1947 will be repealed when the National Insurance Act, 1946, comes into force on 5th July, 1948. Under Insurance Funds and the necessity for reports on its condition will accordingly cease

## MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH PRICES AND PROFITS.

### AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PRICES ORDERS.

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN PRICES ORDERS. The issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1948 (page 81), contained a notice of the postponement from 15th March to 26th April, 1948, of the date of operation of certain of the Prices Orders which had been made by the Board of Trade in February fixing maximum prices for certain goods. The Board of Trade have now made further Orders revoking and replacing those Orders of which the date of operation had already been postponed. The new Orders came into operation on 3rd May, apart from the revoking provisions, which were made operative by 26th April, the date on which the revoked Orders would otherwise have come into force.

force. The following are the titles and prices of the new Orders : The The following are the titles and prices of the new Orders : The Miscellaneous Goods (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 776), price 5d. net, 6d. post free ; The General Apparel, Furnishings and Textiles (Manufacturers' Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 775), price 3d. net, 4d. post free ; The General Hardware and Ironmongery (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 780), price 2d. net, 3d. post free ; The General Hollow-ware (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 781), price 2d. net, 3d. post free ; and The Domestic Pottery (Maximum Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 779), price 2d. net, 3d. post free. Copies of the Orders can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SECOND SESSION OF PERMANENT MIGRATION COMMITTEE.

A Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement was set up in February, 1940, by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, but on account of the war the first meeting of the Committee was not held as planned. In December, 1944, the Governing Body decided that the Committee's terms of reference should be widened to cover other forms of migration as well as migration for settlement. The First Session of the Permanent Migration Committee was held in August, 1946.

The Committee was need in Adgust, 1940. The Committee held their Second Session in Geneva from 23rd February to 2nd March, 1948. The Session was attended by representatives of 28 Governments, the United Kingdom repre-sentative being Miss M. F. Yates of the Ministry of Labour and sentative being Miss M. F. Yates of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Advisory members also attended from the United Nations, the Preparatory Commission of the World Health Organisation, and the Preparatory Commission of the Inter-national Refugee Organisation and from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, and a delegation of three representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and an expert member from Brazil were also present. The agenda for the Session was as follows : (1) Consideration of proposals for the revision of the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939, and related Recommendations : (2) draft model migration agreeand related Recommendations; (2) draft model migration agree-ment; (3) technical selection and training of migrants; and (4) co-operation of the International Labour Organisation in measures for the co-ordination of international resp nsibilities in the field of migration.

On the question of the revision of the existing international instruments dealing with migration for employment, the Com-mittee recommended that there should be a single Convention and a single Recommendation and that a model bilateral agreement should be annexed to the Recommendation. The draft Convention proposed by the Committee is limited to general and basic principles, with the intention of ensuring wide acceptance by the countries concerned. The Committee made detailed proposals for the revision of the Recommendations adopted in 1939 and agreed on draft clauses for a model bilateral agreement applicable to both temporary and permanent migration for employment, including the migration of refugees and displaced persons. Provisions dealing with technical selection and vocational training were proposed for inclusion in the new Recommendation and in the model agreement.

In considering the question of the co-ordination of international responsibility in the field of migration, the Committee noted the Agreement between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation on the co-ordination of migration activities, and agreed that this document would provide the basis for the development of further co-operation in this field. The Committee made to the Governing Body a number of specific recommendations for the further development of international action through the International Labour Office. These suggestions dealt with : (a) The demand for improved statistical and other information relating to migration movements; (b) the need for an international information employment service to help countries in the resettlement of man-power and (c) the development of a corps of experts available to conduct migration surveys and give assistance to Member States. The Committee also urged that the Governing Body should authorise the Office to develop at the regional level their activities with regard to migration.

A Resolution, introduced by the Peruvian delegate, was adopted. which drew attention to "the need to co-ordinate the international efforts of Latin American countries able to assimilate in the

efforts of Latin American countries able to assimilate in the immediate future a large-scale flow of immigrants from Europe which is essential for European recovery." The Committee also agreed to a Belgian Resolution proposing that Members of the International Labour Organisation should be asked to report to the Office on the conditions of labour of displaced persons in their countries and on how far the provisions of the 1020 Concentries and non-work for the provisions of the 1939 Convention and Recommendations had been applied to these people in their recruitment, placing and conditions of

employment. In a further Resolution, the Committee recommended that there should be the closest co-operation between the International Labour Office and the Permanent Co-ordination Committee for European Migration Movements recently set up in Rome (see the issue of this GAZETTE for last month, page 132).

## UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

FINAL ACT AND THE HAVANA CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION.

The Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade The Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which sat at Havana, Cuba, from 21st November, 1947, to 24th March, 1948, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7375; price 2s. net, 2s. 2d. post free). The Command Paper also reproduces the English text of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organisation which was drawn up by the Conference, together with related documents. The Final Act was signed on 24th March by the representatives of 53 countries, including the United Kingdom.

The Conference had before it a draft of the Charter which had been drawn up by a Preparatory Committee in 1947. A brief description of this draft of the Charter, which included provisions relating to employment and economic activity, was given on pages 337 and 338 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1947. The Havana Charter, which is on the same general lines as the draft but includes amendments to a number of provisions, will

May, 1948.

the drart but includes amendments to a number of provisions, will be submitted to the Governments represented at the Conference. The Charter is to enter into force on the sixtieth day after the day on which a majority of the Governments signing the Final Act of the Conference have intimated their acceptance of the Charter, or, if this has not taken place by 24th March, 1949, on the sixtieth day after the day on which twenty of the Govern-ments have intimated acceptance. If the Charter has not entered into force by 30th September, 1949, the Governments that have ac-cepted the Charter are to be invited to enter into consultation to determine whether and on what conditions they desire to bring the Charter into force.

Charter into force. A Resolution was adopted by the Conference establishing an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organisation, to perform certain functions pending the establishment of the Organisation. Another Resolution, addressed to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, embodied suggestions as to the maintenance of full employment and economic stability, the international aspects of population problems as these relate to employment, production and demand, and the problems of temporary or seasonal migration of workers. Other Resolutions concerned relations with the International Trade Organisation and the International Court of Justice ; the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements ; and nomic development and reconstruction

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC **CO-OPERATION.**

### SIGNATURE OF CONVENTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANISATION.

In view of the offer of United States aid and support for a programme of economic recovery to be agreed upon by European countries, which was made in June, 1947, by Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, a Conference was held in Paris in the following month to draw up a plan of organisation and work. In the following month to draw up a plan of organisation and work. The countries represented at the Conference were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Éire, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. At this Conference a Committee of European Economic Co-operation was established to continue the work of the Conference, which was then adjourned.

The Committee of European Economic Co-operation drew up a Report which was forwarded to the United States Government in September. The Report included statements of production, requirements and future plans for the participating countries and a proposal for the establishment of a joint organisation to review the a proposal for the establishment of a joint organisation to review the progress achieved and to secure the execution of the programme of European economic recovery by joint action to the fullest possible extent. In March, 1948, a Working Party was constituted to submit proposals to the next conference of the Committee as to the submit proposals to the next conference of the Continuities as to the purpose, functions and organisation of the new body and to prepare a draft multilateral agreement for submission to the conference. The Working Party having agreed upon the text of a draft Convention, incorporating both the multilateral agreement and the constitution of the new organisation, a further meeting of the Committee was held at Paris on 16th April, under the presidency of Mr. Ernest Bavin at which the Final Act of the Conference. of Mr. Ernest Bevin, at which the Final Act of the Conference, the Convention of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, was signed by the representatives of the participating co-operation, was signed by the representatives of the participating countries, and by the Commanders-in-Chief of the French, United Kingdom and United States Zones of Germany, and the inaugural meeting of the Organisation itself was held. In the meantime, the United States Congress had approved the United States Economic Co-operation Act of 1948.

Economic Co-operation Act of 1948. The English texts of the Convention and the Resolutions trans-mitted by the Committee to the Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, with a covering Memorandum by the Foreign Office, have been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7388; price 6d. net, 7d. post free). The Convention lays down a number of General Obligations to which the Contracting Parties pledge themselves. These General Obligations are concerned with the development of production

a such manner as may best promote the joint recovery programme ; ne interchange of goods and services ; the relaxation and abolition the interchange of goods and services ; the relaxation and abolition of restrictions on trade and payments ; the furthering of Customs Unions and free trade areas ; the reduction of tariff and other barriers to the expansion of trade ; the achievement and mainten-ance of financial stability ; the fullest and most effectual use of available man-power ; and the supply to the Organisation of all requisite information. As regards the use of man-power, the Parties state that they will endeavour to provide full employment for their own people and that they may have recourse to man-power avail-able in the territory of any other Contracting Party. In the latter case, they will by mutual agreement take the necessary measures case, they will, by mutual agreement, take the necessary measures to facilitate the movement of workers and to ensure their establishpoint of view. The Parties further state that they will co-operate in the progressive reduction of obstacles to the free movement of

## May, 1948.

The Convention declares that the aim of the Organisation for European economic Co-operation is the achievement of a sound European economy through the economic co-operation of its members, and that an immediate task of the Organisation will members, and that an immediate task of the Organisation will be to ensure the success of the European recovery programme in accordance with the undertakings expressed in the General Obliga-tions of the Convention. The membership, functions, powers, constitution, etc., of the Organisation are specified.

The Convention requires ratification by the Governments of the Contracting Parties. It will come into force when ratified by at least six of the signatories, and, for each signatory ratifying thereafter, it will come into force at the date of ratification. Unti the Convention comes into force, the signatories have agreed, in order to avoid delay in execution, to put it into operation on signature on a provisional basis and in accordance with their several constitutional requirements. Provision is made for the accession to the Convention of non-signatory European countries and for withdrawals.

## EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND PRICES IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY.

The Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Control Commission for The Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) contains statistics relating to employ-ment, earnings and prices in the British Zone at recent dates. A summary of the latest figures on these subjects is given below. The figures given do not cover the British Sector of Berlin. The Bulletin also contains figures on a variety of other subjects. Copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 9d. post free. *Employment*.—In the British Zone of Germany all males aged 14-65 and all females aged 15-50 are required to register, and, in addition, all persons employed or seeking work, irrespective of age. At the end of 1947, the total registered population was 13,461,600, of whom 9,090,800 formed the working population. The working population was constituted as follows :—

	maies.	remales.	Total.
Employers and persons working on own account	1,140,800 5,031,900 156,200	796,600 1,909,300	1,937,400 6,941,200
Unemployed	130,200	56,000	212,200
Total	6,328,900	2,761,900	9,090,800
The following is an analysis by	the princip	al indust	try groups of
the number of persons working fo	r employer	s :	
Agriculture, forestry and fishi			857,100
Mining			503.000
Metals			970,800
Textiles			379.000
Transport and communication		1	579,600
Building and civil engineering		1. 1. 1. MAX	558,500
Commerce and banking			570,300
Hotel, domestic and entertain	ment	Ser 2 Mary	495,100
Public administration	61. 1 1 0.0	134 · · ·	533,800
Other		1	,493,000
Total	et-bla é Sey	6	,941,200
	TAME COMPANY	Phillippine and the	

The labour force in the coal mining industry at the end of February, 1948, was 456,400, showing a net increase of 80,200 since 1st January, 1947. The number of persons unemployed had fallen from 407,900 at the end of March, 1946, to 212,200 at the end of December, 1947, and was 217,700 at the end of January, 1948. Of the last figure, 162,000 were males and 55,700 were females. Analysed by occupations, the largest numbers unemployed at the end of January, 1948, were 16,300 agricultural workers, 16,900 metal workers, 15,700 transport workers, 15,600 domestic servants, 26,500 unskilled workers, and 56,700 in commerce and administrative occupations. ninistrative occupations.

Average Earnings.—The average gross weekly earnings in the principal manufacturing industries in the British Zone at December, 1947, were 41.73 Reichsmarks for males and 23.46 Rm. for females. 1947, were 41.73 Reichsmarks for males and 23.46 Rm. for females. The average weekly working time was 40.7 hours for males and 37.4 hours for females, and the average hourly earnings 102.6 Reichspfennigs and 62.8 Rpf. respectively. For males, the average hourly earnings ranged from 85.9 Rpf. in sawmills, 87.1 Rpf. in textiles, and 88.9 Rpf. in boots and shoes to 116.1 Rpf. in book printing, 114.5 Rpf. in iron and steel, and 114.4 Rpf. in foundries. The average hourly earnings for skilled male workers were 110.3 Rpf., for semi-skilled 103.0 Rpf., and for unskilled 86.7 Rpf. For miners in the Ruhr, the average cosh earnings a more chift

110-3 Rpf., for semi-skilled 103-0 Rpf., and for unskilled 86-7 Rpf. For miners in the Ruhr, the average cash earnings a man-shift at December, 1947, were 8-64 Rm., those for hewers being 11-01 Rm., for all underground workers 9-53 Rm., and for surface workers 7-30 Rm. The gross monthly earnings, inclusive of the value of coal paid as wages, were 223 Rm. In 1938 the monthly averages were 7-24 Rm. a man-shift and 184 Rm. a month. Cost of Living.—The principal cost-of-living index numbers for the British Zone at February, 1948 (1938=100), were as follows:—

Fred

	Items.				
Manual worker's family of 5 members, not bombed out Manual worker's family of 5	121-9	116-0	141-1	100.3	
members, bombed out	126·1 130·2	116-0 125-8	175·2 180·2	100·3 100·0	
The index numbers have	manariand	faint.		addine citos	

seasonal variations in the price of food, since mid-1946. The all-items numbers for the three classes of families compare with 110.6, 112.0 and 114.6 at October, 1945.

RM + O + LT = TC

By increasing the number of variables in an equation its solution becomes increasingly difficult.

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Thus, in costing, soaring prices of Raw Materials and rising charges for Overheads make imperative the accurate recording of Labour Time if reliable Total Costs are to be obtained.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOB TIMING MACHINE, Model E.M.C. 1008, produces the necessary records in an easily utilisable form with speed and accuracy.

## Raw Materials+Overheads+Labour Time=Total Cost

For further details write for booklet |325/5, free on request, or call at our Showrooms for demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING Co., Ltd. 8, Berkeley Square, Piccadilly, W.I Telephone MAYfair 4796 HEAD OFFICE : INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVOR LANE, W.6

## NATIONAL INSURANCE-**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AT COMMON LAW REMAINS**

But the employer will still be liable for claims made by work-men at Common Law. In fact, an increasing number of these claims have been made of recent years, and the cost to employers has been generally greater than under the Compensation Acts. In addition, the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Bill provides for the abolition of the defence of "Common Employment." This means more claims, in that employers will be held responsi-ble for accidents to employees caused by the carelessness of ellow employees.

Existing Employers' Liability Policies cover claims at Com-mon Law and it is important that these policies be continued.

In the past, some employers have not covered their liability for injuries sustained by non-manual workers earning over £,420 a year, since these workers have not been subject to the Compensation Acts. This distinction will cease to exist. It is,

WHEN the new National Insurance Schemes are introduced on July 5th, the Workmen's Compensation for accidents of employment will then be paid by the State. salaried persons will be pro-portionately greater.

To meet these eventualities, Insurers will assume, unless otherwise instructed, that Policyholders will, from the 5th July, desire to be covered in respect of all their employees. It will be understood :

- That, from the 5th July, salaries and wages of all employees will be included by employers in the annual adjustment statement. 1
- 2 That, on the first renewal date after the 5th July, premium will be adjusted to allow for the fact that, as from the 5th July, cover will be restricted to Common Law, but will have been provided in respect of all employees.

Every effort will be made to bring about the transition with as little inconvenience to the as inthe inconventence to the employer as possible, and, in .accepting the position outlined above, he may rely on his interests being fully protected. The above statement is issued on behalf of the Insurance market generally

## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN MARCH.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total working population<sup>\*</sup> declined during March by 12,000 men and 27,000 women. This is slightly above the average monthly rate forecast for the first half of 1948 and is more than the total decline during January and February. The wastage rate from industry during March, particularly among women, was greater than the rate during January and February, which was well below the average for 1947.

The number of foreign workers (including ex-prisoners of war given civilian status) placed in employment during March was about 11,000 compared with 14,000 in February. Total placings of foreign workers for the first quarter of the year numbered 37,000.

The size of the Forces was reduced in March by 69,000 leaving a total of 928,000. Over 85,000 releases were reported during the month (the highest figure since December, 1946), and the estimated number of men and women on release leave who had not yet taken up employment rose to 195,000.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed was 300,800 at 12th April compared with 299,400 at 15th March, 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 11,000 during the month (a rise of 32,000 men and a fall of 21,000 women), compared with increases of 6,000 in January and 29,000 in February. In March a decrease in menufocturing industry was more than official back the second seco in manufacturing industry was more than offset by increases in the basic industries and other non-manufacturing industries and services.

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 9,000 (5,000 in transport and shipping, 3,000 in agriculture and 700 in coalmining).

In the manufacturing industries there was a decline of 16,000 in March compared with a total increase in January and February of 32,000. Men increased by 3,000 during March but there was a loss of 19,000 women. The only large industry group in which there was increased employment was textiles where there was an increase of almost 2,000 in the cotton industry (including 1,300 women). Building materials fell by 7,000 and there were decreases of 2,000 each in clothing; food, drink and tobacco; and leather wood and name. There was an increase of about and leather, wood and paper. There was an increase of about 2,000 in employment in the First Preference manufacturing industries as a whole, while employment in other manufacturing industries fell by 18,000.

After a decrease in January and February of 24,000, there was an increase in March of 15,000 in employment in building and civil engineering.

There was a rise in March of 3,000 in employment in hotels and catering and of 1,000 in distribution, and a fall of 7,000 in commerce and finance, and professional and personal services. There was little change in entertainment and sport, and laundries and cleaning.

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 March, 1948, are shown in the following Table. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(Thousands)								
and the strength of the	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March, 1948.			
1. Total Working Population (exclu- ding indoor private domestic service) Men Women	14,656 5,094	14,881 6,768	14,629 5,785	14,659 5,764	14,645 5,751	14,633 5,724			
Total	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,396	20,357			
<ol> <li>Ex-H.M Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment</li> <li>Insured Persons</li> </ol>	at, tra nime ac pi <u>bre</u> res	40	300	123	170	195			
registered as un- employed 4. Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment:	1,270	103	398	300	307	301†			
Men Women	13,643 4,837	14,786 6,720	14,044 5,672	14,316 5,684	14,245 5,674	14,210 5,651			
Total, Forces and Civil Employment	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,919	19,861			

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION. There was a decrease of 39 000 in the total during March, 1948 (men 12,000 and women 27,000). Since June,

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

† Estimate for 31st March.

‡ Including National Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,292,000 (men 248,000 and women 1,044,000). The total working population at the end of March, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by 607,000 (men -23,000, women +630,000).

# 3. H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, and Civilian Employment.\*

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment decreased during March by 58,000 (men -35,000, women -23,000). At the end of March the total was 1,645,000less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 576,000 and women 1,069,000), but 1,381,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 567,000 and women 814,000).

## 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)							
and the second	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945,	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March, 1948.		
Men Women	480	4,653 437	1,361 79	1,064 49	951 46	884 44		
Total	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	997	928		

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of March, 1948, there has been a decrease of 4,162,000 (men 3,769,000 and women 393,000).

### 5. CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.\*

The numbers in civil employment included in item 4 of the 

(Thousands)							al state.
	DOLLER .	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March, 1948.
	Men Women	13,163 4,837	10,133 6,283	12,683 5,593	13,252 5,635	13,294 5,628	13,326 5,607
	Total : Equipment and Sup- plies for the Forces Other Work†	1,270 16,730	3,830 12,586	460 17,816	350 18,537	nortona bas goll pasiaan	Rung
	Total	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,887)	18,922	18,933

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 March, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,517,000 (men increased by 3,193,000, women decreased by 676,000). During March, 1948, there was an increase of 11,000. The number in civil employment at the end of March, 1948, was 933,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 163,000 and women increased by 770,000). In the week ended 3rd April, 1948, there were about 30,000 operatives; in manufacturing industries on short time, losing 124 hours each on the average on the other head short losing  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 720,000<sup>+</sup>; were working on an average 6 hours overtime.

#### 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 March, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 5,997,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 1,853,000 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 :---

	(Inousands)					
Eloten - Think	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	Feb.,	March,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.
Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,950	4,925
Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	1,983	1,992
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,933	6,917

Including National Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.
Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.
Excluding administrative, technical and office staff.

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 March, 1948, there was an increase of 3,927,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,372,000 The numbers employed at the end of March, 1948, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the numbers so employed at mid-1939, are as follows :--above the number at mid-1939.

The number estimated to be employed on manufacture for export increased in the period from mid-1945 to the end of March, 1948, by 1,582,000, and at the end of March exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 1,002,000.\*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,345,000 between mid-1945 and the end of March, 1948; at the end of March the total was 370,000 greater than at mid-1939.

8. ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.<sup>†</sup> 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).

Aller Aller Aller	201414.20		(Tho	usands)	1. 1. 1. 1.	COOLA 12
Non I and	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March, 1948.
uilding Materials, etc. Actals and Engineering extiles lothing, etc. bood, Drink and Tobacco hemicals, etc. ther 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	593 2,891 662 834 618 338 1,347	586 2,890 664 832 616 337 1,342
Total Manufactures	6815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,283	7,267

## 9. BASIC INDUSTRIES. The figures for this sector are as follows :--

(Thousands)

	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March 1948.
Coal (Total Man-power) (Wage earners on Colliery Books)	773 (735)	738	730	758	762	763
Other Mining and Quarrying	100	(711) 61	(690)	(718)	(723)	(724)
Agriculture Fishing	910 40 1,233	1,025 16 1,252	1,046 35 1,384	1,055 35	1,060 35	1,063
Public Utilities	242	1,232	264	1,438 270	1,446 271	1,451 271
Total	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,648	3,657

The total number in this group of industries was almost th same at mid-1945 as at mid-1939; since mid-1945 the numbe has increased by 369,000.

10. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES. The figures for other non-manufacturing industries and services are as follows :-

	1	1 22 83	(110	ousands)	18	1 100 1000				(Thous	ands)				
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March, 1948.	MD 1939 - ARD 1945, MRD	Mic	1-1939	Mid-	1945 t		Cha	nges	
Building and Civil En- gineering Distribution	1,310 2,887	722 1,958	1,289 2,309	1,364 2,351	1,340 2,340	1,355 2,341	there incusives for which		to 1-1945.	Number.	Per cent. of		dur Ma	during	
Hotels and catering; enter- tainments and sport Other Service- Civil Service-	817 1,408	618 980	781 1,203	834 1,286	833 1,299	836 1,292	Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export		2,560 1,975 580	-3,480 + 2,345 + 1,582	[++	91° 91 386		- 25 9	
Other National Govern- ment§ Local Government	408 211 846	715 406 909	722 384 1,052	692 375 1,105	1,066 1,113	1,067 1,118	Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries† Building and Civil Engineering Public Service* Distribution Consumers' Services—	+     +	5 10 588 565 929	+ 447 + 369 + 633 + 155 + 383	+++++	7 11 88 8 20	++++	16 9 15 6 I	
* Comparison of the current a) differences in the amount b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different * The groups in the Table	abour co	ontent of dities exp	exports	due to th	t is inclu e chang	ided and es in the	Hotels and catering; enter- tainments and sport	I.I.	199 428	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{218}_{312}$	++++	35 32	+	3 7	
t The groups in the Table Bricks, cement, cast stone, of viring, general ironfounding, eating and ventilating arrest	sawmill	ing and	miscellar	ional eng			Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces and Aux. Services		1,584 4,610	+ 2,517 - 4,162	+	15 82	+	11 69	
Metals and Ventilating appa Metals and Engineering excluding constructional eng	: Meta	I manut	and airc	shipbuldi			Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up	+	3,026	— 1,645	-	8		58	
Textiles : Cotton, wool, si leaching, finishing, etc.	ilk, rayo	nuts, an n, linen,	jute, her	np and ro	ope, carp	ods. bets, and	employment Insured Persons registered as	+	40	+ 155	+	388	+	25	
Clothing, etc. : All clothin nd shoe industry, and leather Chemicals, etc. : Explosive Other Manufacturing Indu	s chemi	g, etc.	e ovens	oile man			Total Working Population‡		1,167 1,899	+ 198	+	192 6		6 39	
<sup>1</sup> preceding groups. <sup>‡</sup> Commerce and finance, <sup>d</sup> cleaning							* National and Local Gover Civil Defence.	nmen	t Serv	ice, includ	ing N	I.F.S.,	Police	an	

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

## TABLES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1947 **REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS** Price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free) Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses on the front cover or through any bookseller.

May, 1948.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

11. COMPARISON-MARCH,	1948,	WITH	MID-193
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Manufacture for Home Market	n chi	108	per o	cent.
Manufacture for Export				,,
Public Service*		148 111	" "	"
Building and Civil Engineering		103	>> >>	
Distribution	•••	81	"	,,
Hotels and catering; entertainm	ents			
and sport		102	,,	Maryly
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 February and March, 1948 :-

1740.	MARCHINE CREATER DIST.	and publicly		(Th	ousands)	adente de	all and the
586 2,890 664		Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	Feb., 1948.	March, 1948.
832 616 337 1,342	Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home	1,270	3,830	460	350	5,300	5,275
7,267	Market	4,555 990	2,580 410	5,069 1,477	4,959 1,942	1,983	1,992
	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	7,283 3,648	7,267 3,657
90%.Y	gineering Public Service* Distribution Consumers' Services—	1,310 1,465 2,887	722 2,030 1,958	1,289 2,158 2,309	1,364 2,172 2,351	1,340 2,179 2,340	1,355 2,185 2,341
March, 1948.	Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport Other Services	817 1,408	618 980	781 1,203	834 1,286	833 1.299	836 1,292
763	Total in Civil Employ- ment Armed Forces and Aux,	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,887	18,922	18,933
(724)	Services	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	997	928
1,063 35 1,451	Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,919	19,861
271	taken up employment Insured persons registered		40	300	123	170	195
5,057	as Unemployed	1,270	103	398	300	307	301
ost the umber	Total Working Popula- tion <sup>‡</sup>	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,396	20,357

The Table below shows the changes in the main categoriesincreases (+) or decreases (--).

† As defined in paragraph 9.

‡ Excluding indoor private domestic service.

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,

in the Table below to show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference industries and certain other industries in January, February and March.

	1 A - 10	N	fales.			Fer	nales.	zo durch	G DUD DI	T	otal.	all states
Industries,	Net ch	ange in em	ployment.	- Total employ-	Net ch	ange in emp	loyment.	Total	Net ch	ange in emp	loyment.	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	ment	Jan.	Feb.	March.	employ- ment at end of March.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	- employ- ment at end of March.
Manufacturing Industries. First Preference Industries :			10	and so				-	-			
Cotton Spinning Cotton Manufacturing Wool Textiles	+ 400 + 300 + 500 + 200	+ 300 + 500 + 300	+ 300 + 300 + 300	38,100 80,700 25,000	+ 1,400 + 600 + 800 + 100	+ 1,000 + 700 + 700 + 100	+ 1,000 + 300 - 200	99,000 79,000 96,400 15,800	+ 1,800 + 900 + 1,300 + 300	+ 1,400 + 1,000 + 1,200 + 400	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,300 \\ + & 600 \\ - & 300 \\ + & 300 \end{array}$	152,500 117,100 177,100 40,800
Rayon Weaving Jute Lace Textile Finishing Miscellaneous Textiles	+ 100 + 100 + 400 + 100	+ 100 + 100 + 100 + 100	+ 200	10,800 6,700 3,800 3,500 48,100 22,600	$ \begin{array}{r}$	+ 200	+ 200	18,500 11,800 5,200 5,400 21,800	$ \begin{array}{r} - \\ + & 200 \\ + & 200 \\ + & 700 \\ + & 200 \\ \end{array} $	+ 300 + 100	+ 200 + 200 - 200	29,300 18,500 9,000 8,900 69,900
Pig Iron Ironfounding Steel Melting, Rolling,	+ 500	+ 100 + 600	+ 100 + 400	16,400 62,300	-	+ 100	-200 -600	37,400 400 10,800	$\begin{array}{r} + 200 \\ + 500 \end{array}$	+ 200 + 100 + 600	$\begin{array}{c} - & 200 \\ + & 100 \\ - & 200 \end{array}$	60,000 16,800 73,100
etc Tinplates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting Pottery Printing, Publishing, etc.	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	+ 500 + 300 + 300 + 300	+ 300 + 200 + 200	168,600 12,600 29,000 21,400 29,800 167,400	+ 100 + 200	+ 200 + 100 + 300 - 300	- 100  + 200	15,300 2,800 6,400 8,200 38,900	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} + & 400 \\ + & 200 \\ + & 300 \\ + & 300 \\ + & 600 \\ + & 300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 700 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 300 \\ + & - \\ + & 600 \end{array}$	+ 200 + 200 + 400	183,900 15,400 35,400 29,600 68,700
Total First Preference Industries	+ 4,400	+ 3,900	+ 2,100	800,300	+ 3,800	-300 + 3,100	- 900 - 400	94,900 568,000	+ 300 + 8,200	+ 7,000	-900 + 1,700	262,300
Other Manufacturing Industries	+ 13,800	+ 9,400	+ 1,400	3,820,200	- 1,500	- 7,100	- 18,900	1,750,100	+ 12,300	+ 2,300	- 17,500	5,570,300
Total Manufacturing Industries	+ 18,200	+ 13,300	+ 3,500	4,620,500	+ 2,300	- 4,000	- 19,300	2,318,100	+ 20,500	+ 9,300	- 15,800	6,938,600
Non-Manufacturing Indus- tries and Services. First Preference Industries and Services : Coal Mining Laundries and Cleaning	+ 2,400 + 200	+ 2,000 + 100	+ 1,000 + 500	723,500 37,700	+ 1,300	+ 900	- 400	129,700	+ 2,400 + 1,500	+ 2,000 + 1,000	+ 1,000 + 100	723,500
Other Industries and Services : Building and Civil En- gineering Road Transport Public Utilities Distribution	-21,000 -500 +400	-3,000 + 200 + 400	+ 15,000 + 2,500 + 200	1,130,700 412,000 217,200	+ 100	+ 500	+ 600 - 100	23,700 55,700 20,400		3,000 + 700 + 400	+ 15,000 + 3,100 + 100	167,400 1,154,400 467,700 237,600
Entertainments and Sport- Hotels and Catering Commerce and Finance	-	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1,200 \\ - & 200 \\ + & 800 \\ + & 100 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1,000 \\ - 100 \\ + 1,700 \\ - 1,700 \end{array} $	925,800 78,100 142,900 142,400	-12,800 + 300 - 800 	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 2,700 \\ - & 300 \\ + & 200 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 1,700 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 1,600 \\ - & 2,600 \end{array}$	891,200 101,500 329,600 125,300	-11,100 -1,600 +300	-1,500 -500 +800 +300	-700 + 3,300 + 4,300	1,817,000 179,600 472,500 267,700
Note. The Table exclud Agriculture and horticulture, and shipbreakers, ball and r manned branches of other in following, for which monthly dock and harbour service, pr rayon weaving) and publishi accorded.	oller beari dustries, '' statistics	ng manufa for which of insured	cture, chin separate f employees	a-clay and o igures of pla are not ava	chalk, gypsu acings are gi ailable : Na	im mining an iven in the T itional and	nd quarryin Table on pa Local Gove	t for which se ers' iron and ag, shale oil i age 176. 'O ernment serv	ther Industrice, railway	stone quarr ies and Service, fis	basis are no i steel scrap ying, and the vices' also hing, shippi	t available: merchants ne ''under- exclude the ng service.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS. MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1947 AND MARCH, 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 March, 1948. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of the latter being counted as one unit. They are thus different in scope from those given in the first part of the preceding article, which include estimates of the numbers of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

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

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

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Industry.	Ma	ales (14 a	nd under	65).	Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES) : Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron 15:5       15:0       15:8       16:4       0:0       0:9       0:4       0:4       15:5       15:9       16:2         Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc       15:64       147:0       16:2:3       16:6:6       3:6       27:8       14:6       15:7       15:9       16:2         Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc       51:2       6:3:0       73:1       74:3       4:7       21:0       14:5       15:7       15:9       16:2       16:2         In Plates        22:7       9:7       12:3       12:6       2:4       2:7       2:7       2:8       25:1       12:4       15:9       16:2       13:7       3:5:9       8:4:0       87:6       1         Wire, Wire Netting, etc       2:2:7       9:7       12:0       2:6       2:4       1:7       7:4       15:8       1:4:5       1:4:5       1:4:5       1:4:5       1:4:5       1:5:9       1:4:5       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9       1:5:9 <th></th> <th>March, 1948.</th>													March, 1948.
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron15:515:015:816:40:00:90:40:415:515:916:2Steel Melting, etc.15:515:015:816:63:627:814:615:3160:0174:8176:91Tin Plates22:79:712:312:62:42:72:72:825:112:415:0Wire, Wire Netting, etc22:419:221:121:44:410:7798:226:82:68:86:16:431:733:8Total, Metal Manufacture297:3279:8312:3322:317:771:946:246:8315:0351:7358:53General Engineering105:9106:1105:3110:428:069:749:050:613:917:5154:31Marine Engineering105:9106:1105:3110:428:069:749:050:613:917:5814:41Constructional Engineering841:5989:81,007:61.98:3448:2229:1231:2231:2231:2231:293:81,438:01,236:71,2Construction and Repair of Vehicles :10:5:198:3448:2229:1231:2231:233:2:71,2 <td>GROUP I (METAL AND</td> <td></td> <td>including</td> <td>en and</td> <td>AT Letter</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ale station</td> <td>1 matheway in</td> <td>and a state of</td> <td></td>	GROUP I (METAL AND		including	en and	AT Letter					ale station	1 matheway in	and a state of	
Steel Melting, etc156-4147-0162-3168-63-60-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-4Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc51-2630 73-1741 74-347721-0110 Plates2273.12630 7112-312-2630 771-2630 771-2630 771-2637-477-721-207427.8147-771-2637-477-721-228-929-722-72.629-929-722-419-221-121-121-171-2637-477-771-984-0871-7336-5Mite Number Colspan="5">10-511-229-727-8312-3322-317-771-966-6 <th< td=""><td>Metal Manufacture :</td><td></td><td></td><td>1 Suma</td><td>- internet</td><td>- Labi</td><td>toni sod ad</td><td>inter bat pa</td><td>and the second</td><td>12. 7. 62</td><td>saidid in</td><td>(unstant)</td><td></td></th<>	Metal Manufacture :			1 Suma	- internet	- Labi	toni sod ad	inter bat pa	and the second	12. 7. 62	saidid in	(unstant)	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc.51-263-073-174-34-721-014-513-3100-0174-3174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-3100-0174-314-513-5134-0174-314-5134-0174-314-614-60174-712-912-512-512-512-512-512-512-512-512-512-512-5 </td <td></td> <td>16.8</td>													16.8
Iron and Steel Tubes $29\cdot1$ $29\cdot1$ $22\cdot9$ $22\cdot7$	Tin Plates	51-2	63-0	73-1	74-3	4.7	21-0	14-5	13.7	55-9	84.0		183-9 88-0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Iron and Steel Tubes	29.1	25.9	27.7	29.0	2.6	8.8	6.1	6.4	31.7			15·4 35·4
General Engineering        637.4       777-9       778-7       823-9       67.3       361-9       169-4       171-7       704-7       1,139-8       948-1       9         Marine Engineering        105-9       106-1       105-3       110-4       280       69-7       49-0       50-6       133-9       175-8       154-3       1         Constructional Engineering        51-1       70-1       64-6       64-2       1-1       -10-4       3-5       3-5       52-2       80-5       66-2       1       10-4       3-5       3-5       52-2       80-5       66-2       7       70-2       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2       66-2       7       6-2       7-2       5-4       49-0       41-9       66-2 <t< td=""><td>Total, Metal Manufacture</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>29.0</td><td>29.6</td></t<>	Total, Metal Manufacture											29.0	29.6
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	General Engineering				823-9	67.3	361-9	169.4	171.7	and the second of	11. 198	STERNIN-V.	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Marine Engineering					28.0	69.7	49.0	50.6	133.9	175.8	154.3	995-6 161-0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles : Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Air- craft	Constructional Engineering			59.0	53.6	1.9	6.2	7.2	5.4	49.0	41.9	66.2	67·7 59·0
$\begin{array}{cccc} craft & \dots & \dots & 428\cdot1 & 597\cdot2 & 478\cdot0 & 469\cdot5 & 45\cdot2 & 279\cdot0 & 82\cdot6 & 77\cdot5 & 473\cdot3 & 876\cdot2 & 560\cdot6 & 58\\ Carriages, Carts, etc. & \dots & 10\cdot7 & 10\cdot9 & 22\cdot0 & 23\cdot8 & 1\cdot9 & 3\cdot5 & 4\cdot2 & 4\cdot5 & 12\cdot6 & 14\cdot4 & 26\cdot2 & 81\cdot6 & 14\cdot4 & 26\cdot2 & 11\cdot6 & 11$	Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	- m	1010	1,007 0	1,052.1	90.3	440.2	229.1	231.2	939.8	1,438.0	1,236.7	1,283-3
Carriages and Wagons         10'7         10'9         22'0         23'8         1'9         3'5         4'2         4'5         12'6         14'4         26'2           Railway Carriages and Wagons         51'6         41'1         57'3         60'9         1'4         5'7         3'0         3'0         53'0         46'8         60'3           Total, Vehicles         '''         490'4         649'2         557'3         554'2         48'5         288'2         89'8         8'5'0         53'0         46'8         60'3	craft								77.5	473-3	876-2	560.6	547.0
Total, vencies	Railway Carriages and Wagons	51.6	41.1	57-3						12.6	14.4	26.2	28.3
Supporting and Sup Repairing 141-8 / 206-1 / 206-1 / 207-2 / 200 / 21.0 / 07.1	Shiphuilding and Ship Repairing	490.4	649·2 230·4	557·3 206·1	554·2 207·2	48.5	288.2	89.8	85.0	538.9	937.4	647.1	63·9 639·2 215·9

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May, 1948.

### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

(Thousands)

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М	ales (14 an	nd under (	55).	Fer	nales (14 a	nd under	50).	N. X. K. J. Z.	То	tal.	
Mid- 939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	March, 1948.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	March, 1948.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	March, 1948.
				and the second							
84-9 38-9 116-4	39·4 32·0 112·2	58.6 52.2 143.0	62·3 56·5 150·1	9.8 2.8 79.5	12·9 5·5 167·7	11·4 5·7 133·2	10·8 5·9 131·8	94·7 41·7 195·9	52·3 37·5 279·9	70·0 57·9 276·2	73·1 62·4 281·9
34-0	38·1 7·3	41·8 18·7	43·6 20·1	14·3 17·9	38·7 6·9	25·6 12·9	25·9 13·6	48·3 38·7	76·8 14·2	67·4 31·6	69·5 33·7
20·8 21·9 16·8	20·6 16·1	26·0 17·9	43.6 20.1 27.2 18.4	11·6 13·0	16·6 18·8	18·4 16·0	18·4 15·6	33·5 29·8	37·2 34·9	44·4 33·9	45·6 34·0
17·4 21·2 185·2	9·2 15·7 170·0	12.6 29.0 225.2	12·9 30·9 233·4	11·1 1·4 101-1	8·8 4·2 145·6	9·1 4·0 132·2	8·7 3·9 130·6	28.5 22.6 286.3	18.0 19.9 315.6	21.7 33.0 357.4	21.6 34.8 364.0
557-5	460.6	625.0	655-4	262.5	425.7	368.5	365-2	820.0	886-3	993.5	1,020.6
12·3 88·6 29·2	12·2 91·6 78·3	13.5 123.9 21.6	14·0 131·4 21·6	0·1 36·2 7·9	0·5 65·9 90·4	0·2 64·0 13·0	0·2 63·1 12·3	12·4 124·8 37·1	12.7 157.5 168.7	13·7 187·9 34·6	14·2 194·5 33·9
20·4 60·0	14·2 44·1	21.6 21.0 54.5	22·3 57·8	6·5 23·2	9·2 31·7	9·0 27·1	9·1 27·0	26·9 83·2	23·4 75·8	30·0 81·6	31·4 84·8
210·5 539·0	240·4 2,850·2	234·5 2.942·8	247·1 3.038·3	73·9 503·8	197·7 1,453·6	113·3 855·5	111·7 848·6	284·4 3.042·8	438·1 4.303·8	347·8 3,798·3	358·8 3,886·9
	2,050 2	2,542 0			1,400 0						
757.5	707-8	728.3	736-3	3.7	9.8	9.4	9.4	761-2	717.6	737.7	745.7
203·2 193·0	138·2 129·3	211.9 211.4 25.7	736·3 217·2 218·9 25·6	11-6 12-0 3-0	9.8 28.4 82.0	20·1 39·6	20·4 42·6 2·9	214·8 205·0	166·6 211·3	232·0 251·0	237.6 261.5
34-1 141-7	13·1 129·8	172.3	167.5	3·0 4·9	2·0 13·4	2·9 10·5	10.2	37·1 146·6	15·1 143·2	28.6 182.8	28.5 177.7
19.6	18.7	30.3	29.5	2.6	6.8	9.3	8.6	22.2	25.5	39.6	38.1
	REAR			las L	16 (1602)	W BERT		. Kolorian	048,002	10,1300	Jar
28·2 103·1	21.6 69.3 13.4	26·2 96·4 20·7	27·0 98·9 21·5 80·0	3.9 77.6	8·7 68·0 23·9	7·3 62·7 33·8	7·1 64·5 32·9	32·1 180·7 82·3	30·3 137·3 37·3 125·7	33·5 159·1 54·5	34·1 163·4 54·4
26·4 71·3 95·0	53·8 71·0	77·2 88·8	92.2	55·9 62·2 25·9	71·9 38·1	73·7 33·8	71.2	133·5 120·9	109.1	54·5 150·9 122·6	151·2 127·0
15.5 339.5	14·4 243·5	16·6 325·9	16·2 335·8	26·8 252·3	31·1 241·7	27.6 238.9	25·4 235·9	42·3 591·8	45·5 485·2	44·2 564·8	41.6 571.7
65·5 53·7	35·3 27·4	51·2 36·2	53.5 38.1 80.7 35.8	111·9 108·8	78·3 71·9	91·1 76·5	99·0 79·0	177·4 162·5	113·6 99·3	142·3 112·7	152·5 117·1
90·3 34·6 29·1	50·1 19·9	76-0 32-0 21-5	80·7 35·8 22·3	117·3 37·6 97·3	79·7 26·0 50·4	90·5 32·2 62·4	96·4 34·3 64·8	207.6 72.2 126.4	129·8 45·9 62·7	166·5 64·2 83·9	177-1 70-1 87-1
12.6	12-3 2-2 2-9 3-8	8·8 3·6 6·1	22·3 9·7 3·5	19·4 9·0	50·4 3·5 6·8	10·1 5·6	11·2 5·4	32·0 12·7	5.7	18·9 9·2	20·9 8·9
10·2 6·8	3.8 5.1 2.4	6·1 6·4 3·6	6.7 6.6 3.8	15·5 10·2	9.7 11.4 4.5	11·4 10·2 4·9	11.8 10.4 5.2	25·7 17·0	13.5 16.5 6.9	17-5 16-6 8-5	18·5 17·0 9·0
5·1 20·0 56·7	16·9 32·0	21·8 45·9	22·6 48·1	7·8 41·9 22·9	46·5 20·2	37·1 20·8	37-4 21-8	12·9 61·9 79·6	63·4 52·2	58·9 66·7	60·0 69·9
388·3 33·5	210·3 21·4	313·1 32·5	331·4 33·4	599.6	408.9 11.8	452·8 12·7	476·7 13·0	987·9 44·8	619·2 33·2	765·9 45·2	808·1 46·4
11.6 45.1	6·2 27·6	10·3 42·8	10.5 43.9	11·3 16·6 27·9	12·2 24·0	15·4 28·1	14·9 27·9	28·2 73·0	18·4 51·6	25·7 70·9	25·4 71·8
66·6 10·1	37·4 4·2	58·2 6·4	57·1 6·3	168·0 83·4	134·8 48·3	158-6 59-8	152·2 58·1	234·6 93·5	172·2 52·5	216·8 66·2	209-3 64-4
11·4 11·1 7·5	6·7 3·7 2·8	9·7 7·4 5·4	9.7 6.7 5.5	96·1 18·5 23·4	48.0 9.0 12.6	73·1 10·8 19·2	72·4 10·2 18·9	107·5 29·6 30·9	54·7 12·7 15·4	82·8 18·2 24·6	82·1 16·9 24·4
78·4 185·1	51·1 105·9	70-7 157-8	73·2 158·5	56·6 446·0	44·2 296·9	49·4 370·9	51.5 363.3	135·0 631·1	95·3 402·8	120·1 528·7	124·7 521·8
111·5 63·0	39·8 56·1	93·9 73·6	95·5 77·3	26·9 3·4	22·6 20·2	23·6 11·0	23·7 11·4	138·4 66·4	62·4 76·3	117·5 84·6	119·2 88·7
9·2 17·8	14·0 13·5	11·6 18·8	12·2 19·7	2·4 5·8	13·4 7·7	3·8 7·3	4·2 6·9	11.6 23.6	27·4 21·2	15·4 26·1	16·4 26·6
201·5 50·7	123·4 30·8	197·9 47·6	204·7 48·7	38·5 19·1	63·9 17·9	45.7	46·2 16·5	240·0 69·8	187·3 48·7	243·6 64·5	250·9 65·2
29·0 5·3	14·6 0·5	21.5 3.4	22·7 3·2	53·3 2·5	34·9 0·6	40·5 1·4	40·6 1·2	82·3 7·8	49·5 1·1	62·0 4·8	63·3 4·4 12·0
4·9	1·7 97·0	4·8 165·5	5·3 167·4	6·3 105·4	3·3 76·4	6·4 95·0	6·7 94·9	11·2 304·3	5·0 173·4	11·2 260·5	262.3
288·8 90·7	144·6 29·0	242·8 61·4	247·3 58·1	186·6 5·7	133·1 5·3	160·2 6·1	159·9 6·7	475·4 96·4	277·7 34·3	403·0 67·5	407·2 64·8
30·0 22·5	14·7 15·5	27·2 24·6	29-8 26-2	37·0 8·1	24·3 10·2	36·3 10·6	38·9 11·1	67·0 30·6	39·0 25·7	63·5 35·2	68·7 37·3
15·4 37·9	12·2 27·7	18·1 42·7	18·9 45·1	2·2 10·3	7·9 18·1	4·9 15·5	5·1 16·2	17.6 48.2	20·1 45·8	23·0 58·2	<b>24-0</b> 61-3
17·1 27·8 41·1	9·5 16·8	14·3 35·5	15·3 37·8	0·7 2·5	1.5 6.6	1·4 6·2 29·9	1.6 6.0	17·8 30·3	11·0 23·4	15·7 41·7	16·9 43·8
11.0	34·3 4·2	51·9 7·7	57·6 9·3 7·6	29·1 2·3 6·2	28·0 2·1 6·5	29.9 1.8 8.8	31·0 2·3 9·3	70·2 13·3 12·3	62·3 6·3 10·8	81·8 9·5 16·1	88.6 11.6 16.9
6·1 6·9 8·0	4·3 1·5 2·7	7·3 4·6 9·3	5·0 10·0	1.8	0.6	1·3 13·4	1·4 13·2	8·7 18·7	2·1 7·1	5·9 22·7	6·4 23·2
27.8 145.8	17·6 90·9	39·6 170·2	41.5 184.1	22·5 75·8	27·5 77·2	39·0 101·8	38·9 103·7	50·3 221·6	45·1 168·1	78.6 272.0	80·4 287·8
752.7	1,017.6	1,581.8	1,638.7	1,679.7	1,293.4	1,456.3	1,475-4	3,432.4	2,311.0	3,038-1	3,114.1
	No.	and the second	Sec. Die	3 (12.1) - 49)	1.2400 M	N. Y.				12.2023 F	-
90.8	607.8	1,119.7	1,130-7	15.7	24.2	23.7	23.7	1,206.5	632.0	1,143.4	1,154·4 1 817·0
09·5 216·5 80·1	604·7 83·9 50·5	910·9 141·6 84·3	925·8 142·4 78·1	850-9 98-6 60-4	909·8 148·0 79·1	892·4 128·4 100·3	891·2 125·3 101·5	2,160·4 315·1 140·5	1,514·5 231·9 129·6	1,803·3 270·0 184·6	267·7 179·6
72·7 32·7	82·1 21·4	147·9 27·7	142·9 28·1	260·7 128·7	296·6 108·3	347·2 106·1	329·6 106·8	453·4 161·4	378·7 129·7	495-1 133-8	472·5 134·9
11.2	5.3	9.2	9.6	20.6	19.8	22.9	22.9	31.8	25·1 10.935·6	32·1 12.370·4	32.5
554.3	6,460.4	8,345.8	8,529.6	3,676-9	4,475.2	4,024.6	4,019.1	12,331.2	10,935.0	12,5/0.4	12,3407

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

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## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 12th APRIL, 1948.

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 15th March and 12th April, 1948, were as follows :--

141 - 240 -		Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
15th March	···	222,501	4,661	68,804	3,439	299,405
12th April.	··	227,217	4,711	65,607	3,305	300,840

In addition there were on the registers at 12th April 13,832\* uninsured persons, including 1,716 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry. The figures for 12th April are analysed below :—

	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including C	Casuals).	THE PART	1000
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
Men, 18-64 Boys under 18 Women, 18-59 Girls under 18	53,061 2,900 21,433 2,096	47,289 1,088 12,830 621	122,677 618 28,438 477	223,027 4,606 62,701 3,194	4,190 105 2,906 111	227,217 4,711 65,607 3,305
Total	79,490	61,828	152,210	293,528	7,312	300,840

The total of 300,840 includes 32,852 married women, and ext Service personnel numbering 9,576 who had had no employmen

since leaving the Forces. The changes between 15th March and 12th April, 1948, in each administrative Region were as follows :--

				nemploye (Casuals)		2-81	10 1 h H
Region.		Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
London & South- Eastern	15th Mar. 12th April	19,016 21,335	13,261 10,689	14,835 15,560	47,112 47,584	345 543	47,457 48,127
Lustern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 2,319	- 2,572	+ 725	+ 472	+ 198	+ 670
Eastern	15th Mar. 12th April	3,193 3,644	3,396 2,835	6,021 5,021	12,610 11,500	90 203	12,700 11,703
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 451	- 561	- 1,000	— 1,110	+ 113	- 997
Southern	15th Mar. 12th April	3,225 3,594	2,888 2,356	4,049 4,145	10,162 10,095	35 28	10,197 10,123
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 369	- 532	+ 96	- 67	- 7	- 74
South- Western	15th Mar. 12th April	3,287 3,956	3,438 3,287	5,667 5,807	12,392 13,050	121 97	12,513 13,147
1	Inc. or Dec.	+ 669	- 151	+ 140	+ 658	- 24	+ 634
Midland	15th Mar. 12th April	4,351 4,290	2,987 2,205	4,015 4,859	11,353 11,354	317 634	11,670 11,988
	Inc. or Dec.	- 61	- 782	+ 844	+ 1	+ 317	+ 318
North- Midland	15th Mar. 12th April	1,763 2,096	1,687 1,357	4,661 3,268	8,111 6,721	282 332	8,393 7,053
A THE MENT	Inc. or Dec.	1111-111-11	- 330	- 1,393	- 1,390	+ 50	— 1,340
East and West Ridings	15th Mar. 12th April	4,044 4,185	The Marshall	7,457 7,666	14,968 14,969	700 749	15,668 15,718
	Inc. or Dec.	a line a	- 349	+ 209	+ 1	- LANDA	+ 50
North- Western	15th Mar. 12th April	12,024 12,703	13,286 10,941	26,188 27,974	51,498 51,618	1,661 1,825	53,159 53,443
	Inc. or Dec.		- 2,345	+ 1,786	The second second	+ 164	+ 284
Northern	15th Mar. 12th April	5,742 6,683	7,383 6,568	17,543 18,284	130,668 31,535	717 806	31,385 32,341
	Inc. or Dec.	Contraction of the	- 815	+ 741	+ 867	+ 89	+ 956
Scotland	15th Mar. 12th April	11,070 10,981	12,439 11,377	29,894 31,165	53,403 53,523	988 994	54,391 54,517
	Inc. or Dec.	- 89	— 1,062		+ 120	+ 6	+ 126
Wales	15th Mar. 12th April	5,006 5,865	7,622 6,910	26,339 27,280	38,967 40,055	1,318 1,101	40,285 41,156
	Inc. or Dec.		- 712	+ 941	+ 1,088	- 217	+ 871
Great Britain (including	15th Mar. 12th April	72,829 79,490	72,111 61,828	147,891 152,210	292,831 293,528	6,574 7,312	299,405 300,840
Special Schemes)	Inc. or Dec.	+ 6,661	-10,283	+ 4,319	+ 697	+ 738	+ 1,435

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 12th April among insured males and females in each Region :--

Region.	register	r of insured red as uner 2th April,	nployed	Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons,			
1 3 5 8 2.24	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. & W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	37,717 9,167 7,721 10,486 9,971 5,575 12,543 41,987 24,920 41,298 29,562	10,410 2,536 2,402 2,661 2,017 1,478 3,175 11,456 7,421 13,219 11,594	48,127 11,703 10,123 13,147 11,988 7,053 15,718 53,443 32,341 54,517 41,156	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 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	230,947	68,369	299,316	2	11	2	

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED **KINGDOM:**

## **REGIONAL ANALYSIS.**

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in the United Kingdom at 12th April, 1948, was 327,726, including 254,966 men and boys and 72,760 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 12th April 14,362 uninsured persons, including 1,856 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry. The numbers of unemployed insured 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					
- A-12	WI	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).								
London and South-			202 12230 0.3	and and all and	4-1					
Eastern	36,166	1,190	9,578	650	47,584					
Eastern	8,891 7,552	153 155	2,330 2,243	126	11,50					
South-Western	10,303	153	2,462	145 132	10,09					
Midland	9.451	148	1,653	102	13,05 11,35 6,72					
North-Midland	5,312 12,044	102	1,203	104	6,72					
E. & W. Ridings	12,044	147	2,655 10,264	123	14,90					
North-Western	40,213	814 446	10,264 6,674	327	51,61					
Scotland	39,723	842	12,453	418 505	31,53 53,52					
Wales	40,213 23,997 39,723 28,397	453	10,643	562	40,05					
Special Schemes	978	3	543	and the second	1,52					
Great Britain	223,027	4,606	62,701	3,194	293,52					
Northern Ireland	22,326	397	3,271	124	26,118					
United Kingdom	245,353	5,003	65,972	3,318	319,64					
	8-031 101-14	Temporarily Stopped.								
London and South-	199		Contraction of the	AND A COLOR						
Eastern	349	12	178	4	54.					
Eastern	120 14	3	72	8	20.					
South-Western	29	1	14 66	1	21					
Midland	353	19	249	13	634					
North-Midland	161		167	4	333					
E. & W. Ridings	345	7	383	14	749					
North-Western	942 472	18 5	856	9	1,82					
Scotland	718	15	310 252	19 9	800 994					
Wales	687	25	359	30	1,10					
Great Britain	4,190	105	2,906	111	7,312					
Northern Ireland	297	18	431	22	768					
United Kingdom	4,487	123	3,337	133	8,080					
		Total R	egistered as I	Jnemployed	· carlos					
London and South-	K 166 31 81	1 2 2 2 2	STERIE WILLING	DE GARGES IN	Sal Lat					
Eastern	36,515	1,202	9,756	654	48,12					
Eastern	9,011	156	2,402	134	11,703					
outhern	7,566 10,332	155	2,257	145	10,123					
South-Western		154	2,528	133	13,14					
North-Midland	9,804 5,473	167 102	1,902	115 108	11,988					
. & W. Ridings	12,389	154	3,038	137	15 719					
North-Western	41,155	832	11120	336	53,44					
Northern	24,469	451	6,984 12,705	437	53,443 32,341 54,517 41,150					
cotland Vales	40,441	857	12,705	514	54,51					
pecial Schemes	29,084 978	478	11,002 543	592	41,150					
Great Britain	227,217	4,711	65,607	3,305	300,840					
Northern Ireland	22,623	415	3,702	146	26,880					
United Kingdom	249,840	5,126	69,309	3,451	327,720					

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

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\* See footnote in previous column.

## May, 1948.

## 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 12th April, 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 15th March, 1948.

tistered algabaia passour red conditions are cro			ured Perso 2th April,	ns* on 1948.	Dec	(+) or . ()	Hartlepools        1,146       464       17       1,627 $$ 53         Jarrow and Hebburn        687       387       23       1,097 $+$ 3         Middlesbrough       (including South Bank)        737       405       55       1,197 $$ 60
Regions ( <i>in italics</i> ) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	com with Ma	otals as pared 15th arch, 948.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne4,1981,0311065,335+254South Shields1,699224621,985-28Stockton-on-Tees694646391,379+57Sunderland2,742776913,609+192Wallsend (including Willington Quay)39411417525+14
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	36,515	9,756	1,856	48,127	+.		Scotland        40,441       12,705       1,371       54,517       +       126         Aberdeen         1,580       150       30       1,760       -       87         Clydebank         229       141       21       391       +       54
Acton	16,617 163 295	3,485 62 42	580 15 6	20,682 240 343	+++++	618 61 109	Dundee $\dots$ $1,946$ $352$ $25$ $2,323$ $+$ $53$ Edinburgh $\dots$ $2,600$ $296$ $74$ $2,970$ $ 30$ Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) $14,935$ $4,776$ $328$ $20,039$ $+$ $158$
Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon	1,121 1,029 1,001	443 518 210	46 44 44	1,610 1,591 1,255	++++	176 78 45	Greenock $1,207$ $617$ $66$ $1,890$ $+$ $7$ Motherwell and Wishaw $1,698$ $816$ $82$ $2,596$ $ 20$
Dagenham East Ham Enfield	471 439 338	149 90 82	67 14 31	687 543 451	+	9 50. 20	Wales $\dots$ $\dots$ $29,084$ $11,002$ $1,070$ $41,156$ $+$ $871$
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon	486 152 464	191 57 83	33 29 32	710 238 579	+++++	84 24 119	Merthyr Tydfil 2,004 404 55 2,463 + 50 Newport
Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	951 756 949	175 192 168	48 32 58	1,174 980	+++	136 84 103	Swansea $\dots$ $\dots$ $2,300$ 904 62 $3,265$ + 149
West Ham Willesden	338	97	26 290	1,175 461	+	103 2 997	Northern Ireland $22,623$ $3,702$ $561$ $26,886$ $-2,150$ Belfast $8,331$ $1,314$ $71$ $9,716$ $-641$ Londonderry $2,333$ $385$ $108$ $2,826$ $-125$
Bedford	9,011 292 86	2,402 26 29	6	11,703 324 121	+++++	6 13	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1948.
Ipswich Luton Norwich Watford	242 174 969 95	29 5 110 58	11 21 17 12	282 200 1,096 165	++ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	38 11 48 9	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.
Southern Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	7,566 182 1,734	2,257 86 749	300 15 66	10,123 283 2,549	+	74 45 35	Great Britain.
Reading Slough Southampton	698 271 945	145 30 310	19 13 46	862 314 1,301	++++	173 36 94	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily (including Casuals). Stopped. Total.
South-Western	10,332 2,979	2,528 391	287 65	<i>13,147</i> 3,435	++++	634 93	Males. Females. Males. Females.
Exeter Gloucester Plymouth	354 76 1,291	81 55 811	11 9 • 53	446 140 2,155	+++++	1 5 196	1939          934,332         258,088         137,192         78,347         1,407,959         1,480,324           1940          468,777         222,373         100,389         58,549         850,088         918,054           1941          105,973         97,701         29,275         27,476         260,425         299,273
Swindon	192 9,804	45	4 282	241	+	34 318	1942 62,019 31,859 3,196 2,691 99,765 119,117 1943 47,191 20,574 795 733 69,293 85,538
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	3,246	497 16 179	96 3 13	3,839 35 1,538	+++	310 7 281	1945 86,273 53,004 549 584 140,410 159,977 1946 251,914 107,840 2,097 1,218 363,069 394,164
Oldbury	1,346 54 106	10 35	325	69 141	+	13 17	1948;: 233,147 76,767 5,419 2,914 318,247 350,491
Stoke-on-Trent          Walsall          West Bromwich          Wolverhampton          Worcester	1,112 261 32 609 81	23 90 2 148 65	14 20 11 17 5	1,149 371 45 774 151	++ +	27 8 12 2 5	16th         Feb.         231,662         76,168         4,820         2,716         315,366         348,035           15th         Mar.         223,176         69,655         3,986         2,588         299,405         328,441           12th         April.         227,633         65,895         4,295         3,017         300,840         327,726
North-Midland Chesterfield	<i>5,473</i> 209	1,370	210 11	7,053		1,340 6	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYEDS:
Derby Grimsby Leicester	111 838 436	14 106 82 22	10 17 20	135 961 538	++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++	22 18 29	COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.
Lincoln Mansfield Northampton	110 269 177	22 39 29	85	132 316 211	++	14 15 8	The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 12th April, dis- tinguishing (1) claimants for benefit and applicants for unemploy-
Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	1,205 80 59	135 121 50	37 14 6	1,377 215 115	+	17 260 155	ment allowances and (2) non-claimants.
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford	12,389 428 793 126	3,038 5 34	291 7	15,718 440 849 127	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	50 6 25	
Doncaster	394 64	209 9 44	Carl States	638 73 197	4	48 8 19	A.—INSURED UNEMPLOYED Insured Persons on the
Huddersfield Hull Leeds	3,706 2,314	738 458	30 42	4,474 2,814	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	34 150	Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges : Claimants to Benefit
Rotherham	167	199 13	32	374 1,111 180	+	31	and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances 213,134 2,286 47,674 942 264,036
York North-Western	370	11,120	1,168	564	1000		Non-claimants         13,105         2,422         17,390         2,363         35,280           Claimants         for         Benefit         978         3         543         —         1,524
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	113 256 394	43 63 634		156 325 1,049	i   +	- 73	Total of Insured Per- sons Unemployed         227,217         4,711         65,607         3,305         300,840
Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool	1,887	424	25	2,336 490 3,189		- 110 - 17 - 504	BUNINSURED PERSONS ON
Bolton Burnley	646 521	165	2	818 547 138		- 39 - 34 - 1	REGISTERS OF EMPLOY- MENT EXCHANGES : Applicants for Un-
Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	90 16,534	76	580	176 20,478 5,580		- 653	e m p l o y m e n t Allowances 646 16 305 15 982 Persons not applying for Allowances 2.745 841 8.420 844 12,850
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) Preston	819	161	. 10	990	) +		Total of Uninsured
Rochdale	146	31	1 6		5   -	- 8	
and Pendlebury) Stockport	1,223	237	7 12	99	B -	- 21	* See footnote * in previous column. † The averages for 1947 are based on the numbers actually registered as un employed at Employment Exchanges. During the fuel and power crisis i
Wallasey	194	150	0 18 8 14	36	2 -	- 28 - 6	February and March of that year, considerable numbers of the workpeople will were stood off from employment did not register at Employment Exchange and were therefore excluded from the unemployment figures. The estimate
* The figures exclude regi employment under sheltered who are not available for e	condition	s. They	include, h	owever, s	some	persons	r 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 year

A STATE OF A	2. 人名德利尔	Strate in State		1 section	Chella Balling
CA UNICAMEDOTEC			ured Perso 2th April,		Inc. (+)o 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 15th March, 1948.
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	24,469 249 323 1,755 1,146 687	6,984 73 105 350 464 387	888 21 12 47 17 23	32,341 343 440 2,152 1,627 1,097	$ \begin{array}{r} + 956 \\ + 20 \\ + 38 \\ + 150 \\ - 53 \\ + 3 \end{array} $
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (including	737 4,198 1,699 694 2,742	405 1,031 224 646 776	55 106 62 39 91 17	1,197 5,335 1,985 1,379 3,609 525	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 60 \\ + & 254 \\ - & 28 \\ + & 57 \\ + & 192 \\ + & 14 \end{array} $
Willington Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley Scotland	394 40,441 1,580 229 1,946 2,600 14,935 1,207 1,698 810	114 12,705 150 141 352 296 4,776 617 816 141	17 1,371 30 21 25 74 328 66 82 28	54,517 1,760 391 2,323 2,970 20,039 1,890 2,596 979	$\begin{array}{c} + & 14 \\ + & 126 \\ - & 87 \\ + & 54 \\ + & 53 \\ - & 30 \\ + & 158 \\ + & 7 \\ - & 20 \\ - & 7 \end{array}$
Wales	29,084 2,109 2,004 702 3,049 2,300	11,002 354 404 224 1,180 904	1,070 59 55 56 113 62	41,156 2,522 2,463 982 4,342 3,266	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 871 \\ + & 166 \\ + & 50 \\ - & 134 \\ - & 9 \\ + & 149 \\ \end{array} $
Northern Ireland Belfast	22,623 8,331	3,702 1,314		26,886 9,716 2,826	- 641

who are not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons are not suitable for the types of vacancies current. \* The figures for 1945 are not suitable in first column on page 58 of February GAZETTE). \$ Including insured and uninsured persons.

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## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

employment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 12th April, 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 Unflowers, fruit, peas, or potatoes (unless they normally under-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 excluded.

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

	1.11.5.			editer and	Great Brit	ain.	NE SEL	Tige de	Tripe.	Uni	ited Kingd	om.
Industry.	Who (incl	lly Unem uding Cas	ployed suals).	Temp	orarily Sto	pped.	A STE	Total.	- 40	Tem	lly Unemp porarily St d Casuals.	
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Fomales aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* :	4,165	2,083	6,248	34	276	310	4,199	2,359	6,558	6,809	2 461	0.270
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture	549 4,714	260 2,343	809	4 38	21 297	25 335	553 4,752	281 2,640	834 7,392	616 7,425	2,461 291 2,752	9,270 907
Fishing	2,538	3	2,541	170		170	2,708	3	2,711	2,761	4	10,177 2,765
Coal Mining† Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,738	138	1,876	37	5	42	1,775	143	1,918	1,813	143	1,956
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	44 428	10	44 438				55 44 432	10	55 44	58		58
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	141 61	29	141 90	The second	-6	- 6	141 61	35	442 141 96	877 141 75	13	890 141
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining	132 2,599	4 181	136 2,780	41	1 12	1 53	132 2,640	5 193	137 2,833	75 237 3,245	35 5 196	110 242 3,441
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone	170	6	,176	66	-	66	236	6.	242	237	6	243
Grinding, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	643 119	85 21	728 140	9	1	10	652 120	86 21	738 141	688 188	86	774 210
Total, NM. Mining Products Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	<i>932</i> 803	<i>112</i> 108	<i>1,044</i> 911	76	1	77	1,008	113	1,121	1,113	114	1,227
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	299	61	360	1	2	11	812 300	110 61	922 361	873 321	110 75	983 396
Glass :	ROM	11201	600			1999 - 1 21 L			1 141		1	
Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	392 287	226 250	618 537	20	14 5	16 25	394 307	240 255	634 562	398 307	242	640 562
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :	679	476	1,155	22	19	41	701	495	1,196	705	497	1,202
Chemicals Explosives	1,546 3,299	831 1,751	2,377 5,050	15	39 15	54 19	1,561 3,303	870 1,766	2,431 5,069	1,614 3,324	873 1,770	2,487 5,094
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	327 917 6,089	102 463	429 1,380	32	7 17	10 19	330 919	109 480	439 1,399	343 941	109 481	452 1,422
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	136	3,147	9,236	24	78	102	6,113	3,225	9,338	5,222	3,233	9,455
Steel Melting, and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,742	460	2,202	582	6	588	136 2,324	22 466	158 2,790	139 2,351	22 466	161
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	1,404 250	763	2,167	24 112	187	211 127	1,428	950 154	2,378	1,479	951 154	2,817 2,430 517
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	420 278	94 160	514 438	4		4	424	.94 169	518 559	431 393	96 170	527 563
Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. :	4,230	1,638	5,868	834	217	1,051	5,064	1,855	6,919	5,156	1,859	7,015
General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	12,498	2,752	15,250	62	59	121	12,560	2,811	15,371	13,077	2,874	15,951
Electrical Engineering	1,328 1,102	567 195	1,895 1,297	69	62	12	1,334	573 197	1,907 1,308	1,391	577	1,968
Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc.	3,289 18,217	586 4,100	3,875 22,317	85	4 71	12 156	3,297 18,302	590 4,171	3,887 22,473	3,356 19,271	592 4,240	3,948 23,511
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	9,897	1,276	11,173	316	47	363	10,213	1,323	11,536	11,125	1,403	12,528
Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	405 267	81 14	486 281	66	1	67	471 267	82 14	553 281	505 282	97 14	602 296
Total, Vehicles	7,188	<i>1,371</i> 461	11,940 7,649	382 136	48 19	430 155	10,951 7,324	1,419 480	12,370 7,804	11,912 8,764	1,514 484	13,426 9,248
Other Metal Industries :	and a second		TR Q I Q I	2000			.,		1,001	0,101	404	32 759
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	607 978	155 50	762 1,028	28	6	8	609 986	161 50	770 1,036	673 1,054	162 52	835 1,106
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	2,282	1,871	4,153	2 8 5 6	24	29 6	2,287	1,895 114	4,182 399	2,325 290	1,906	4,231 404
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	-228	231 59	459 233	1	1	7	234 175	232 59	466 234	236 182	232 60	468 242
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	434 277	61 241	-495 518	4	4	5 4	438 - 277	62 245	500 522	465 285	64 257	529 542
Metal Industries not separately speci- fied Total, Other Metals	4,254 9,513	1,702	5,956	62 94	51	113	4,316	1,753	6,069	4,471	1,788	6,259
Total, Other Metals	9,515	4,484	13,997	94	87	181	9,607	4,571	14,178	9,981	4,635	14,616

\* 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.

AND ONEDLED.	ter ang	ACT DE	VACA!		Great B	ritain.	901.1			Uni	ited Kingdo	om.	
Industry.	Whol (inclu	ly Unemp iding Casi	loyed uals).	Tem	porarily St	opped.		Total.	N GN	Temp	ly Unemplorarily Sto nd Casuals	ly Stopped	
Const Britain, sognifica withing	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.	Tota	
extiles : Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	555 250	468 251	1,023	3, 10	23 26	26 36	558 260	491 277	1,049 537	558 260	492 277	1,0	
Total, Cotton	805 493	719 311	1,524 804	13 1	49 9	.62 10	818 494	768 <b>320</b>	1,586 <b>814</b>	818 508	769 328	1,5 8	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manu- facture	65 164	71 101	136 265	\ <u>1</u>	1	2	66	72 101	138 266	70 171	72 101	1	
Linen	86 188 167	92 107 274	178 295 441		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	86 188 169	93 107 276	179 295 445	1,253 188 208	607 107 361	1,8	
Hosiery	92 15 61	250 18 65	342 33 126	$\frac{4\overline{5}}{18}$	17 3	62 3 18	137- 15 79	267 21 65	404 36 144	141 15 85	275 27 72		
Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	355	333	688 556	5	16	21	360 504	349 103	709 607	379 688	476	i i	
ather, Leather Goods and Fur :	2,948	2,440	5,388	133	102	235	3,081	2,542	5,623	4,524	3,346	7,8	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. Leather Goods	477 184 661	151 140 291	628 324 <i>952</i>	26 6 32	15 21 36	41 27 68	503 190 693	166 161 327	669 351 1,020	532 199 731	173 175 348	1,0	
othing : — Tailoring	1,405	1,226 485	2,631 653	90 5	216 62	306 67	1,495 173	1,442 547	2,937 720	1,544 175	1,539 581	3,	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	97 72	74 305	171 377	562 3	316 41	878 44	659 75 73	390 346	1,049 421	663 108	390 847	1,	
Other Dress Industries	73 758 2,573	108 193 2,391	181 951 4,964	64 724	6 17 658	6 81 1,382	73 822 3,297	114 210 3,049	187 1,032 <i>6,346</i>	81 944 <i>3,515</i>	141 222 3,720	1, 7,	
od, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	1,417 277	935 118	2,352 395	9 1	14 9	23 10	1,426 278	949 127	2,375 405	1,593 326	994 129	2,	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	363 1,556	410 1,712	773 3,268	5 10	29 312	34 322	368 1,566	439 2,024	807 3,590	388 1,724	445 2,241	, 3,	
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	1,215 441 5,269	539 225 3,939	1,754 666 9,208	$\frac{6}{31}$	15 1 380	21 1 411	1,221 441 5,300	554 226 4,319	1,775 667 9,619	1,314 469 5,814	568 324 4,701	1, 10,	
oodworking, etc. :	DEPOTO REG	261	1,662	7	12	19 10	1,408 287	273 85	1,681 372	1,601	276 86	A.,	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc.	1,532 343 3;562	266 117 720	1,798 460 4,282	213 16 237	107 21 149	320 37 386	1,745 359 3,799	373 138 869	2,118 497 4,668	1,808 416 4,127	383 149 <i>894</i>	2,	
struction :	21,927	174	22,101	82	2	84	22.009	176	22,185	24,826	182	25,	
Civil Engineering Construction Total, Building, etc.	10,433 <i>32,360</i>	74 248	10,507 32,608	63 145	1 3	64 148	<b>10,496</b> <i>32,505</i>	75 251	<b>10,571</b> <i>32,756</i>	11,606 <i>36,432</i>	77 259	11, 36,	
Paper and Paper Board	429	253 278	682 559	78 1	3	81	507 282	256 286	763 568	521 285	258		
Wall Paper Making	25	5	30 141	and an Ar	2	9 2 8	25	7	32 149	26	7		
sites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc.	1,827 2,634	506 1,111	2,333 3,745	16 95	10 31	26 126	1,843 2,729	516 1,142	2,359 3,871	1,896 2,800	528 1,174	23	
ter Manufacturing Industries :	783 172	342 20	1,125 192	6	5	11	789 172	347 20	1,136 192	818 173 113	348 20 129	1	
Brushes and Brooms Ceientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	109 513	104 228	213 741	3	21	· 24	112 513	125 233	237 746	525 54	244 22		
Musical Instruments	54 218 823	20 219 583	74 437 1,406	. 25	2 21 24	$-\frac{2}{23}$	54 220 828	22 240 607	76 460 1,435	227 944	246 625	1	
Total, Other Manufacturing s, Water and Electricity Supply insport and Communication :	2,672 2,132	<i>1,516</i> 131	4,188 2,263	16 10	78 1	94 . 11	2,688 2,142	1,594 132	4,282 2,274	2,854 2,293	1,634 135	4	
Railway Service	2,893 1,815 736	848 734 36	3,741 2,549 772	35 12 5	11 8	46 20 5	2,928 1,827 741	859 742 36	3,787 2,569 777	3,209 1,925 793	864 750 36	42	
Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	3,808 7,531	72 104	3,880 7,635	23 233	1 6	24 239	3,831 7,764	73 110.	3,904 7,874	4,048 8,195	75 110	48	
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	3,246	24	3,270	25	-	25	3,271	24 16	3,295 644	4,352	24 17	4	
Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc.	623 3,869 894	16 40 76	639 3,909 970	5 30 3		5 30 6	628 3,899 897	40 79	3,939 976	5,020 904	41 79 1,955	5	
Total, Transport, etc tributive Trades mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	21,546 14,231	1,910 8,783	23,456 23,014	<i>341</i> 188	29 190	370 378	21,887 14,419	1,939 8,973	23,826 23,392	24,094 16,303	9,462	25	
Finance*	2,007	908	2,915	11	4	- 15	2,018	912	2,930	2,129	924	3	
National Fire Service)	13,175	4,172 203	17,347	49 2	24	73 2 294	13,224 495 10,087	4,196 203 3,156	17,420 698 13,243	14,855 538 10,877	4,416 212 3,216	19 14	
ocal Government Service	9,945 1,564 4,278	3,004 1,650 1,640	12,949 3,214 5,918	142 17 46	152 56 33	73 79	1,581 4,324	1,706 1,673	3,243 3,287 5,997	1,684 4,503	1,759 1,718	36	
Iotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc., Service	7,625	9,191 1,116	16,816 1,611	24	184 17	208 17	7,649	9,375 1,133	17,024 1,628	8,138 533	9,780 1,230	17	
ob Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc ther Servicest	154 2,807 40,536	215 520 21,711	369 3,327 62,247	44 324	2 26 494	2 70 818	154 2,851 40,860	217 546 22,205	371 3,397 63,065	162 3,077 44,367	227 566 23,124	3	
-Service Personnel not classified by ndustry§	18,227	1,311	19,538	96	11	107	18,323	1,322	19,645	19,329	1,371	20	
GRAND TOTAL*	227,633	65,895	293,528	4,295	3,017	7,312	231,928	68,912	300,840	254,966	72,760	327	

May, 1948.

§ 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.

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|| The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,612 males and 171 females in Great Britain and 5,020 males and 184 females in the United Kingdom).

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May, 1948.

## PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

### VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED.

The Table below shows, for the four-weekly periods ended 17th March and 14th April, 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.

t de miner der al des	17th N	eks ended March, 48.	Four wee 14th 1 194	Total Number of Placings, 25th Dec.,	
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	1947, to 14th Apr., 1948 (16 weeks).
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	245,569 12,779 98,953 10,563	183,547 60,242 188,951 85,577	216,054 13,358 91,338 10,760	176,109 60,976 184,971 85,966	916,252 53,280 380,887 44,962
Total	367,864	518,317	331,510	508,022	1,395,381

The numbers of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 14th April was 36,000 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 little change. The number remaining unfilled at 14th April was well below the figure for October, 1947, when the Control of Engagement Order came into operation (*i.e.*, 508,000 compared with 580,000). Of the totals of 367,864 and 331,510 vacancies filled during the four weak particle and inc. an 17th March and 14th April the

four-week periods ending on 17th March and 14th April, the numbers to which "First Preference" had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 45,060 and 40,456 respectively, compared with 46,209 and 37,450 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 March, 60 directions were issued, including 15 to coal mining and 43 to agriculture. The following Table shows in detail the total number of placings in the two periods of four weaks we to 14th April is presented.

in the two periods of four weeks up to 14th April in vacancies to which First Preference has been accorded :-

Industry.		eks ended March, 8.	14th	eks ended April, 48.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Industries generally undermanned :	R. Jaon	anter a	interention	1 1 1 1 1
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,776	563	4,041	827
Coal (deep mining)	4,896		3,776	
Coal (open cast)	1,227	16		
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	1,171		1,002	1,611
Cotton Manufacturing, Weaving, etc.	583	698	532	667
Rayon Yarn Manufacture	2,206 812	1,509	1.776	1,480
Rayon Weaving	173	194	187	187
Jute	227	163	218	168
Lace	35	67	24	54
Linen Manufacture	144		135	139
Miscellaneous Textile Industries	382	531	267	482
Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc.	836	394	705	321
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	141	1		4
Iron Founding, etc	4,380			
Pig Iron	332	2		1
Steel Menning, Ronning, etc	2,177	244		226
Tin Plates	167	54	130	74
Iron and Steel Tubes	547	76	410 333	53 160
	807	11	592	100
	242	136	213	150
China Clay and Chalk	43	2	44	
	755	595	695	
	117	1	78	TANK AND
Shale Oil Mining	10		6	THEFT
Limestone Quarrying Printing and Bookbinding	317	2	332	2
Printing and Bookbinding	355	651	272	512
Coke Ovens (iron and steel works)	171	10.00.000000	108	- 100
Undermanned Branches of other Indus-	1226.200	Sugar 1		And the real of
tries :	S. T. S. S.	Sin Street		and a second
Electrical Generating Plant for Elec-	500	Sector Sector	200	
tricity Undertakings	528	84	363	58
Coal Mining Machinery Plant for Gas Undertakings	391	109	275 92	2
Coal-Oil Conversion Equipment	30	3	11	2
Railway Freight Locomotives and	50	1000	A COLORADO	a stanting broken
Wagons	589	4	619	25
Atomic Energy Development	78	5	72	2
Refractories	353	57	251	27
Bricks and Tiles (certain undertakings	and and and and	1 desmast		ALL ALL ALL ALL
only)	320	14	159	18
Power Stations Construction	259	11	498	3
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes	1,149	1	1,510	1
Domestic Service Work	355	692	438	1,407
Maintenance of Railways-	Chapterness.	AL AND AND P	Bridgeog	ALL LEVEL
Permanent Way*	1	12 Carrows	456	7
Other essential vacancies (not deter-	2.045	477	1 000	481
mined on an industry basis)	2,045	477	1,899	401
Total First Preference Vacancies	34,717	10,343	29,984	10,472
Total This Treatment Tubuletos	A SADE	10,0.0	and the second	

In considering the figures in the Table above it should be borne 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.

\* Maintenance of railways was included in the First Preference list early n April.

## COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH.

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

May, 1948.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 3rd April, 1948, was 723,400, compared with 721,700 during the four weeks 1948, was 723,400, compared with 721,700 during the four weeks ended 28th February, 1948, and 703,400 during the five weeks ended 29th March, 1947. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 676,400 in March, 1948, 674,000 in February, 1948, and 647,600 in March, 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 and the colliery books in the various Districts in March, 1948 on the colliery books in the various Districts in March, 1948, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with February, 1948, and March, 1947.

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

The second second	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or compared with		
District.	books during 5 weeks ended 3rd April, 1948.	4 weeks ended 28th February, 1948.		
Northumberland	42,600	+ 200		
Cumberland	5,700	- 100		
Durham	111,100	+ 100 + 200		
South Yorkshire	99,500	+ 200		
West Yorkshire	41,600	DATE FOR STOR		
North and South Derbyshire	45,100	+ 100		
Notts. and Leicestershire	52,800	+ 300		
Lancashire and Cheshire	51,900	+ 200		
North Wales	9,100			
North Staffordshire	21,000	+ 100		
Cannock Chase	17,700	+ 100		
South Staffs., Worcs., and	ALLER STRATES OF STREET	and the second		
Salop	5,500	2200 6. 0243		
Warwickshire	15,300	AT STATES		
South Wales and Mon	108,500	+ 400		
Forest of Dean, Bristol and	and the states	Ballie DE Ballin Helen		
Somerset	7,300	1943 V.C. 1/1/15		
Kent	6,300	(Burn) Ster Hills		
England and Wales	641,000	+ 1,600		
Fife and Clackmannan	21,400	+ 200		
The Lothians	· · 12,100	Leve		
Lanarkshire, etc	36,000	Kulter Sterestant		
Ayrshire, etc	12,900	- 100		
Scotland	82,400	+ 100		
Great Britain	723,400	+ 1,700		

It is provisionally estimated that during March about 8,070 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,370; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 700. During February there was a net increase of 2,000.

The average number of shifts† worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.67 in March, 1948, 4.96 in February, 1948, and 5.05 in March, 1947. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.94, 5.24 and 5.46, 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) in-voluntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for March, 1947, and February and March, 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.<sup>‡</sup>

## Percentages of Shifts Lost Through Absenteeism.

NUMERAL PROPERTY PROPERTY	March, 1947.	February, 1948.	March, 1948.
Coal-face workers : Voluntary Involuntary	10-98 8-13	7·88 6·42	7·83 6·20
All workers : Voluntary Involuntary	8·71 7·42	6·10 5·61	5·89 5·28

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.90 tons in March, 1948, compared with 2.92 tons in February, 1948, and 2.80 tons in March, 1947. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of *all* workers was 1.09 tons in March, 1948; for February, 1948, and March, 1947, the figures were 1.11 tons and 1.05 tons, respectively.

"No change" is indicated by three dots.
† These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.
‡ In comparing these figures, it should be borne in mind (a) that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry on 5th May, 1947, and (b) that an agreement to work extra shifts came into operation on 1st November, 1947.

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

### STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1948.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th April, 1948, was 877,780 compared with 853,846 at 19th January. The figure for 19th April included 807,396 men, 63,147 women, and 7,237 juveniles; of the total, 529,184 had at some time served in H.M. Forces, while 348,596 had had no such service. In the Table which follows, the numbers of persons on the

register at 19th April, 1948, are classified according to the nature of their disablement. The classification used is based on the medical Research Council's provisional classification of diseases and injuries. For the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement.	Ex-Service (1914-1918).	Other Ex-Service.	Non- Ex-Service.*	Total.
Amputations Arthritis and rheumatism Congenital malformations Diseases of digestive system Diseases of heart, etc Diseases of the lungs† Ear defects	19,615 1,438 57 1,860 5,472 6,403 3,859	18,631 20,137 623 46,396 22,364 39,526 16,093	27,901 12,788 11,225 19,931 20,664 28,532 20,786 30,870	66,147 34,363 11,905 68,187 48,500 74,461 40,738 57,265
Eye Defects Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	6,666	24,690	12,965	54,028
Injuries and diseases† of lower limb	24,147	57,623	51,157	132,927
Injuries and diseases† of upper limb	25,435	34,999	28,261	88,695
Injuries and diseases† of spine	1,112	10,829	12,545	24,486
Nervous and mental disorders Tuberculosis	6,023 2,964	40,731 23,540	25,987 21,691	72,741 48,195
Other diseases and disabilities	4,300	27,549	23,293	55,142
Total	125,724	403,460	348,596	877,780

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 19th April was 78,067, of whom 74,543 were males and 3,524 were females. The total included 42,219 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 35,848 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-Service	37,320 27,263	222 2,649	37,542 29,912
Total	,64,583	2,871	67,454
Requiring employment under special conditions : Ex-Service	4,645 5,315	32 621	4,677 5,936
Total	9,960	653	10,613
Grand Total	74,543	3,524	78,067

## 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, the Appointments Register and the Nursing Services Branch.

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th April, 1948,

\* This column includes a small number of juveniles who had served in H.M. Forces. † Except tuberculosis.

Decrease(—)\* he average for

	all active server					
5 we 29th	5 weeks ended 29th March, 1947.					
+	2,000					
+++++	4,100 3,100 1,000 1,700 3,500					
++ ++	1,400 100 100 100					
++	500 500 800					
+	100 100					
+	17,700					
++++	1,100 500 600 100					
+	2,300					
+	20,000					

May, 1948.

#### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during February, 1948, was 135,724, compared with 105,290 during January, 1948, and 130,979 during February, 1947. The number of working days lost in February, 1948, as a result of unemployment was about 4,080,000, compared with nearly 2,521,000 in the preceding month and 3,137,000 in February,

### DENMARK.

DENMARK. At the end of March, 1948, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 28,001 or 4.8 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 589,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 11.0 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 12.0 per cent. at the end of March, 1947. In addition, 22,267 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of March, 1948, and 7,386 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

#### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 852,000 showed that 4.3 per cent. of their members were unem-ployed at 31st January, 1948, compared with 4.5 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 4.2 per cent. at 31st January,

#### SWITZERLAND.

At the end of February, 1948, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 6,964 persons as compared with 5,521 at the end of January, 1948, and 13,847 at the end of February, 1947; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 6,043, 4,899 and 6,600, respectively. the same dates numbered 6,043, 4,899 and 6,600, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of February, 1948, who were wholly unemployed was 6,260 or  $4\cdot 2$ per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 4,858 or  $3\cdot 2$  per thousand at the end of January; for February, 1947, the number wholly unemployed was 13,044.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February, 1948, is estimated agriculture and domestic service in February, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 42,731,000. This was 0.6 per cent. lower than the figure for January, 1948, but 2.1 per cent, higher than that for February, 1947. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in February, 1948, is, estimated to have been 0.9 per cent, lower than in January, 1948, and 1.2 per cent, higher than in February, 1947.

in February, 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 February, 1948, was approximately 2,639,000, compared with 2,065,000 at the middle of January, 1948, and with 2,490,000 at the middle of February, 1947.

## **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\***

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

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION,-Convention for European EUROPEAN ÉCONOMIC CO-OPERATION.—Convention for European Economic Co-operation together with the Resolutions transmitted to the Council by the Committee of European Economic Co-operation (with a covering Memorandum by the Foreign Office). Paris, 16th April, 1948. Miscellaneous No. 4 (1948). Cmd. 7388. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 166. INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.—Safety Pamphlet No. 17, Accident Pre-vention in Brick, Pipe and Tile Manufacture. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—National Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, 1947. Cmd. 7371. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).

(Is. Id.). NURSES' SALARIES.—Nurses' Salaries Committee :

Mental NURSES'

NURSES' SALARIES.—Nurses' Salaries Committee : Mental Nurses Sub-Committee. Further Recommendations. Mental Nurses S.C. Notes No. 10. Ministry of Health. Price 1d. (2d.). REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 69. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.) TEACHERS' SALARIES (NORTHERN IRELAND).—Salaries of Teachers, 1948, Northern Ireland. Cmd. 257. Price 4d. (5d.). TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.—United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, 21st November, 1947, to 24th March, 1948, Havana, Cuba. Final Act and the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organisation with related documents. Cmd.

International Trade Organisation with related documents. Cmd. 7375. Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 166.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee: Reports on the Financial Condition of the Unemploy-ment Fund on the 31st December, 1947. H.C. 106 of Session 1947-1948. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 3d. (4d.).—

1947-1948. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 3d. (4d.).— See page 165. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during the Month of February, 1948. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 2/1948. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. (3d.).

• See footnote \* in first column on page 192.

was 5,284\*; this figure included 4,273 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,011 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 416 ex-Service men and women.

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,,	notified during the period	52 ·	445	
	filled during the period		133†	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	1	472	
,,	outstanding at 12th April		4,587	
			an many supre mos	

#### APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 12th April, 1948, was 32,438,‡ consisting of 29,347 men and 3,091 women. Of these, 17,446 men and 533 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,582 men and 1,859 women who were in employment, while 11,765 men and 1,232 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and ware not known while 11,765 men and 1,232 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th April. Of those in employment, 10,064 men and 301 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unem-ployed were 7,382 men and 232 women. The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each of the Offices :--

Appointments Office.	In Emp	loyment.	Unemployed.		
Appontations Office.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	
ondon	4.825	594	5,146	471	
Cambridge	583	57	438	23	
Reading	635	55	342	45	
Winchester	607	17	459	22	
Bristol	1.074	95	681	72	
Birmingham	1,799	159	998	78	
lottingham	712	54	329	40	
eeds	996	114	421	69	
iverpool	1,011	98	464	44	
lanchester	1 022	134	665	79	
awagetle on Tune	754	83	324	47	
dinburgh	1011	155	639	105	
lasgow	1 274	206			
ardiff	1,274		577	77	
atum	448	38	282	60	
Total‡	17,582	1.859	11,765	1,232	

During the period 16th March to 12th April, 1948, there were new registrations by 3,368 men and 563 women, and during the same period the registrations of 4,582 men and 782 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 16th March and 12th April, 1948.

Analysis of Vacancies, 16th March-12th April, 1948.

PPARTMENT.	Men.§	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 15th March	4,798	1.222
Notified during the period	2,067	1,222 585
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period	1.012	255
Vacancies filled during the period	847	257
Vacancies unfilled at 12th April	5,006	1.295

#### NURSING SERVICES BRANCH.

The particulars included in the following paragraphs relate to the work of the Nursing Services Branch of the Appointments Department during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1948. As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of student and trained nurses and midwives in vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Appointments Department, and this Branch also provide a carerer advice service for potntial this Branch also provides a careers advice service for potential students and qualified persons seeking other posts. Eleven of the Regional Appointments Offices have special Nursing Sections, and there are also 31 Nursing Appointments Offices situated in all parts of Great Britain

Statistics of vacancies for nurses and midwives in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st March are given below.

		Men.	Women
acancies	outstanding at 1st January	2,488	29,622
,,	filled during period	485	2,964*
,,	outstanding at 31st March	2,822	30,616*

The total of 33,438 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 3,091 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing orderlies, etc. An analysis of the remaining 30,347 vacancies, by grade of nurse (or midwife) and by type of institution or service, is given in the following Table

Institution or Service.	Trained Nurses.	Student Nurses.	Midwives and Pupil Midwives.	Asst. Nurses and Pupil Asst. Nurses.
Hospitals and Institutions :	N SILOVAC	pine akter	JULE	and the fit
General Hospitals	3,422	5,645	658	1,767
Chronic Sick Hospitals	517	1000-000	63	2,127
Sick Children Hospitals	110	181	-	51
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	833	1.635	a contra	643
Tuberculosis Hospitals and	La The Call		and the second second	015
Sanatoria	720	913	-	491
Maternity Hospitals, Homes and Domiciliary Midwifery Services	mail and a	and the second		
Mental Hospitals and Insti-	172		1,217	243
tutions	1,202	5,438		232
Other Hospitals and Insti-				and the second second
tutions	215	137	8	158
District Nursing	374	1 mar - C -	109	13
Other Nursing <sup>†</sup>	644	-	66	343
Total	8,209	13,949	2,121‡	6,068‡

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

## AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in December, 1947, was 0.6 per cent. lower than in November, 1947, but 11.1 per cent. higher than in December,

1946. Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the December quarter, 1947, was 0.9, compared with 1.1 in the pre-ceding quarter and 1.4 in the fourth quarter of 1946.

1947

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 511,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of December, 1947, was 1.7, compared with 0.7 at the end of September, 1947, and 1.5 at the end of December, 1946.

#### ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th April, 1948, was 72,942, com-pared with 76,842 at 25th March and 66,744 at 26th April, 1947. *Unemployment among Insured Persons.*—According to infor-mation recently published in the ''Irish Trade Journal and Statisti-cal Bulletin '' the number of persons insured under the Unemployment mation recently published in the "Irish Trade Journal and Statisti-cal Bulletin," the number of persons insured under the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts§ in Éire in October, 1946, was 356,332; of this total 255,352 were males and 100,980 were females. The monthly percentage rate of unemployment among these persons during 1947 ranged from 7.2 at mid-September to 12.5 at mid-March. The average for the year was 9.3 compared with 10.6 per cent, for 1946.

As regards the several industrial groups, the average percentages unemployed were lowest in papermaking, stationery, printing and bookbinding (3·2), the professions (4·1) and the tobacco industry (4·5), and highest in house and general building (13·3), transport (13·9), road and other construction (17·4) and the "other industries or services" group (21·1).

#### CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 18,600 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st February, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 2·3 per cent. lower than at 1st January, 1948, but 4·7 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February, 1948, was 0·3 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1947.

## 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 Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 687), dated 5th April, 1948; The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 838; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 23rd April, 1948; and The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 764 (S.54)) dated 14th April, 1948.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 192.

The Control of Employment (Directed Persons) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 708), made on 6th April, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by subsequent legislation.—See page 161.

The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 651), made on 30th March, 1948, by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944.—The main object of this order is to secure that the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities as from 1st April, 1948, to teachers in their employment in Farm Institutes is in accordance with the scales of remuneration submitted to the Minister by the Burnham Committee in their Report dated 19th March, 1948, and approved by him.

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 611 (S.43)); price 6d, net, 7d. post free), made on 24th March, 1948, by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.—The purpose of these Regulations is to prescribe the scales of salaries to be paid by Education Authorities in Scotland to teachers in their employment during the three years beginning on 1st April, 1948.

The Holidays with Pay (Agricultural Workers-Scotland) (Appli-cation of Enactments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 794 (S. 55)), made on 14th April, 1948, by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1947.—The Holidays the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1947.—The Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, as originally enacted, permitted the making of Regulations applying, for the purposes of the Act, any of the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) (Scotland) Act, 1937, and Regulations were so made in 1938 when the wage fixing authority and the holiday directing authority was the District Agricultural Wages Committee. The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1947, has amended the Act of 1937, in particular by transferring certain powers of District Agricultural Wages by transferring certain powers of District Agricultural Wages Committees to the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board, and by Committees to the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board, and by enacting fresh provisions with respect to the mode of exercising wage fixing, etc., powers, and has also amended the Act of 1938 by providing that provisions both of the Act of 1937 and of the Act of 1947 may be applied for the purposes of the Act of 1938. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st May, accordingly supersede the Regulations of 1938.

accordingly supersede the Regulations of 1938. The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regu-lation (No. 2) Order, 1948; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1948, and The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 4) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, Nos. 88, 72 and 106; price 5d. net, 6d. post free each), dated 20th February, 1948; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 84; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 20th February, 1948; and The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland 1948, No. 83; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 25th March, 1948. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. See the issues of this GAZETTE for March and April, 1948 (pages 111 and 156).

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1948, The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1948, The Sugar Confec-tionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, Nos. 107, 108 and 109), each dated 14th April, 1948, and The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 110), dated 31st March, 1948.—These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, and provide that, as from the dates of the Orders, the constitution of the Wages Councils concerned (which were in existence as of the Wages Councils concerned (which were in existence as Trade Boards at the commencement of the Act) shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

. See footnote \* in first column on page 192.

<sup>•</sup> This figure included 546 registrants who were also registered with Appoint ments Offices.

<sup>ments Offices.
† Including 59 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.
† Excluding 616 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,411 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.</sup> 

<sup>||</sup> The number of vacancies filled included 596 filled by ex-Service men and 63 filled by ex-Service women.

<sup>These figures include, respectively, 87 vacancies filled and 517 vacancies outstanding for nursery nurses. In the case of vacancies filled, the figures given in the Table include 575 vacancies filled by part-time workers.
† Including Day and Residential Nurseries, school nursing, industrial nursing, health visiting and private nursing.
t These figures include, respectively, 811 vacancies for pupil midwives and 988 vacancies for pupil assistant nurses.
§ Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, all workers aged 16 years and over, with certain exceptions, are compulsorily insured against unemployment. The principal exceptions are persons engaged in agriculture, fishing and private domestic service, established Civil Servants, and non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year.</sup> 

## 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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 555,000 workpeople. In addition, a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages reported in April were employed in the iron and steel industry, the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, the gas industry, the pottery industry and the hosiery industry in the Midlands. Among other groups of workpeople receiving increased rates of wages were workers engaged in milk distribution in Scotland, manual workers employed in the non-trading services of certain local authorities in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, female workers in the retail confectionery trade in Scotland. male and female workers in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades in Northern Ireland and in the waterproof garment manufacturing trade in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In pig iron and iron and steel manufacture there were increases due to a revision of the sliding-scale arrangements whereby flatrate additions to wages now fluctuate in accordance with movements in the index of retail prices ; the majority of men concerned received increases of about 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . a shift. In the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire there were increases of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current time rates and 5 per cent. on current piece rates. In the gas industry the total war advances of male workers 18 years and over were increased by 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour for day workers and by 1s. a shift for shiftworkers, with a corresponding advance for workers on piece rates. In the pottery industry the principle of a 44-hour working week was conceded, but it was agreed to continue the present 47 or 48-hour week, and, as an incentive to increase production, to pay a bonus of 5 per cent. of their total weekly earnings to operatives who work not less than 44 hours in any working week; some workers also received increases of varying amounts following the reclassification of certain occupations for wages purposes. In the hosiery industry in the Midlands the costof-living bonus operating under sliding-scale arrangements, was increased from 1s. in the shilling on basic rates to 1s. 1d. in the shilling.

Of the total increase of £146,000, about £97,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £30,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ; about £8,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices or from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1948. The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first four months of 1948, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
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Agriculture	- 36R	12: 00-
Mining and Quarrying		1,300
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	115,500	28,300
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	192,500	46,600
Textile	483,000	132,700
Clothing	332,000	136,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	72,500	20,900
Woodworking, Furniture, etc		1,400
Paper, Printing, etc.	170,000	68,300
Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc	68,500	7,700
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	194,500	49,900
Transport	765,000	186,900
Public Administration Services	7,500	3,100
Distributive Trades	50,500	20,900
Other	76,000	15,700
Total	2,544,500	719,700

#### HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in April resulted in an average reduction of about 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hours a week for about 48,000 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople affected were those employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales, whose normal working week was reduced from 47 to 44 hours for dayworkers and from 48 to an average of 44 hours for shiftworkers, and in the manufacture in Northern Ireland of linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece goods, whose normal weekly working hours were reduced from 47 to 45. During the first four months of 1948, changes in hours of labour

reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* have resulted in an average reduction of about 3 hours a week for about 235,000 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN	RATES OF	WAGES 1	REPORTED	DURING APRIL.
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Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Herring Fishing	Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth.	1 April	Crews employed on steam and motor drifters.	Guaranteed weekly wages adopted as follows : skipper 120s. a week, mate and engineer 110s., hawseman 105s., stoker, net-ropeman, net-stower and whaleman 100s., cast-off and cook 90s.; 5 per cent. of the gross value of the catch to be paid to the crew weekly and divided equally among them as stockerbait; share earnings to continue on the rates and methods already operating at each port.
Pottery Manufacture.	Great Britain	30 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Bonus granted of 5 per cent. of total weekly earnings to operatives who work not less than 44 hours in any working week. <sup>†</sup>
and the second set	Enterns of 1938.		Lavatory attendants and light sweepers (except night work).	Adoption of a minimum rate for men of 85s. a week (occupational group M1).
a line of a line	Baking Wages Co	adita : 220	Biscuit and glost placers on continuous ovens and kilns.	Increase of 1d, an hour (2s. to 2s. 1d.) resulting from transfer from occupational group M5 to new group M5B.
	Wages Reptining and 1948, Nos. St dates 20th February	n Jeriand) ribern (ro ree each),	Male workers in certain other occupations. <sup>‡</sup>	Workers hitherto classified in occupational group M1 and remunerated on scale E transferred to group M2 and remunerated on scale F, resulting in increases of 5s. a week (85s. to 90s.) in minimum rates for men 21 years and over and of 2s. 6d. for youths and boys.
the second star	three feelund) We	Weilt I No.	Oven odd men	Increase of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour (1s. 11d. to 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.) resulting from transfer from occupational group M3 to new group M5C.
	ises, Jated 20th F	time ist.	Stokers	Increase of 2s. a week (90s. to 92s.).
Match Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay week com- mencing 5 April.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour for all workers in the London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) and of 1d. elsewhere. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over, London 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., elsewhere 2s. 2d.; youths and boys 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. and 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2d. and 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 20 ; women 18 and over 1s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. and 1s. 5d.; girls 11d. and 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 15, rising to 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. and 1s. 3d. at 17.
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, South Lincs. and Northants.	4 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed at coke oven plants attached to blast- furnaces.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2.4d. a shift (5s. to 6s. 2.4d.) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 10.8d. (3s. 9d. to 4s. 7.8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and for women employed on youths' work, and by 7.2d. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 1.2d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.§
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumberland, North Lancs., North Lincs., Staffs., Bilston and Corby.	do.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	do. do.

• The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime. † The principle of a 44-hour working week is conceeded by the Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry, but the present 47 or 48-hour week is to continue as the normal working week during the existing economic crisis, the bonus being granted as an incentive to increased production. ‡ The occupations affected were those of labourers (except mill), male assistants on continuous and intermittent ovens and kilns not paid as placers or setters-in, leadhouse workers, sliphouse workers (including blunger chargers) other than slipmakers and pressmen, clay carriers, ware carriers, mould carriers, mart mixers, assistants. § These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the interim index of retail prices exceeds 44; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the cost-of-living index figure exceeded 54. of-living index figure exceeded 54.

May, 1948.

Later and the	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron Manufacture (continued).	Notts., Leics. and Northants.	11 April	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 3.6d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 6s. 2.4d.) for men, and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 11.7d. (3s. 8.1d. to 4s. 7.8d.) for youths 18 and under, 21 years, and for women employed on youths' work, and by 7.8d. (2s. 5.4d, to 3s. 1.2d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.*
an recher as	West of Scotland	First pay day following 20 April.	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shift (4s. 10d. to 6s.) for men, with usual proportions for youths. <sup>†</sup>
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Great Britain‡	8 Mar.§	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2.4d. a shift (5s. to 6s. 2.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 10.8d. (3s. 9d to 4s. 7.8d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 7.2d. (2s. 6d to 3s. 1.2d.) for those under 18.
and and an and an and an	Great Britain ¶	4 April	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 granted, increased by 1s. 2.4d. a shift (5s. to 6s. 2.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 10.8d. (3s. 9d. to 4s. 7.8d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 7.2d. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 1.2d.) for those under 18.*
- inginiti	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. do.
	Workington	do.	etc. Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do. do.
estrates sort	Scunthorpe	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do. do.
. go (1895 us )	Bilston	do.	Steel millmen, melting shop workers, maintenance men,	do.
	West of Scotland	do.	etc. Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, fire- men and mill labourers, semi- skilled workers and general	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen em- ployed at steel rolling mills. Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labour-	/ 
ar and a second an	Midlands and parts	8 Mar.§	ers, etc., employed at iron pudding furnaces and rolling mills. Workpeople employed at iron	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2.4d. a shift
n i recordine	of South York- shire and South Lancashire.		puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work.	(5s. 2*4d. to 6s. 4*8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, and by 10*8d (3s. 10*8d. to 4s. 9*6d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 7*2d (2s. 7*2d. to 3s. 2*4d.) for those under 18.**
to book cristics, are suid oreit, and or classic me	West of Scotland	11 April	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2d. a shif (5s. 1.6d. to 6s. 3.6d.) for men, by 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. (3s. 10.2d. to 4s. 8.7d.) for youths 1 and under 21 years, and by 7d. (2s. 6.8d. to 3s. 1.8d.) for boys under 18.†
identede un of aux , D4 ut of	South-West Wales.	14 Mar.§	Workpeople employed in Sie- mens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 4.4d. a shift (3s. 10d. to 5s. 2.4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, b 11.1d. (2s. 61d. to 3s. 5.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 8.2d (1s. 11d. to 2s. 7.2d.) for youths under 18 years and for boys. <sup>‡‡</sup>
Galvanising	England and Wales	8 Mar.§	Galvanisers and ancillary work- ers employed at steel sheet works other than those en- gaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2·4d. a shi (5s. to 6s. 2·4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 10·8d. (3s. 9d. t 4s. 7·8d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 7·2d. (2s. 6d. t 3s. 1·2d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucester- shire.	7 Mar.§	Men, youths, women and juven- iles (except apprentices).	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2·4d. a shift (5: to 6s. 2·4d.) for men and for women 21 years and over engaged specificall to replace male labour, by 9·6d. (3s. 4d. to 4s. 1·6d.) for youths 18 and unde 21 and for women 18 years and over, and by 7·2d. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 1·2d.) for juveniles under 18.*
Shuttlemaking	Lancs. and Yorks.	First pay day in April.	Men, apprentices and youths	Increase of 3 per cent. on gross wages. Minimum daywork rates after chang for journeymen : 1s. 3d. an hour basic rate, plus existing cost-of-livin bonus of 104 per cent. on basic rate, plus 6 per cent. on gross rate ( <i>i.e.</i> , basi rate plus bonus).§§
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham and dis- trict.	2 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases§§ in flat-rate bonus of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour (6 $\frac{3}{2}d$ . to $7\frac{1}{2}d$ ., castors 5d. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$ for men 21 years and over, of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . ( $3\frac{3}{2}d$ . to $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . (for youths 20 and under 2 of 1d. ( $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for youths 18 and under 20, of 6d. a week (5s. to 5s. 6d for boys, of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour ( $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . to $3\frac{3}{2}d$ .) for women 18 years and over, and o $\frac{1}{2}d$ . ( $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . to $\frac{1}{2}d$ .) for girls.
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scot- land.	22 Mar.	Apprentices	Increases of 3s. a week on the basis rates in the first and second years of apprenticeship, and of 5s. in the third, fourth and fifth years of apprenticeship

St Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices. Including Smethwick, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Wednesbury, Sowerby Bridge and Keighley.

May, 1948.

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

and the second se	a and the same of the				TRIT	CIPAL C
Industry.	District.	Dat e from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.	Industry.	Distric
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	Third pay day in April.	Plumber jointers, plumber joint- ers' mates, youths and boys employed in laying, jointing and maintenance of cables (including tele-communica- tion cables) and accessories.	Increase of 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour in war bonus for plumber jointers, with consequential increases for plumber jointers' mates, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for plumber jointers fully qualified—London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 25: an hour, plus 1s. 1d. an hour war bonus, provinces 1s. 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. plus 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. war bonus; plumber jointers' mates to receive 85 per cent. of the rates for plumber jointers' rates, including and boys and youths 30 per cent. of plumber jointers' rates, including war bonus, at 16 years, rising to 85 per cent, at 21 years.*	Aerated Waters Manufacture.	Northern Ir
Orthopædic and Surgical Appliance Manufacture.	England and Wales	First pay day in week com- mencing 8 Mar.	Men, youths and boys	New basic rates adopted, incorporating the national bonus previously paid, and resulting in increases of 15s. a week for grades I, "A" and "B," workers, 13s. 2d. for grade "C" workers, and of varying amounts for juniors. Basic rates after change : grade I (exceptionally high skill) 3s. 9d. an hour, grade "A" (highly skilled) 3s. 8d., "B" 3s. 5½d., "C" 3s. 2½d., younger workers 10d. at 15 years (previously the lowest rate was paid to workers at 16 wears) rising according to age to 2s. 5d. at 20 ±	Tobacco, Cigarette, etc., Manufacture,	Great Brita
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day in week ending 3 April for	Woolcombing operatives em- ployed in the woolcombing section.	workers at 16 years) rising, according to age, to 2s. 5d. at 20. <sup>†</sup> Weekly time rates increased by 7 <sup>‡</sup> per cent. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers ; men (night work) 101s. 1d. plus special night allowance of <sup>‡</sup> d. an hour for all hours worked, (day work) 91s. 5d. ; women 65s. 4d.	Fencing Manufacture.	Great Brita
	б	full pay period covered by that pay day.	indu instantion	Barcov-in-Furness / do get rolling million	Millsawing	Bo'ness, mouth an Alloa.
	West Riding of Yorkshire,	do.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted spin- ning and weaving industry : Time workers Pieceworkers	Increase of 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. Minimum rates after change for lowest rated workers : men 90s. 4d. a week, women 60s. Increase of 5 per cent. on current piece rates.	All and a second	Belfast .
	Leicester	1 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by ½d. in the shilling (7½d. to 7½d.) on basic wages.‡	Paper Box Manufacture.	Northern Ir
Hosiery Manufacture.	Midlands§	First pay day in April.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1d. in the shilling (1s. to 1s. 1d.) on basic wages.		C. Contraction
Textile Making-up and Packing.	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 3 April.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases in basic rates of 6s. to 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 5s. for women 18 years or over, other than learners, of 2s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for junior warehousemen, of proportional amounts for apprentices to hydraulic packing and making-up, of 5s. to 7s. 2d. for female learners over 18 and of 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for female juniors ; cost-of-living additions, based on index of retail prices, increased (at index figure of 106) to 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, and to 4s. for women 18 years and over except learners, with proportional increases for other workers. Rates after change (inclusive of war wage and cost-of-living addition) include : men—packers and makers-up 117s. 6d. a week, com- petent grey and print lookers 114s., assistant lookers, stampers, etc., 110s. 6d., plaiters, general warehousemen, etc., 107s., porters 103s.; women—	Road Roller Hire Service. Road Haulage (Goods).	Great Brita Bradford a trict.
Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Northern Ireland	First full pay period following 23 April.	Adult male and female workers	markers-off 72s., cutters and machine creasers 69s., other workers 67s. Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ for women 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change : men- skilled workers (including engine drivers) 2s. 1d. an hour, semi-skilled (including firemen) 1s. 11d., general workers or labourers 1s. 9d.; women 1s. 2·36d.		
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen	Northern Ireland	19 April	Male workers in the Swiss Embroidery branch of the trade.	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 5d. an hour, according to period of employment; increase of 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. in piecework basis time rates for workers operating Swiss embroidery machines. Rates after change include : general minimum time rate after 12 months' employment in the Swiss embroidery branch 1s. 9d. an hour; piecework basis time rates—workers employed on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., workers employed		Belfast . United Kir
Piece Goods Manufacture.		in the second se	Female workers	on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . ¶ Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates; revised general minimum piece rates adopted for some classes of work, and percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (70 to 75 per cent.) or 1s. in the £ (14s. to 15s.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or	Gas Undertakings.	· · · · · · ·
Pressmaking and	Scotland	30 April	Women and girls employed in	hand smoothing 1s. 1d. an hour after 6 months' employment, other workers (except learners) 1s. 1d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 3d.¶ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for all workers other	Waterworks Undertakings.	England an
Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	in a second state of the second secon		the retail branch.	than learners, and of 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to year of employment, for learners. General minimum time rates after change : bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands Area A 1s. 5d. an hour, Area B 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; learners Area A $5\frac{3}{2}$ d. in 1st year of learnership, rising to 1s. $0\frac{3}{2}$ d. in 4th year, Area B 5d. to $10\frac{3}{2}$ d. ; all other workers Area A 1s. $3\frac{3}{2}$ d., Area B 1s. 2d.**	Local Authority Service.	Glamorgan Monmou (various ties).††
Waterproof Garment Manufacture.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	Second pay day in April.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (40 to $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). <sup>††</sup> Inclusive minimum time rates after change include : adult males—makers, machinists and passers 117s. 7d., adult females—makers, machinists, buttonhole machinists, passers and finishers 71s. 3d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 65s. 7d.	Retail Grocery	Londonder
Baking .	London	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 April.	Adult workers	Adult male workers to receive uniform minimum rates 5s. a week, and adult female workers 4s. a week, higher than the current rates operating under the Baking Wages Council Order.	. Thur 1	anna tack af
Distilling	Scotland	First pay day in April.	Men employed in pot still malt distilleries.	Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) in minimum rate of pay; existing differential rates maintained for stillmen, mashmen, tunmen, kilnmen and boiler firemen; workers on constant night shift or on alternate day and night shifts to receive a shift differential of 1d. an hour for all hours worked.	<ul> <li>† This chang</li> <li>‡ For other</li> <li>§ See also un</li> <li>   This increase</li> </ul>	eases took effect classes of wor nder "Change ase took effect ers receive an

\* Plumber jointers' mates are in no circumstances to receive less than the appropriate rate for a labourer in the civil engineering industry.
† A revised sliding-scale related to the index of retail prices has been adopted, whereby every rise of 5 points in the index figure (calculated on the average of the preceding 12 weeks) will result in an increase of id. an hour. A fall of 5 points will result in a reduction of id. an hour, but will not affect the established basic rates quoted above, which are based upon an index figure of 100.
‡ The bonus quoted above corresponds to an official index figure of retail prices of 106-111.
§ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.
|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" and page 192 of this GAZETTE.
\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 192 of this GAZETTE.
† Under cost-of living bonus sliding-scale agreement. The bonus of 424 per cent. corresponds to a figure of 106 in the index of retail prices. Similar increases of 24 per cent. took effect on the second pay day in January (for index figure of 102) and in February (for index figure of 104).

May, 1948.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
terated Waters Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	2 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of \$d., 1d. or 1\$d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1\$d. for women 19 years or over, and of \$d. or 1d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change : males—foremen or syrup makers 2s. 0\$d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 1s. 9\$d., youths and boys 8d. at 16, rising to 1s. 5\$d. at 20 ; females—19 years or over 1s. 2\$d., girls 8d. at 16, rising to 1s. 1d. at 48.*
Tobacco, Cigarette, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	16 April	Press operatives and shaping press fillers.	New general minimum time rates fixed for press operatives and shaping press fillers as follows : men 21 years or over 83s. a week, women 52s. 10d., youths; and boys 33s. 4d. at 14½ years, rising to 70s. 4d. at 20½, girls 29s. 4d. to 50s. 4d., plus 4s. for those employed as press operatives and 3s. for shaping press fillers.†
Fencing Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 9 Feb.	Sawyers, carpenters, machin- ists and juveniles.‡	Minimum hourly rates adopted for a 44-hour week as follows : Provincial area (outside a 20-mile radius from Charing Cross)—sawyers, carpenters and machinists 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. an hour; all areas—male workers under 21 years, 1s. 2d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. at 20, female workers under 18, 1s. 2d. at 15, rising to 1s. 6d. at 17. <sup>‡</sup>
Millsawing	Bo'ness, Grange- mouth and South Alloa.	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 April.	Workpeople employed in pit- wood yards.	Increases of 1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour for men 19 years and over and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers, following reduction of the normal working week from 48 to 46 hours. Rates after change at 19 years and over include : men—single bench sawyers 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. an hour, double bench sawyers and saw sharpeners 2s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., drawers-off and mill and motor cross cutters 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., mill loaders, tallymen and men selecting from stacks 2s. 3d., labourers 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.§
	Belfast	Beginning of next full pay period following	Labourers and boys employed in sawmills.	Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) in minimum rate for adult labourers, with proportional increases for boys.
Paper Box Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	20 April. 15 April	Male and female time workers	Increases of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for male and female workers other than learners, of 6s. for male learners 21 years and over, and of 2s. for other male and female learners. General minimum time rates after change include : male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership)—employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitted with fully automatic feeder 101s. a week ; employed as die makers, forme setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, workers on (a) rotary cutting, (b) scoring when combined with rotary cutting, (c) slitting and rewinding, machine minders, head stock keepers 98s. 6d. ; female workers other than learners 57s.]
	Contra Contra and Anna and An		Female pieceworkers	Increase of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, an hour (1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d, to 1s. 3 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.) in piecework basis time rates addition to piece rates raised from 90 to 110 per cent.
Road Roller Hire Service.	Great Britain 🔔 .	1 April	Drivers, other than drivers whose wages are regulated by other agreements.	Increase of 2d. an hour in standard minimum rate. Rate after change, 2s. 2d an hour or 104s. for a 48-hour week, plus 4s. travelling allowance.
Road Haulage (Goods).	Bradford and Dis- trict.	Pay day in week ending 3 April.	Drivers, attendants and mates on mechanically propelled vehicles operating under "C" licence, and horse drivers.	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week for horse drivers, and of varying amounts fo drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles, following a reclassification of th carrying capacity of vehicles as a basis of remuneration; minimum rates o wages adopted for statutory attendants and mates. Rates after change in clude : drivers—one-horse 92s. 6d. a week, two-horse 97s. 6d.; driver (full time) of delivery vans with carrying capacity not exceeding 25 cwt. 67s at under 19 years, rising to 92s. 6d. at 21 years and over ; drivers of vehicle with carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons 94s., over 2 tons and up to and including 6 tons 101s., over 6 tons 104s.; statutory attendants an- mates (full time) 63s, at under 19 years, rising to 91s. at 21 years and over.
	Belfast	Beginning of next full pay period following 12 April.	Workpeople employed by cartage contractors.	Increase of 4s. a week. Rates after change include : horse carters—heav team men 102s. a week, light team men 99s., one-horse 94s. ; drivers o monkey wagons (one man) 103s., stablemen 94s. ; lorry drivers—vehicle with carrying capacity of 2 tons and over 103s., under 2 tons 95s., assistant on lorries 94s. ; steam wagon drivers 105s., assistants 94s.
Gas Undertakings.	United Kingdom	As from 6 a.m. on Sunday, 4 April.	Day workers, shift workers and pieceworkers, except those whose wages are determined by special arrangements, or by movements in other in- dustries, (e.g., craftsmen and building trade operatives).	Total war advances for male workers 18 years of age and over increased b $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour (37s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 42s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . a week of 44 hours) in the case of da workers, and by 1s. a shift (37s. 9d. to 43s. 9d. a week of 6 shifts, with additional 8d. a shift to men engaged on gas production) in the case of shi workers, with a corresponding advance for workpeople on piece rates.
Waterworks Undertakings.	England and Wales	From and including first full pay week in April.	Workpeople employed on day or shift work, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries.	War wage additions consolidated with basic rates, new consolidated rate increased by 2d. an hour, and a compensatory bonus of 1s. 10d. a wee granted to shift-workers, following a reduction of the normal working wee to 44 hours.**
Local Authority Service.	Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire (various authori- ties).††	1 April	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regu- lated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 2d. an hour on schedule rates, and cost-of-living bonus increase by 1s. (16s. to 17s.) a week. Rates after change for labourers 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. a hour, plus 17s. a week cost-of-living bonus.
Retail Grocery	Londonderry	Beginning of next full pay period following 15 April.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Minimum weekly rates of remuneration fixed as follows :branch sho managers 90s. 6d. a week where the trade is under £40 weekly to 116s. whee the trade is £200, manageresses 74s. to 99s., plus in each case 1s. for ever £10 of weekly trade over £200 up to £350; shop assistants, van salesme cashiers, clerks and central warehouse staff-male workers 21s. 6d. at years rising, according to age, to 85s. at 25, female workers 19s. 6d. at 1 rising to 51s. 6d. at 22; other male workers (except craftsmen, productic staff, transport workers and first hands) 20s. 6d. at 16, rising to 78s. 6d. at 2

Werkers receive an additional 9d. a shift as a compensatory bonus for the continuation of their 48-hour week after the introduction of a shorter working week for dayworkers. The current increases apply to workers whose rates of pay and conditions of service are governed by decisions of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry, but they are subject to the terms of any Regional agreement in the case of workers between the ages of 18 and 21. Workpeople employed in Londor were granted additional increases on basic rates, with effect from 1st February, 1948, of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> an hour for certain dayworkers, of 2d, for those tabourers previously in receipt of 2s. 2d. an hour, of 1s. a shift for workers employed on shift work, and of corresponding amounts for piece workers.
 \*\* These increases took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and apply to those undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils, excluding the Metropolitan District (No. 5) where the consolidated weekly rates remain unchanged. In the North-Western District (No. 9) it was agreed, for the purpose of consolidating basic rates and war bonus, that the increase of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> an hour granted and the new consolidated rates for general labourers (or equivalent classes of workepeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the districts): Northern 2s. 2d. an hour ; Yorkshire 2s. 2d.; North-Western 2s. 2d.; Midland 2s. 2d. and 2s. 1d.; South-Eastern 2s. 2d. and 2s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, South Wales and Monmouthshire 2s. 2d. (Zone 2 and Zone 3 rates have been eliminated and Zone 1 rates are payable to all workers); London (Metropolitan Water Board) 98s. a week, plus 5s. suspense payment. See also under "Changes in Hours" of Labour."

†† The authorities affected are those affiliated to the Joint Wages Boards for Local Authorities in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire.

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

May, 1948.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Milk Distribution,	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 April.	Foremen, forewomen, and female chargehands. Drivers of mechanically driven vehicles.	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for foremen and forewomen (102s. to 107s.), and of 10s. 6d. for female chargehands (63s. to 73s. 6d.).* To receive the appropriate rates laid down in current Orders of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board.*
	of over 85% is verify new rise wer to "verify" adjust press operatives a difference werk for fit	and an and a second sec	Male clerks and male and female workers employed in collection or delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicles, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles or in stable work.	Increases of 8s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : 33s. at under 16 (previously the lowest rate was for workers under 15) rising, according to age, to 95s. 6d. at 21 or over, and to 98s.6d. for male clerks 22 or over,*
	Charica Cresh - Swi Arress - male works at 20, formate worker	nadies from a hour ( him (c) the the	All other male workers and roundswomen (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles).	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : 33s. at under 16 (previously the lowest rate was for workers under 15) rising, according to age, to 90s. 6d. at 21 or over.*
	ab auortus Life as an	a for place d voenier e to 46 hours back o wi 4 d . dr.	Female clerks	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: 32s. 6d. at under 16 (previously the lowest rate was for workers under 15) rising, according to age, to 67s. at 21 or over.*
	the 28. 01.1.T is minde	taligences (ha/11/at) monal inces	Other female workers (includ- ing shop assistants).	Increases of 9s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for shop assistants 2I years or over, of 10s. 6d. for other women, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : 32s. 6d. at under 16 (previously the lowest rate was for workers under 15) rising, according to age, to 68s. 6d. at 21 or over.*
Retail Confectionery.	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 April.	Females	Increases of 12s. to 16s. a week, according to age, in minimum rates for first assistants, and of 3s. 6d. to 16s., according to age, for assistants. Minimum rates after change for a 48-hour week : first assistants in shops with four or more employees—up to and including 20 years of age 57s. a week, 21 and under 22 64s., 22 and under 23 68s., 23 and under 24 72s., 24 and over 76s.; first assistants in shops with less than four employees—52s., 59s., 63s., 67s., and 71s.; assistants 25s. at 15 years rising, according to age, to 66s. at 24.
Sports and Games Equipment Manufacture.	to see the second secon	48-hour we	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 3d. an hour in the minimum basic rates for men employed as skilled leather workers and cricket ball makers, of 1d. for men in other occupations, and of proportionate amounts for other workers; minimum basic rate of 2s. 10d. an hour adopted for tennis makers and finishers. Rates after change include: wood and kindred workersmen, general bench woodworkers, woodworking machinists and hand wood turners 2s. 7d. an hour, golf (head makers, grinders, blacksmiths), hockey makers and cricket makers 2s. 6d., golf shafters and tennis gluers 2s. 4d., golf (grippers, wood head paperers, iron and wood head finishers), tennis grippers and knotters 2s. 2d., unskilled labour 2s.; leather-skilled 2s. 6d., semi- skilled 2s. 2d., unskilled 2s., skilled cricket ball makers 2s. 6d., semi- skilled 2s. 2d., unskilled 2s. Piecework rates to be fixed so that the average worker is able to earn at least 25 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rate.

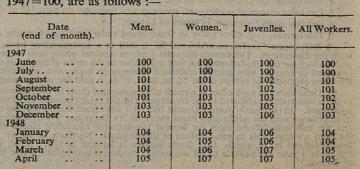
### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of Change.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture.	ention of to score a it	19 April	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 45.†
Millsawing	Bo'ness, Grange- mouth and South Alloa.	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 April.	Workpeople employed in pit- wood yards.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.†
Waterworks Undertakings.	England and Wales	From and including first full pay week in April.	Workpeople employed on day or shift work, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours for dayworkers (spread over 5½ days), and from 48 to an average of 44 hours (calculated over the normal shift cycle) for shift workers. †

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

### INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES

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



May, 1948.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN APRIL.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 184. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 202 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 86,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April was about 619,000 *Causes.*—Of the 184 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 10, directly involving 26,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 57, directly involving 10,900 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 32, directly involving 4,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons: 72 directly involve 10,500 at 85,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was about 619,000. Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in April, the coal mining industry accounted for 129, involving 44,500 workers, and result-ing in an aggregate loss of 120,000 working days. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in April due to industrial disputes :-of particular classes or persons; 72, directly involving 10,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,900 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

entre the storest is as	Numbe	r of Stopp ress in Mo	Number	ALL DO	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	of Workers involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining	1114	125	129	44,500	-
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Clothing Transport Distribution, Commerce,	5 1 2	28 5 9	33 6 11	28,300 2,100 6,800	of the second se
etc	1.1.100	eon or	2	2,100	
Services	5	16	21	2,200	
Total, April, 1948	18	184	202	86,000	-
Total, March, 1948	16	197	213	62,000	-
Total, April, 1947	18	234	252	70,700	Contraction of the second

In the 184 stoppages which began during April, over 54,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 25,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes) In the 18 stoppages which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during April, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 7.000.

Duration .- Of 188 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during April, 88, directly involving 7,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 44, directly involving 11,200 workers, lasted two days; 19, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted three

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

Occupations <sup>‡</sup> and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object,	Result,	
Handbook, Happleman 30, 2.	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	.1 Began. Ended.		and shirt been durade all from	which many an iner which with	
COAL MINING :	940	17,920	12 April	30 April	Protest against alleged slowness of negotiations for increased wages for shotfirers.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Colliery workers—Castleford, York- shire (one colliery).	260	1,060	22 April	30 April	Protest against the use of steel props instead of wooden props.	Work resumed on advice of trade union official.	
BRICK MANUFACTURE : Workers employed on brick pro- duction-Calvert, Buckingham- shire (one firm).	530	TAIL I	19 April	20 April	Objection to the continued employ- ment of two non-unionists.	One worker left firm's employment; understanding reached to permit the other to remain on old con- ditions of service.	
VEHICLE BUILDING, Erc. : Coach and bodybuilders, trimmers, woodcutting machinists, fitters, blacksmiths, etc., employed by private firms and municipal under- takings engaged in vehicle build- ing and maintenance-Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	23,000	ngen in ne heati-ans projarad.	2 April	27 April	In support of a demand for an in- crease of 3d. an hour for adult male workers with proportionate in- creases for women and boys,	Work résumed unconditionally on advice of trade union executives.	
CLOTHING : Workers employed in laundering, dyeing and cleaningCambus- lang, Glasgow (one firm).	650		31 Mar.	8 April	Demand for a "closed shop" and subsequent demand for the re- instatement of a dismissed union official.	Dismissed official re-instated and firm agreed to exhibit a notice recommending workers to become members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers.	
TRANSPORT : Stevedores and dockersPort of London.	5,630	1990 1990 1990 1990	5 April	6 April	Objection by members of the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers to the transfer of two of their members from piecework to subordinate positions on daywork.	Workers re-instated in their piece- work jobs on their old status.	
DISTRIBUTION : Shop assistants employed by certain Co-operative SocietiesManches- ter Area.	2,020		13 Mar.§	27 April§	Demand that the Societies' shops should be closed on Saturday afternoons.	Demand granted.	

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.
 To 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 90,000 and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 60,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net total for each year was approximately 200,000.
 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.
 § A series of Saturday afternoon stoppages from 13th March to 24th April (inclusive) was followed by whole-day stoppages on 26th and 27th April.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stop-pages in progress in Month.

120,000 462,000 13,000 9,000

7,000 8,000 619,000 227,000 244,000

days;	and	directly 15, di	involv rectly i	ing 8,4 nvolvin	00 worke g 30,000	ers, lasted workers,	four to lasted	o six
six day	s.				1 1 1 1 1			

#### TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1948 and in the corresponding months of 1947 ;---

Male Lines	Januar	y to April.	1948.	Januar	y to April	, 1947.
Industry Group,	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.		Aggregat Number of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress
Coal Mining	440	109,900+	289,000	456	70,900†	132,000
Brick, Pottery,	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		a star a star	abboor b	- A COLORADO	1857
Glass, Chemical,	The sector			alt is the loss		-
_ etc	8	1,200	6,000	7	700	2,000
Engineering	44	12,000	32,000	32	3,400	11,000
Shipbuilding	24	12,600	193,000	52	55,400	272,000
Iron and Steel and	10. 15	00 000	100 000		6 200	12 000
Other Metal	45 24	28,200	466,000 48,000	37	6,200 800	12,000
Textile	15	11,900	22,000	5	600	6,000
Clothing.	15	5,500	22,000	1.1.1.3	000	0,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	12	2,500	9,000	9	800	3,000
Woodworking,	12	2,500	9,000		800	5,000
Furniture, etc.	9	400	3.000	9	700	2,000
Building	15	1,000	4,000	20	2,600	9,000
Transport	54	29,300	108,000	41	68,500	348,000
Public Adminis-	and a start	2,000	100,000	10, 1007 23	00,000	510,000
tration Services	8	2,400	12,000	5	3,000	44,000
Distribution, Com-		_,	1	The second se	1	
merce, etc	7	3,000	10,000	11	10,000	49,000
All Other Indus-	Strange Labo	1000	Carlos C. C. Sarahar	101 11 11 1 1 1 1	111 1101	all and
tries	27	4,600	14,000	27	8,200	33,000
Total	732	224,500+	1,216,000	718	231,800†	927,00

### INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 13th APRIL, 1948 (PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS =100).

#### All Items 108 : Food 109.

The index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, as compared with 17th June, 1947, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, as recorded in the family budgets collected from large numbers of households in that period. The relative changes in the price lawles of the various items included 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 13th April 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 :--

		I	NDEX FIGUR	E FOR		
	GROUP.		13th APRIL,	1948.	И	EIGHT.
I.	Food		109.3	mint		348
П.	Rent and rates		99.1			88
	Clothing	1.0	105.7	1. 100		97
IV.	Fuel and light		109.7	12 e.s.		65
<b>v</b> .	Household durable go	ods	107.3			71
VI.	Miscellaneous goods		108.6		1.	35
VII.	Services		104.7		2.	79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco		110.8			217
	All items		107.9*		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.<sup>†</sup> 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 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 13th April was 108, com-pared with 106 at 16th March. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly accounted for by increased prices for alcoholic drink and tobacco resulting from the increases in the customs and excise duties from 7th April.

In the food group there were increases in the prices of potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, and some kinds of miscellaneous manufactured foods, including cocoa. To a small extent these increases were offset by reductions in the prices of onions and cauliflower. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 16th March and 13th April. For the food group as a whole there was a rise of about one-half of 1 per cent in the average level of prices during the month but of 1 per cent. in the average level of prices during the month, but, to the nearest whole number, the index for 13th April was 109, the same figure as at 16th March.

Rent and rates.—There were reductions in the amount of local rates in many areas in April, but these reductions were partly offset by increases in rates in other areas and, in a few areas, by some upward movement in the net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities. For the group as a whole there was a fall of about 1 per cent. in the average level of inclusive rents during the month, and the index for 13th April was 99, compared with 100 at 16th March at 16th March.

In the *clothing* group there were increases in the prices of foot-wear (other than rubber footwear), overalls, clothing materials and many articles of clothing, including substantial increases in the prices of women's fully fashioned Utility stockings as a result of the imposition of purchase tax. To a small extent these increases were offset by reductions in the prices for men's and women's hats (following a reduction in the rate of purchase tax on non-Utility headgear) and small decreases in the prices for children's rubber footwear. As a result of these various changes, the average level of clothing prices rose by nearly 1 per cent, during the month level of clothing prices rose by nearly 1 per cent. during the month and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 13th April was 106, compared with 105 at 16th March.

In the *fuel and light* group such changes as occurred were of relatively little importance and the index figure for the group as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 13th April, the same figure as at 16th March.

In the group covering *household durable goods* there were numerous changes in prices during the month. Reductions in the prices of vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, mangles, carpets and rugs, electric bulbs and tennis rackets followed the reduction in the rate of purchase tax, but these were partly offset by increases in the prices of metal kitchen cabinets, radio sets, alarm clocks, gramo-

† 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.

phone records, electric fires and gas fires resulting from an increase in the rate of purchase tax on these articles. In addition prices for children's cots rose, on the average, by about 10 per cent. and there were small increases in the prices of most of the articles of drapery and soft furnishings included in the index. For the group as a whole there was a fall of rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. in the average level of prices between 16th March and 13th April and, ex-pressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 13th April was 107, compared with 108 at 16th March.

In the group covering *miscellaneous goods* there was an average reduction of nearly 12 per cent, in the prices of toilet soaps and substantial reductions in the prices for tooth paste, cosmetics, razor blades and writing paper, following the reduction in the rate of purchase tax on these articles. For the group as a whole there was a fall of rather more than 2 per cent. in the average level of prices during the month and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 13th April was 109, compared with 111 at 16th Moreh 16th March.

In the services group there was little change in the average level of prices during the month, and for the group as a whole the index at 13th April, to the nearest whole number, was 105, the same figure as at 16th March.

In the *drink and tobacco* group there were general increases in the prices of beer, whisky, cigarettes and pipe tobacco as a result of the increases in the customs and excise duties which came into operation from 7th April, and at 13th April the index figure, ex-pressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 104 ot 16th March at 16th March.

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.

#### SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

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

Date	e.	Food Index.	All Items Index.		
947 :	Chinaki	1.5.2.1910	CHARIN .	and the state	Call manuth
17th June		••		100	100
15th July	ingro 3	1		101	101
12th August	C. C			99	100
16th September	the straight	- Martin	Ser Maste	100	101
14th October	1.1.21	tela la kan	6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	101	101
18th November	TA WINDY	THE OFFICE	Silla che	103	103
16th December	or they	(in gates	all the second	103	104
948 :					
13th January			14 . 2. 14	104	104
17th February	24.44	S. A. P. S.	17.200	108	106
16th March.				109	106
13th April	appending.	A STREET		109	108

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

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure. Rise (+) or Fall () of Index Figure compared with Previous Month		Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
			(in Index Points).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
All Hunder	I	UROPEAN	COUNTRIES.	1947 2440A	and the second
Czechoslovakia(Prague) (March, 1939=100) All Items Food Finland (Aug., 1938-	Feb. (1st week)	290-3 299-0	- 0.6 - 0.7	190-3† 199-0†	190† 199†
July, 1939=100) All Items Food France (Paris) (1938=	Mar. (end) ""	761‡ 907‡	$+ \frac{8}{8}$	656† 800†	625† 747†
100) Food	Mar.	1,518	- 23	1,410	1,306

• The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are be are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous ite except in the case of Peru (food, house-rent, clothing, and miscellaneous it only).

hly). † In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 39; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Finland, October, 1939; Iceland, 1st sptember, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Australia, June, 1939; Canada, sginning of September, 1939; Peru, average of 1934-36. ‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (		Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†			
					Index Points.	Per Cent.		
Iceland (Reykjavik) (JanMar., 1939=	Rule test dela	EUROPEAN	Cou	NTRIES	s.	a state		
100) All Items Food Italy (large towns)	Mar. (1st) """	320 360	+ N	1 il	219† 259†	217† 256†		
(1938=100) All Items	Jan. "	4,838 6,063	8 13		4,738† 5,963†	4,738† 5,963†		
Spain (July, 1936=100) All Items Food Switzerland (June, 1914	Jan. "	448·7 604·8	++++++	3.6 2.8	300·1 434·9	202 256		
=100) All Items Food	Feb.	223·5 230·1		0·1 0·2	86·3 98·9	63 7.5		
Australia (6 capital cities) (1923-27=	Other Countries.							
1,000) All Items Canada (1935-39=100)	Sept.	1,192§	+ 1	8	275†	30†		
All Items Food India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934=	Mar. (beginning)	150-8 185-9	+	0-7 0-2	50-0† 86-5†	50† 87†		
100) All Items Food Jamaica (Kingston)	Feb.	276 323	·+ +	5 1	171 211	163 188		
(Aug., 1939=100) All Items Food Peru (Lima) (1934-36=	Feb.	210·86 190·66	+++	3.64 5.57	110-86 90-66	111 91		
100) All Items <sup>•</sup> Food	Feb.	363-06‡ 411‡	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.95 3	263·06† 311†	263		
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939=100) All Items	Feb.	141 162	+++++	1 4	41 62	41 62		
Food United States (1935-39 =100)			enter : enter		Constant	1.211.0		
All Items	Feb.	167·5 204·7	=	1·3 5·0	68·9 111·2	70 119		

§ The index is quarterly, and comparison is with the previous quarter.
Ø Official consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities.

## **IUST OFF THE PRESS:** the comp

## FIRST POST-WAR EDITION OF THE **Marketing Survey** OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

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### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1948.

## HIPBUILDING: 1st QUARTER, 1948.

187

according to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding. Returns for the rter ended 31st March, 1948, the number of merchant steamers motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern and at the end of March was 462, with a gross tonnage of 88,035 tons, compared with 454 vessels of 2,162,982 tons ss at the end of December, 1947, and 432 vessels of 2,023,143 s gross at the end of March, 1947. The gross tonnage of first time since December, 1944, a decrease (of 24,947 tons) pared with the figure for the previous quarter, but was greater 114,892 tons than the tonnage being built at the end of March, 7, and, with the exception of the fourth quarter of 1947, had been exceeded since March, 1922, when the total tonnage steamers and motorships under construction was 2,233,498 the alt of the compared of the formation of the formation

ne numbers of propelled vessels commenced in Great Britain Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1948 were 46 mers of 75,697 tons and 43 motorships of 137,754 tons, making tal of 89 vessels of 213,451 tons gross. The numbers launched ing the same period were 25 steamers of 62,176 tons and 40 gross. The numbers completed during the period were steamers of 79,032 tons and 57 motorships of 154,607 tons, tal of 81 vessels of 233,639 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges). The number of non-propelled vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 38, of 11,509 tons, at the end of March, 1948, compared with 34, of 10,379 tons, at the end of December, 1947, and 24, of 8,572 tons, at the end of March, 1947.

	A Few of its Thousands
	of Facts and Figures
he full success of ampaign. imediately-usable can determine the y expect from a becified territory; in a firmer grip nd conduct your reater exactitude r before.	Numbers of Families by Income Groups and Occupa tions; Population Details under four heads; Total of Radio, Car and Commercial Vehicle Licence Holders Telephone Subscribers, Electricity Consumers, etc. Public Service Data; New Houses built since 1938 Standard-of-Living Factors; Retail Outlets in 4 categories of shops; Employment Analyses b Industries; Male and Female Workers; Professiona Occupations; Rateable Value per Head of Population Schools; Early Closing and Market Days; Statistic relating to Football Matches, Greyhound Meetings Cinema Seating; Press and Poster Facilities Marketing, Distribution and Advertising Services an Supplies, etc.
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<sup>\*</sup> Taken as equivalent to 108 (see paragraph following the Table)

May, 1948.

406 cases decided during the period 1st January to 31st March, 1948, 1,777 cases decided during 1947, 4,277 cases decided during 1946, and 505 cases decided during the period 1st August, 1944 - 21st December 1945 1944, to 31st December, 1945.

The figures for the first quarter of 1948 show a considerable increase as compared with the last two quarters of 1947. This increase follows an increase of approximately 45 per cent. in the number of releases from H.M. Forces in the months of January and February, 1948, as compared with the monthly average for 1047

Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circum-stances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the March quarter of 1948 and (b) in the whole period up to 31st March, 1948. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE.)

, Orres Constant and 1.1523 +-15 -2753 301	March Quarter, 1948.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant	90	1,367
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	40	605
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	110	1,522
Total of orders made	240	3,494
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	166	3,471
Total of cases decided	406	6,965

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Re-instatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 31st March, 1948, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 867 appeals. In 507 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 360 cases the Committee's determination was reversed. determination was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 31st March, 1948, was 36, of which 22 were determined in favour of the applicant. Seven cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in six of which the determination of the Reinstatement Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

## GRANTS FOR TRAINING IN **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

The figures given below relate to the scheme of financial grants from the Government to students taking the courses of training in business administration set up under the auspices of local education authorities. These courses normally last for three terms,

education authorities. These courses normally last for three terms, although there are some shorter courses of three months' duration to meet the needs of older candidates. The figures are in continuation of those published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (pages 72 and 73). The total number of students who, at 24th April, had been awarded grants in respect of three-term courses was 764 (of whom 123 had been eligible for grants under the Business Training Scheme but had failed to obtain training places in the last of the General Business Courses); in addition, 208 awards, were made in respect of the three months' courses. The following Table gives various figures in relation to the scheme (a) during the twelve weeks ended 24th April, and (b) during the period from the inception of the scheme to 24th April :--

		ks ended ril, 1948.	Cumulative Totals to 24th April, 1948.		
particular in the rest	Three- term Courses.	Three Months' Courses.	Three- term Courses.	Three Months Courses.	
Number of applications : Received	433	100			
Withdrawn	108	190 41	1,389	530	
Rejected	111	41	386	124	
Number of awards made	246	102	764*	208	
siduration at end of period	-	2-1-11	142	19	

\* This figure includes 123 awards made to applicants eligible for grants und the Business Training Scheme who failed to obtain places in the last of the Gener Business Courses. These cases are not included in the corresponding figure applications received shown in the first line of the Table.

## VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES. MONTHLY STATISTICS

May, 1948.

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 153). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 5th April, 1948. The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 959, and in all 8,069 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes 6,730 males and 1,339 females, and of the total 3,363 were dis-abled persons. Over 1,100 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 5th April, 1948.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	C. TUNOMUS	AL BORDON	lo all'
period : period visition a no spart we	120	02	602.80
Able-bodied	430 409	93 27	523 436
Disabled a lite intimisis and to	101	1 in official	-10
Total Total Ind. Total Ind	839	120	959
Number of persons in training at end of	a shanga	Peril pris e	s dividite
period at :		11.94 19/010	02/03/07/
Government Training Centres-	di anou	100L 8 62	anit
Able-bodied	1,987	143	2,130
Technical and Commercial Colleges-	1,965	25	1,990
Able-bodied	1,227	843	2.070
Disabled	411	185	596
Employers' Establishments-	in the second		
Able-bodied	426	80	506
Residential (Disabled) Centres	377	45	395 382
Residential (Disabled) Centres	337	DOL 7200	302
Total	6,730	1,339	8,069
frainees placed in employment during	and the		Frater P
period :		010	001
Able-bodied	583 311	218 42	801 353
Disabled	511	004200	333
Total	894	260	1,154

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 5th April, 1948, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 68,154, of whom 62,910 were males and 5,244 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 April, 1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Up to the end of April, 160,895 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme; of this total, 147,161 applications were from men and 13,734 from women. Awards had been made in 104,540 cases, consisting of 96,042 awards in respect of men and 8,498 in respect of women. The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during April, 1948, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme up to 30th April, 1948.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
part from the Family Allowers	T vinishus	April, 1948.	1 311-01-
Number of applications for assistance made	4,625	98	4,723
Number of awards made by	892 1,807 256	13 57 24	905 1,864 280
Total awards	2,955	94	3,049
Number of applications rejected	847	57	904
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	613	40	653
senemes of withdrawit	015	TU	055
	Cumulati	ve totals up pril, 1948.	
Number of applications for assistance made	Cumulati	ve totals up	
eroant Arbiternon Tributal issient	Cumulati	ve totals up pril, 1948.	to end of
Number of applications for assistance made Number of awards made by	Cumulatir A 147,161 31,629 52,066	ve totals up pril, 1948. 13,734 1,237 5,680	to end of 160,895 32,866 57,746
Number of applications for assistance made Number of awards made by Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	Cumulatir A 147,161 31,629 52,066 12,347	ve totals up pril, 1948. 13,734 1,237 5,680 1,581	to end of 160,895 32,866 57,746 13,928

Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case

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 April was 145, compared with 145 (revised) in March, 1948, and 131 in April, 1947. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 70 fatal accidents were reported in April, 1948, compared with 12 in March, 1948, and 23 in April, 1947.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of April, 1948.

Und Met

Qua TOT

Food Gene Fu Pape Rubb

Opera Sm Plu Shi Pri Otl

Anil

Toxi

#### STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1948.

During March, 1948, the number of men and women reported as released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 85,220. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of March, 1948, was 5,171,700.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during March, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st March, 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.				
age being built in the	nami (stor se	March, 1948.						
Allow the soul very	1210		Aen.	Man Long				
Royal Navy	4,310	30	890 1.870	5,230 57,790				
Royal Air Force	18,750	10	750	19,510				
Total	78,870	150	3,510	82,530				
A A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT	tenderes ho	W	omen.	and anim				
Royal Navy	120		60	180				
Daval Air Form	1,070	N LOUTIO	220 140	1,290 1,220				
Total	2,270	12 10 - 10	420	2,690				
Por Bring and and	The Burker	Total, Men	and Women.	TO TASOT				
Royal Navy	4,430	30	950	5,410				
Army	56,880 19,830	110 10	2,090 890	59,080 20,730				
Total	81,140	150	3,930	85,220				
	18th .	18th June, 1945, to 31st March, 1948.						
	eicher obten		en.	10.000 K				
Royal Navy	. 682,350	21,600	54,910	758,860*				
Army	2,554,680	207,460 56,640	206,850 63,360	2,968,990 985,460				
Total	4,102,490	285,700	325,120	4,713,310				
(19) . Analy to bue a	1) <del> </del>	1. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	omen.	pricinal.				
Royal Navy	. 72,810	310	6,090 1	79,210*				
Amazza	. 194,910	2,900	22,070	219,880				
Royal Air Force	. 141,130	990	17,180	159,300				
Total	. 408,850	4,200	45,340	458,390				
Develor	755 100		and Women.	020 0701				
Royal Navy Army	. 755,160 . 2,749,590	21,910 210,360	61,000 228,920	838,070 <sup>4</sup> 3,188,870				
	. 1,006,590	57,630	80,540	1,144,760				
Total .	. 4,511,340	289,900†	370,460	5,171,700				

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

Men.			Women.			
Pro- gramme.‡	Releases and Dis- charges.	or		Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit() on Pro- gramme.	
759,000 2,966,950	758,860 2,968,990	- 140 + 2,040	79,200 219,880	79,210 219,880	+ _10	
983,200	985,460	+ 2,260 + 4,160	458,380	458,390	+ 10	
	gramme.‡ 759,000 2,966,950 983,200	Pro- gramme,‡         Releases and Dis- charges.           759,000         758,860           2,966,950         2,968,990           983,200         985,460	Pro- gramme,‡         Releases and Dis- charges.         Excess(+) or peric(-) on Pro- gramme.           759,000 2,966,950         758,860 2,968,990         - 140           983,200         985,460         + 2,260	Pro- gramme,‡         Releases and Dis- charges.         Excess(+) or pon Pro- gramme.‡         Pro- gramme.‡           759,000 2,966,950         758,860 2,968,990	Pro- gramme,‡         Releases and Dis- charges.         Excess(+) or on Pro- gramme.‡         Pro- Dis- charges.         Releases and Dis- charges.           759,000 2,966,950         758,860 2,968,990         - 140 + 2,040         79,200 219,880         79,210 219,880           983,200         985,460         + 2,260         159,300         159,300	

## **REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL** EMPLOYMENT ACT.

#### ANALYSIS OF DECISIONS OF REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEES AND THE UMPIRE.

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee appointed under the Act to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1948 was 406. The total number of cases decided up to 31st March, 1948, was 6,965; this figure comprises

These figures include an estimate of 1,400 men and 100 women whose release had been effected at 31st March, 1948, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.
 † Individual specialist releases numbered 18,232 men and 586 women.
 ‡ Revised figures.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

strikes are given below in I	cspect of April, 1940.
MINES AND QUARRIES. <sup>†</sup>	FACTORIES—continued.
ler Coal Mines Acts :	Electrical Stations
Inderground 42	Other Industries .
urface 2	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
alliferous Mines 1	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
rries 3	Act. 1937.
Les noviors of Min. 2, at the t	Docks, Wharves, Quays
AL, MINES AND QUARRIES 48	and Ships 3
tati awig ei , tashi sa in <del>se</del>	Building Operations 18
	Works of Engineering
FACTORIES.	Construction 5 Warehouses
, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Warehouses
ry and Glass 3	and the second s
micals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 75
al Extracting and efining	
efining 2	RAILWAY SERVICE.
al Conversion and	Brakesmen, Goods Guards 2
ounding (including	Engine Drivers, Motor-
olling Mills and Tube	men 1
aking) 3 neering, Locomotive	Firemen 1
ulding Poilormalsing	Guards (Passenger)
uilding, Boilermaking,	Labourers2Mechanics3
way and Tramway	Mechanics 3
arriages, Motor and	Permanent Way Men 7
her Vehicles and Air-	Porters 1
aft Manufacture 7	Shunters
building 5	Contractors' Commente
er Metal Trades 1	Contractors Servants
on	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 22
ol, Worsted, Shoddy 2	TOTAL, RAILWAT SERVICE 22
er Textile Manufacture	Total (excluding Seamen) 145
ile Printing, Bleaching	Total (cachung Scamen) 145
d Dyeing 1	SEAMEN.
ad Dyeing 1 ning, Currying, etc	Trading Vessels
d and Drink 4	Trading Vessels
eral Woodwork and	Contra Salar Dan one saar
arniture 5	TOTAL, SEAMEN 70
er, Printing, etc 2	
ber Trades	Total (including Seamen) 215
Works 1	NAMES OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTIONO

### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.		I. Cases-continued.	
LEAD POISONING.		ANTHRAX.	
Operatives engaged in :		Handling and Sorting of	
Smelting of Metals		Hides and Skins	-1
Plumbing and Soldering		Other Industries	1
Shipbreaking	2	A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR	<u>ao</u> _2
Printing		TOTAL	2
Other Contact with	REAS	· Game Mar. 2400 Caller	
Molten Lead		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	TON
White and Red Lead	CE-Style	(SKIN CANCER).	K gr
Works	1.06	Pitch	12
Pottery	•••	Tar	10
Vitreous Enamelling		Paraffin	
Electric Accumulator	27. 29	Oil., .,	2
Works		Contract of a state was appointed by Asian Days	
Paint and Colour Works		TOTAL	24
Shipbuilding	••	CARACTERIA LANGER AND AND A CONTRACT	-
Paint used in Other In-	1999	CHROME ULCERATION.	1 and
dustries		Manuf. of Bichromates	10
Other Industries		Chrome Tanning	ST. de Je
Painting of Buildings		Chromium Plating	5
	-	Other Industries	3
TOTAL	2	L'activité d'élée s'élétetité and	
		TOTAL	18
	214723	Tatal Correction	-
	She at	Total, Cases	49
OTHER POISONING.	(197) (197)	II. Deaths.	1
niline Poisoning	2	OTHER POISONING.	
oxic Jaundice	1	Toxic Jaundice	1
one saunaice	1	TOXIC Jaundice	1
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1
TOTAL		IUTAL	4
in residence - 1 is a second of the second of the	-	the second se	Same .

These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the war; no such accidents were reported in April, 1948, March, 1948, or April, 1947. The 70 deaths through accidents reported in April, 1948, include 43 supposed deaths in a trading vessel posted at Lloyd's as missing, and 14 deaths in a fishing vessel lost through stranding.
 † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st May, 1948, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 27th March, 1948, and the 4 weeks ended 26th April, 1947.
 **1** Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

May, 1948.

## ACCIDENTS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

#### FIRST QUARTER OF 1948.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 27th March, 1948, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 110, compared with 116 in the 13 weeks ended 27th December, 1947, and 127 in the 13 weeks ended 28th March, 1947. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 569, 585 and 605. 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 of their occurrence. of their occurrence

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given in the Table below

Accidents at Mines Under The Coal Mines Act, 1911.

and the second s	Number of Persons killed in Accidents occurring in 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured in 13 weeks ended		
Nature of Accident.	27th March, 1948.	27th Dec., 1947.	28th March, 1947.	27th March, 1948.	27th Dec., 1947.	28th March, 1947.
Underground : Explosions of Fire- damp or Coal Dust Falls of Ground Haulage	63 21	63 32	16 59 26	8 210 158	6 206 154	15 239 153
Miscellaneous (in- cluding Shafts)	17	12	17	138	158	127
Total	101	107	118	514	524	534
Surface : All Causes	9	. 9	9	55	61	71
Total, Underground and Surface	110	116	127	569	.585	605

The numbers of persons killed in the 13 weeks ended 27th March, 1948, and 27th March, 1947, are the numbers killed as a result of accidents occurring during the periods in question and exclude persons who died during those periods as a result of accidents which occurred in 1947 and 1946, respectively.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, appointed by the Crown (see Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by any association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the leave of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous. Recent decisions in cases of general interest are set out below.

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## Case No. 310/48 (28th April, 1948).

Case No. 310/48 (28th April, 1948). Sections 37 and 38 of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935: Increase of Benkert in RESPECT of Dependent Children and of Adult Dependants; Children Autor States Date of Benkert made in Respect of Wife and Eldest Children Wife Having Obtained Dicate Absolute of Dissolution of Markiage: Wife in Regular Wage-earning Employment: Therefore Excluded Under Section 38(2)(6) and Since Markiage is Dissoluted by Decree Absolute Former Wife Not Recarded as Wife by Application of Parniciple of U.D. 1020(3) of or Purposes of Section 38(1)(6): Family Fund Consists of Wife's Earnings, Family Allowance in Respect of Youngest Child and Claimant's onthebution Under Court Order: Wife Living in And Claimant's forthebution Under Court Order: Wife Living in And Claimant's forthebution Under Court Order: Wife Living in And Claimant's for this Basis Claimant's Contribution: Family Allowance Regarded as Contributing Maintens Chil: Previous Decisions Reviewe.

"My decision is that the claim that the rate of benefit be in-

creased is allowed. "The claimant's wife obtained a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage on the 21st August, 1947. At all material times she has been living apart from the claimant with the two children of the marriage, Michael aged 14 who was at a day school and Harry aged 5 who was at a boarding school. The schools' fees are said to amount to £2 17s. a week. This is apparently the result of dividing the annual amount of the fees by 52. The evidence appears to me to show that while in employment the claimant contributed £3 a week to the maintenance of his wife and children mursuant to a Court order. It is not clear whether the Court pursuant to a Court order. It is not clear whether the Court allocated this sum between Mrs.  $H \dots$  and the children but this is immaterial in view of the Umpire's Decision 12616/31<sup>+</sup> by which

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

† These Decisions have been published in U.I. Code 8B as follows : U.D. 12616/31, page 128 (Pamphlet No. 6/1931); U.D. 219/47, page 8 (Pamphlet No. 2/1947); U.D. 3282/34, page 12 (Pamphlet No. 2/1934); and U.D. 18038/30, page 206 (Pamphlet No. 12/1930).

it was established that any such allocation should be ignored in apportioning the 'Family Fund.' ''The claimant, who had been unemployed since 23rd June, 1947, applied for increase of benefit in respect of his wife and elder child Michael on 4th September, 1947. As a Family Allowance was being paid in respect of Harry the claimant was not entitled to increase of benefit in respect of that child and apparently made no claim for it. The claims in respect of Mrs H. \_\_\_\_\_ and Michael no claim for it. The claims in respect of Mrs. H... and Michael were disallowed on the ground that Mrs. H... was not an adult dependant within Section 38 of the Act and that the claimant was not mainly maintaining Michael. By an unanimous decision the Court of Referees upheld the disallowance but were apparently

the Court of Referees upheld the disallowance but were apparently under the impression that the claim was in respect of the child Harry. The Chief Insurance Officer appeals. "The claimant is clearly not entitled to increase of benefit in respect of his former wife. It has been decided in Umpire's Decision 10204/30 and Umpire's Decision 6120/34 (not reported) that 'wife' in Section 38 (1) (a) of the Act does not include a wife who has obtained a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage. Moreover Mrs H Moreover, Mrs.  $H \dots$  is apparently in fegular wage-earning employment, earning £4 a week, and is therefore excluded by Section 38 (2) (b).

The claimant is however entitled to increase of benefit in respect of his son Michael if he can show that he is mainly maintaining him. "In my opinion, where a wife or other dependant is living in a separate household from that of the claimant and is contributing separate household from that of the claimant and is contributing to the expense of that household, her own maintenance should be regarded as the first charge on her own contribution and only the balance should be treated as available for the rest of her household. See Umpire's Decisions 109/46 and 185/46 and cf. Umpire's Decisions 353/47 and 825/47. But this principle should not be applied to a Family Allowance, the whole of which should be treated as contributed by the mother to the maintenance of the family as a whole (including herself). See Umpire's Decision 219/47†. In these decisions the doctrine laid down in Umpire's Decision 3282/34t (reported) that where the wife and children Decision 3282/34<sup>+</sup> (reported) that, where the wife and children are living apart from the husband, that portion of the husband's are nying apart from the husband, that portion of the husband's contribution which is attributable to the wife's maintenance is itself regarded as part of her contribution to the Family Fund was discarded in favour of the method of allocation followed in Umpire's Decision 18038/30.<sup>†</sup> Umpire's Decision 3282/34 will therefore not be followed."

therefore not be followed." The Umpire's Decision went on to state that the position in this case was as follows: The Family Fund consisted of wife's contribution £4 5s. (earnings £4, and Family Allowance 5s.), and claimant's contribution £3, a total of £7 5s. from which was to be deducted £2 17s. boarding school fees for Harry, leaving a Fund of £4 8s., of which £1 15s. 2·4d. must be allocated to wife's mainten-ance, £1 15s. 2·4d. to Michael's maintenance, and 17s. 7·2d. to Harry's maintenance. The Decision continued : "After providing for her own maintenance the claimant's wife has a surplus of £2 9s. 9·6d. and as the claimant contributes £3 it is he who mainty maintains both children.

who mainly maintains both children.

is he who mainly maintains both children. "In the papers Michael's age is usually given as 14. It is given as 15 in a minute by the Deputy Regional Insurance Officer of 10th February, 1948, while on page 3 of U.I. 534A he is stated to have been born on the 23rd September, 1933. If this last statement is correct, he was under 14 at the date of the claim. In that case his share of the Family Fund would be only half that of his mother ; the cost of her maintenance would be proportionately increased and the amount of her net contribution to Michael's maintenance correspondingly reduced correspondingly reduced.

"Two other points call for comment : (1) As the child Harry is presumably maintained at the school for some nine months of is presumably maintained at the school for some nine months of the year it might be argued that the portion of the net Family Fund allocated to his maintenance ought to be less than half that allo-cated to the maintenance of his mother and brother. But it is unnecessary to decide this point, for the effect of adopting this view would be to increase the amount attributable to the wife's main-tenance and thus to decrease her net contribution. (2) In this case the wife's earnings exceed the cost of her maintenance and it therefore seems right to treat the whole of the Family Allowance as available for the children's maintenance. It is not necessary to decide whether this course would be correct in a case in which as available for the children's maintenance. It is not necessary to decide whether this course would be correct in a case in which the wife's personal income (apart from the Family Allowance) is less than the cost of her maintenance. "The appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer is allowed."

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

## NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During April, 1948, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fifteen awards,\* Nos. 1072-1086. Five of these are summarised below.

below. Award No. 1072 (5th April).—Parties: Members of the con-stituent Associations of the Scottish Federation of Retail Con-fectioners' Associations, and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers employed by them as confectionery saleswomen. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a claim relating to wages and conditions of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded for a week of 48 hours minimum weekly scales of wages ranging in the case of female assistants from 25s, at age of wages ranging in the case of female assistants from 25s. at age 15 to 66s. at age 24, with higher rates for first assistants in shops with, respectively, less than four employees, and four or more employees.

Award No. 1074 (9th April) .- Parties : Members of the Pitwood Association of Scotland, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim*: For a reduction in working hours from 48 to 44 a week, and for an increase of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour in the rates of certain specified classes of adult workers, with *pro rata* increases for boys, youths and females. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the normal working week should be reduced to 46 hours, that the rates of wages of the adult workers covered by the claim should be increased by  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour and that *pro rata* increases should be made in the case of boys and youths and of females.

Award No. 1081 (19th April).—Parties: Members of the Association of Silk Screen Printers of Scotland, and members of the Sign and Display Trades Union in their employment. Claim : For wage rates and working conditions as provided in the national working rule agreement between the Association of Display Producers and Silk Screen Printers, and the Sign and Display Trades Union and certain other trade unions. Award: The Tri-bunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1082 (20th April).—Parties : Firms represented by the Scottish Milk Trade Federation, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Scottish National Union of General and Municipal workers, the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute* : The dispute arose out of a claim relating to wages and conditions of employment. Award: The Tribunal awarded revised minimum rates of wages for the various grades of workers covered by the claim.

Award No. 1084 (21st April).—Parties : Members of the London Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Federation, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland in their employment. Claim : For rates of wages and conditions of employment based on those set out in a specified Co-operative baking trade agreement. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the employers agreement. Awara : The Thomas awarded that the employers concerned should, for a week of 48 hours, pay the adult male and female workers covered by the claim uniform rates of wages higher by 5s. and 4s. a week, respectively, than those provided by the Baking Wages Council Order current at the date of the award.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued twelve awards, Nos. 699 to 710. Seven of these awards are summarised below. Award No. 699. (24th March).—Parties: The member firms of the. North of Ireland Brickmakers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: (1) That the present rate of 2s. be advanced by 3d. an hour with pro rata increase for piece of 2s. be advanced by 3d. an hour with *pro rata* increase for piece workers; (2) that, in addition to the present paid holidays, six days should be given with pay in the summer months; and (3) that a guaranteed working week should be established in the brickyards. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded: (1) That, in the case of time workers, the existing rate of wages should be increased by 1d. an hour with a proportionate increase on piece rates for piece workers; (2) that in addition to six paid holidays already in operation, employees should be granted four days annually to run consecutively with the two public holidays in summer; and (3) that employees who had been continuously employed by an individual employer for not less than four weeks should be paid not less than 32 hours' pay at the hourly time-rate in respect of any not less than 32 hours' pay at the hourly time-rate in respect of any week in which they worked for less than 32 hours, subject to certain other conditions contained in the award.

Award No. 701 (1st April).—Parties : The Great Northern Railway (Ireland), the Railway Executive, Northern Counties Committee, the Belfast and County Down Railway, and certain employees of those Companies. Claim : Application on behalf of semi-skilled and un-skilled shopmen employed at Belfast and Londonderry for annual holidays, an additional Bank Holiday, and a guaranteed day and week. In the course of the proceedings the claim relating to an additional Bank Holiday was by consent withdrawn Award : The Tribunal awarded a guaranteed week withdrawn. Award: The Tribunal awarded a guaranteed week of 36 hours' pay subject to certain conditions as contained in the award. The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of annual holidays and guaranteed day had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 703 (12th April).—Parties: The member firms of the Belfast and North of Ireland Carriers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: (1) For an increase of 10s. a week; (2) that the annual holiday of one week with pay be increased to a maximum of two weeks with pay; and (3) thet can assistant should be employed on all lotries of three (3) that an assistant should be employed on all lorries of three (3) that an assistant should be employed on an iornes of three tons carrying capacity. During the proceedings item (3) of the claim was by consent withdrawn. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the present wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased by 4s. a week. The Tribunal found that item (2) of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 706 (15th April) .- Parties : The member firms of Award No. 100 (13th April).—Parties : The memoer fifms of the Londonderry and District Retail Grocers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim* : Application for specified minimum weekly rates of remuneration for branch shop managers and manageresses, shop assistants, van salesmen, cashiers, clerks, central warehouse staff and certain other male workers. *Award* : The Tribunal found against the claim as made

but awarded that the employers concerned should pay the male and female workers at not less than the minimum weekly rates of remuneration provided in the following scales : Branch shop managers and manageresses, a scale ranging, according to the weekly of the shop, from 90s. 6d. to 116s. for males and 74s. to 99s.

for females; shop assistants, van salesmen, (as to 99s. clerks and central warehouse staff, a scale ranging from 21s. 6d. at 16 years to 85s. at 25 years for males and from 19s. 6d. at 16 years to 51s. 6d. at 22 years for females; certain other male employ-ces, a scale ranging from 20s. 6d. at 16 years to 78s. 6d. at 24 years. Award No. 708 (20th April).—Parties : The Belfast members of the Northern Ireland Timber Importers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: That the labourers rates be increased by 6d. an hour, with a *pro rata* increase for boys Award : The Tribunal awarded that the present rate of wages of adult male labourers should be increased by 1d. an hour and that

there should be a proportionate increase in rates for boys. Award No. 709 (22nd April).—Parties : The member firms of the Londonderry Employers' Federation (Hardware Section), and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim* : For an increase of 15s. a week. Award : The Tribunal awarded an increase of 6s. a week.

crease of 6s. a week. Award No. 710 (23rd April).—Parties: The members of the Irish Bleachers' Association Ltd., the Irish Dyers Ltd., and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: (1) That the wages of all adult male workers 21 years of age and over be increased by 20s. a week, with proportionate increases to young persons, and (2) that the wages of all female workers 21 years of age and over be increased by 12s a week with proportionate increases to young persons. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded : (1) That the present minimum rate of wages of adult male workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled classes) should be increased by 1d. an hour; (2) that the present minimum rate of wages of adult female workers should be increased by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour. The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of juvenile workers, male and female, had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During April, 1948, the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2150 to 2152. One of these is summarised below.

Nos. 2150 to 2152. One of these is summarised below. Award No. 2152 (22nd April).—Parties : The Workpeople's Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Sports Goods Manufacturing Industry. Claim : For the minimum basic rates for skilled operatives in all sections of the industry to be increased to 3s. an hour, with proportionate increases for all other grades covered by the Joint Industrial Council's agreement of 3rd July, 1946. Award : The Court awarded to certain skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers minimum hasic mates which corresponded an increase in their minimum basic rates which represented an increase in their current minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour in some cases and 1d. an hour in others. The Court directed that the rates payable to other workers covered by the agreement of 3rd July should be proportionately increased. The award was without prejudice to any higher rates in operation at the time.

## SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During April, 1948, two awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both the awards related to individual undertakings.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During April, 1948, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :---

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U. (25), dated 13th April, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised basic and supplemental time rates, supplemental overtime rates, night workers' and shift workers' supplemental rates and revised guaranteed weekly remuneration for part-time workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(44), dated 20th April, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z. (44), dated 27th April, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum piece rates. Proposal Z. (45), dated 27th April, 1948; for re-quiring annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixing payment for such holidays.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in first column on page 192.

May, 1948.

time rates. 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 April, 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 con-

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regu-lation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 687 (S. (33)), dated 5th April, and effective from 19th April, 1948.—This Order makes special provision for trainees under the Government Vocational Training Scheme.

Scheme. The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 764 (S/54) (W.D.S. (44)), dated 14th April, and effective from 30th April, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates for female workers in the retail branch of the trade.—See

The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation The Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 ; S.I. 1948, No. 838 (J. (78)), dated 23rd April, and effective from 14th May, 1948.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, piece work basis time rates and additional time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates.

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

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

female out-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 April, 1948, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving

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effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned :--The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-tion Order, 1948 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.96)), dated 14th April, and effec-tive from 19th April, 1948.--This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and over-time rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece rates for female workers. The Order also provides for the reduction in the normal weekly hours of work from 47 to 45.--See page 182.

reduction in the normal weekly hours of work from 47 to 45.— See page 182. The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-tion (Amendment) Order, 1948 (N.I.B. (40)), dated 9th April, and effective from 15th April, 1948.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and increases in piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers.—See page 183. The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regula-tion (Holidays) Order, 1948 (N.I.B. (41)), dated 19th April, and effective from 23rd April, 1948, prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

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