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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol., LV-No. 7.1

JULY, 1947.

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SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

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

| Males aged 16-64. Females aged 14-59. | | | | | housands |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| of grader to a long to the total and the state and the sta | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | Mav, 1947. |
| Numbers employed in Industry:— Manufacture for Export Other Manufactures :— Metal and Chemical Industries :— | 990 | 410 | 1,468 | 1,484 | 1,489 |
| Equipment, etc. for the Forces | 1,070 | 3,132 | 340) | 849778 | 200 |
| Manufacture for Home Market | 1,586 | 1,014 | 2,496 | 2,857 | 2,857 |
| Equipment, etc., for the Forces | 200 | 698 | 100 | 2,693 | 2,691 |
| Market | 2,969 4,683 | 1,566 5,191 | 2,570 5,583 | 5,599 | 5,612 |
| Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services | 1,310 2,887 2,225 | 722 1,958 1,598 | 1,210 2,297 1,979 | . 1,280 2,312 2,024 | 1,290 2,318 2,041 |
| Total | 17,920 | 16,289 | 18,043 | 18,249 | 18,298 |
| Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police | 80 | 127 | 91 | 90 | 90 |
| Services Ex-H.M. Forces who have not | 480 | 5,090 | 1,401 | 1,371 | 1,327 |
| yet taken up Employment | 3000 | 40 | 105 | 115 | 145 |
| Insured persons registered as Unemployed | 1,270 | 103 | 560 | 385 | 310 |
| Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) | 19.750 | 21 649 | 20 200 | 20.210 | 20 170 |

The total number employed in industry in May, 1947, included 12,702,000 males and 5,596,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed a decrease of 381,000 and the number of females an increase of 759,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 229 and 230.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 16th June, 1947, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for May and for mid-1939.

| tent d'anne que seus comb lexet et son mont l'a | Mid-1939. | 12th May, 1947. | 16th June, 1947. | Increase(+) or Decrease () at June compared with May. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Men (18 and under 65) Boys (14 to 17) | 992,000 | 239,383 | 196,928 | - 42,455 |
| | 20,000 | 7,041 | 5,292 | - 1,749 |
| | 239,000 | 80,107 | 66,320 | - 13,787 |
| | 19,000 | 5,012 | 3,796 | - 1,216 |

The numbers unemployed at 16th June, 1947, represented 2 per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for

of the total of 272,336 persons unemployed, 261,137 were wholly unemployed and 11,199 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 56,186 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 56,609 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 148,342 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for June, 1947, are analysed in greater detail on pages 232 to 235, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £10,300 in the weekly full-time wages of about 39,000 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 cement manufacturing industry, by land drainage authorities in England and Wales, in the electrical contracting industry in certain districts of England and Wales, in bobbin making, and as skilled maintenance men in company-owned omnibus undertakings.

It is estimated that the weekly wage rates at the end of June, 1947, were about 66-67 per cent. higher than in September, 1939, the same as at the end of May, 1947.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in June was about 260,000, the average reduction being about 3½ hours a week. The principal reductions affected workpeople employed in company-owned omnibus undertakings and by the London Passenger Transport Board, in road vehicle repairing, in a section of the heavy chemical and chemical fertiliser industry, and in hollow-ware manufacture.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in June are given on pages 238 to 240.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 151. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 169 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 59,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during June are given on page 241.

COST OF LIVING.

At 17th June the official cost-of-living index figure was 103 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, showing no change as compared with 31st May. The index figure of food prices also remained unchanged at 61 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

The rise in the index since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. for all items, and about 17 per cent. for food.

Further details with regard to retail prices at 17th June are given on page 242.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY: ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL LOAD.

The following is the text of a memorandum of agreement made on 30th June, 1947, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions regarding the arrangements to be made in the engineering industry for spreading the industrial electrical load during the fuel emergency:

— During the coming winter the capacity for producing electricity during the peak periods of the day will be considerably less than

the demand. It is essential, however, that total production of goods should be maintained or increased. In order to prevent cuts or shedding of load it will be necessary to make arrangements to transfer some of the electrical load from the high peak periods to other periods in which there is surplus electrical capacity

The periods during which the electricity supply is not fully utilised are, in general, from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. during the week and on Saturdays and Sundays. In addition certain periods of the day are not so heavily loaded as others and require to be taken into account in providing arrangements which will give the greatest flexibility in arranging working hours, e.g., by staggering hours between groups of works.

The arrangements regarding hours will require to be determined locally in consultation with both sides of industry to meet the varying local conditions regarding power supply, power consumption, etc., but the following general terms and conditions for the engineering industry have been agreed at national level so that Regional Boards will be in a position to consider the detailed problems in their own areas and go ahead with plans for the coming winter. It is essential that there should be "equality of sacrifice" between firms, districts and industries, according to their various circumstances, and it is on this assumption that this memorandum, relating to the engineering

industry, has been drawn up.

In order to maintain production vital to the country's need, it is considered a fundamental principle that any arrangements made should provide for a working week not less than the normal one in the industry. There should be a margin available for overtime working beyond the normal hours in a day as may be found necessary to meet production demands.

It is, therefore, mutually agreed as follows:-

(1) The terms and conditions agreed herein are designed specially to meet the abnormal conditions which have arisen due to the fuel and electricity emergency. They are not intended as a permanent measure and may be subject to review at national level at the request of either party should there be an appreciable change in the conditions which have necessitated this Agreement.

(2) Steps to spread the electrical load may be taken by the doption of certain alternatives or a combination of alternatives. It will be clearly necessary to introduce and to extend nightshifts especially in the case of heavy power users. Where the normal week of the industry cannot be achieved in 5 days it may be necessary to work Saturday morning. It may be necessary to segregate factories on a local or area basis into various groups working staggered hours so that the full industrial load will not occur during the dangerous peak periods. Flexibility to meet local conditions is considered essential.

(3) To provide the necessary flexibility the following working conditions will apply:-

(a) Hours worked on nightshift shall be paid under existing nightshift conditions as provided in the National Agreement.

(b) It is agreed that Saturday mornings may be worked for the purpose of making up the full normal working week; such hours between 7 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. shall be treated as normal hours and be paid at normal time rates.

Dayshifts (Monday to Friday inclusive).

(c) Provided the hours worked per day do not exceed the new range of normal hours which in total will give a 44-hour week (including Saturday morning if this is included in the arrangement) hours worked between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. shall be treated as normal hours and paid at normal time rate

(d) Hours worked before 7 a.m. and after 8 p.m. shall be paid under the terms of the National Overtime Agreement.

(4) Overtime

Overtime shall be paid for hours worked before or after the new starting and stopping times, arranged to meet the electricity position, in accordance with the principles laid down in the position, in accordance with the principles laid down in the National Overtime Agreement, i.e., each recognised normal day

(5) In localities where continuous shift working is in operation and where week-end working may be required to spread the electrical load, special arrangements regarding terms and conditions for week-end work shall be arranged locally between

(6) Any questions arising under this Agreement shall be dealt with in accordance with the normal Procedure for Avoiding Disputes.

ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT INDUSTRY: CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.

An agreement was made on 12th March by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry revising the conditions of service of the operating and maintenance staffs of tramways, trolley buses and motor omnibuses. The Council is concerned with municipal undertakings only, and not with company-owned undertakings nor with the London Passenger Transport Board. The agreement reduced the normal working Transport Board. The agreement reduced the normal working week from 48 (47 in some cases) to 44 hours, increased payment for ordinary Sunday duty from time-and-a-quarter to time-and-a-half, and granted holidays with pay on six public or local holidays in addition to the two weeks' holidays with pay to which workers

The terms of the agreement operated from the commencement of the first full pay period in April, 1947, but in arriving at the reduction to 44 hours both sides of the National Council had regard to the serious shortage of labour, and agreed that:

(a) In order to maintain essential public services, and until such time as the supply of labour permits of the working week of 44 hours within six days being applied, it shall be obligatory, where necessary, for work to be performed up to 48 hours per week within six days, subject to the overtime provisions as set out in Clause 3 of the agreement.

out in Clause 3 of the agreement.

(b) New schedules providing for the application of the 44-hour week within six days may be progressively introduced as the

aff position permits.
On 21st May, 1947, the Council passed a resolution relating to the application of the agreement of 12th March, 1947, whereby an 88-hour 11-day fortnight could be worked, in certain circumstances,

as an alternative to the 44-hour 6-day week.

The texts of the agreement of 12th March and the resolution of 21st May are as follows:—

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AGREEMENT OF 12TH MARCH, 1947.

Clause 1.—Guarantee (Platform Staff).

(a) The platform staff shall be guaranteed payment for 44 hours each week, subject to the following conditions:—
(1) That the employee is capable of, and available for, work at

ppointed time on each day.

That the employers shall be at liberty to allot, to any employee for whom work cannot be found at his regular occupa-tion, such other work as may be considered suitable by the Management, subject to such work being only of a temporary

(3) In the event of an employee being absent for part of a week (3) In the event of an employee being absent for part of a week for justifiable reason, he shall be guaranteed for the remainder of that week (subject to otherwise fulfilling his obligations) pay to the extent of his remaining scheduled daily duties (or where not on scheduled duties, to the proportionate guarantee for the days worked) and shall be entitled to overtime pay on the daily basis for time worked in excess of his scheduled duties. the daily basis for time worked in excess of his scheduled duties on the days worked.

(b) (1) In the event of delay due to breakdown, fog, snow or other causes beyond the control of the Management, and provided extra mileage is not worked, the time in excess of the schedule

shall be paid for at the ordinary rate for the day.

(2) In the event of a man being called out, he shall be paid a minimum of three hours for the first call, and a minimum of two

(3) For the time standing-by, ordinary rates shall be paid. When standing-by time is not included within a schedule, it shall count for overtime or spread over, subject to local agreement,

Clause 2.—Hours of Work.

(a) The normal working week of 44 hours, including signing-on and signing-off time, shall be completed within six days. No schedule of daily duty shall carry less than seven-hours' pay at the rate prevailing on that day; where a duty exceeds eight-and-a-half hours, the time in excess of eight-and-a-half hours shall be subject to the provisions of Clause 3 (c).

(b) Duty schedules shall be posted in advance on which rest days shall be shown. Schedules may be varied by local agreement between the Management and the Trade Union.

Permanent Change.—For a permanent change in the duty

Permanent Change.—For a permanent change in the duty schedules, not less than ten days' notice shall be given, provided that in the event of an important alteration where delay would be contrary to public policy and where the alteration has been contingent upon sanction by other authorities and thereby delayed, the new schedules shall be posted six clear days before the date of operation, except where otherwise agreed locally, but an intimation that such an alteration is contemplated shall

be given as soon as practicable to the employees' representatives. Special Occasions.—Not less than two days' notice shall be given of variations of any schedule to meet special occasions

defined as unforeseen events occurring at short notice for which it is impossible to give longer notice.

(c) Spreadovers.—Spreadover duties shall be reduced to the lowest possible minimum, both with regard to their number and length, but any man working a spreadover duty of 9½ hours or more shall be paid a minimum of a standard day (7½ hours) with additional time thus. additional time thus :-

Inclusive Spreadover Time.

h. m. h. m. 9 30 — 10 29 10 30 — 10 59 11 00 — 11 29 hour

and so on, rising by \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour for each half-hourly step.

The foregoing provisions shall be regarded as minimum conditions, but in cases where more favourable conditions are in operation, these shall be continued. In the event of the drivers and conductors on an undertaking having decided by ballot or otherwise in favour of split duties, the foregoing provisions shall not be obligatory upon that undertaking.

(d) Depot and garage staffs may be employed by the Management as drivers or conductors for part of their working week, the conditions of such work to be the subject of local agreement.

Clause 3.—Overtime.

July, 1947.

A rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours, and time-and-a-half thereafter shall be paid for :—

(a) Time worked in excess of the daily or weekly duty schedule.
(b) Time in excess of 44 hours in any week.
(c) Time by which the scheduled duty on any day exceeds 81 hours.

Clause 4.—Special Rates of Pay.

(a) In respect of Sundays, time-and-a-half rates shall be paid. (a) In respect of Sinitarys, time-and-a-nair faces shall be placed (b) The remuneration for drivers and conductors engaged on all-night services, shall, in the first instance, be the subject of local negotiations and, in the event of no agreement being reached, the question may be referred to the National Council.

(c) The remuneration for driving and conducting on other than normal schedule work between midnight and the recognised service starting time the following morning to be the subject of local negotiations, but in the event of no agreement being reached, the question may be referred to the National Council.

(d) In respect of the four National Holidays, viz.:—Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, August Bank Holiday and Boxing Day, time-and-a-half rates shall be paid, except in districts where such holidays are not recognised, when ordinary rates that he will be added to the holidays have been applied by the best and the paid and four other holidays have been applied by the best and the paid and four other holidays have been applied by the best and the paid and four other holidays are not recognised.

shall be paid and four other holidays shall be substituted.

Note.—The rates of pay for National Festivals shall be dealt with as occasion arises, through the machinery of the National

(e) Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) shall be worked when required and double ordinary week-day rates shall be paid for the time worked with a minimum of four hours' work. The working hours of the schedule on that day, and the allocation of the rota and schedule for that week, shall be the subject of

of the rota and schedule for that week, shall be the subject of local agreement. Christmas week to stand by itself.

(f) In the event of an employee working voluntarily at the request of the Management on his rest day, he shall be paid for the first two hours on that day at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, and for subsequent hours, time-and-a-half, both at the rate prevailing on that day; he shall also be entitled to a guarantee, at these rates, of a minimum of not less than four hours, and if work he performed a guarantee of six hours, but hours, and if work be performed, a guarantee of six hours, but rest day working shall not count for weekly overtime.

(g) Added rates of pay shall not be taken into calculation for the purpose of making up the guarantee.

Clause 5.—Day and Night Staff.

(a) The guaranteed working week of the depot and garage day staff shall be 44 hours, subject to the provisions of sub-clauses 1 (a) (1) and 1 (a) (2).
(b) The guaranteed working week of the depot and garage

night staff shall be 44 hours, such hours to include a mealtime allowance of not less than 30 minutes each night, subject to the

(c) Overtime worked by the night staff shall be paid for on the weekly basis at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours, and time-and-a-half thereafter, based where applicable on the rate prevailing on the day.

(d) Overtime worked by the day staff shall be paid for on the weekly basis at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours, and time-and-a-half thereafter, based where applicable on the rate prevailing on the day. Time worked between on the rate prevailing on the day. Time worked between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday shall be paid at double ordinary time, except in those cases where Sunday duty is part of the regular rota of work, when the normal Sunday

rate shall apply.

(e) An added rate of 8s. 0d. per week shall be paid for permanent night work by the day and night staff over the corresponding weekly wage for day work.

Clause 6.—Holidays with Pay.

(a) Annual Holidays.

(1) Employees shall be entitled to two weeks' holiday with pay after twelve months' continuous service.

(2) On ceasing to be employed after twelve months' continuous service, an employee shall be entitled to holidays with pay at the rate of one day per month, but the Management may withhold, or vary, this allowance in the case of an employee dismissed

(b) Public Holidays.

Employees shall be entitled to holidays with pay on six public or local holidays, but where the exigencies of the service do not permit of such holidays being arranged, then days off in lieu shall be substituted: where such substitution takes place, then, wherever possible, these days shall be aggregated and taken as one week's holiday of 44 hours with pay. An employee who

absents himself from duty on any of the locally agreed public or local holidays, without justificable cause, shall not be entitled to the holiday in lieu of such public or local holiday.

(c) Holiday Provisions.

(1) The allocation of holidays provided for in sub-clause 6 (a) shall be the subject of local arrangement. In the allocation of holidays under sub-clause 6 (b), due regard shall be paid to public obligations of the undertaking: in the event of no agreement being reached on the allocation, the decision to rest with

(2) In calculating holidays for the purpose of payment, rest

days shall not be included.

(3) No employee shall be entitled to forego his holiday in exchange for payment.

Clause 7 — Employees not Concerned.

Employees whose wages, overtime rates and conditions of service are regulated by those of other industries shall be excluded from the provisions of this agreement.

Clause 8.—Privileges, Emoluments, etc.

Privileges, emoluments or conditions of service enjoyed prior to the signing of this Agreement shall remain in operation subject to such modifications as may be the outcome of local agreement, provided that in the event of no local agreement being reached, the difference shall be referred to the National

Any difference or question of interpretation arising under any portion or this Agreement shall be referred to the National

Clause 10.—Term of Agreement.

The terms of this Agreement shall operate from the commencement of the first full pay period in April, 1947, and shall be terminable upon three months' notice from either side.

RESOLUTION OF 21ST MAY, 1947.

Contingent upon a joint application to the National Joint Industrial Council by the management of a municipal passenger transport undertaking and a trade union or trade unions represented on the Council, and approval by the Council, it shall be permissible under the Conditions of Service Agreement of 12th March, 1947, to operate, as an alternative to working the basic 44-hour, six-day week, an 88-hour, eleven-day fortnight by way of a 48-hour, six-day week alternating with a 40-hour, five-day week with the necessary consequential adjustments to certain clauses in the agreement as detailed below, viz.:—

1. Clause 1 (a), the opening phrase shall be substituted by the

The platform staff shall be guaranteed payment for 48 hours in the 48-hour, six-day week and for 40 hours in the 40-hour, five-day week, subject to the following conditions:—"

... Clause 2 (a), shall be substituted by the following:—
'The normal working fortnight of 88 hours, including signing-on

and signing-off time, shall be completed in eleven days by way of a week of 48 hours in six days alternating with one of 40 hours

in five days.
"No schedule of daily duty in either week shall carry less than seven hours' pay at the rate prevailing on that day: where a duty exceeds nine hours, the time in excess of nine hours shall be

subject to the provisions of Clause 3 (c)."

3. Clause 2 (c) shall be substituted by the following:—

" (c) Spreadovers.—Spreadover duties shall be reduced to the lowest possible minimum, both with regard to their number and length, but any man working a spreadover duty of ten hours or more shall be paid for a minimum of a standard day (8 hours) with additional time thus:—

Inclusive Spreadover. Penalty. h. m. h. m. 10. 00 — 10. 59 11. 00 — 11. 29 11. 30 — 11. 59 hour hour and so on, rising by 1/4 hour for each half-hourly step.

"The foregoing provisions shall be regarded as minimum conditions, but in cases where more favourable conditions are in operation, these shall be continued. In the event of the drivers and conductors on an undertaking having decided by ballot or otherwise in favour of split duties, the foregoing provisions shall not be obligatory upon that undertaking."

4. Clause 3 shall be substituted by the following:

"A rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours, and time-and-a-half thereafter shall be raid for:

(a) Time worked in excess of the daily or weekly schedule;
(b) Time in excess of 48 hours in the 48-hour, six-day week and time in excess of 40 hours in the 40-hour, five-day week;

(c) Time by which the scheduled duty on any day in either week exceeds nine hours."

5. In Clause 6 there shall be inserted a new section to be numbered "(a)," and the existing sections "(a)," "(b)" and "(c)" shall be renamed "(b)," "(c)" and "(d)"; the new (a) Basis of Holiday Pay.

In order that payments for holidays under this alternative arrangement of an 88-hour, eleven-day fortnight shall be the same as those which would apply under the 44-hour, six-day week, the basis of payments for holidays shall be the guaranteed week of 44 hours in six days, that is 7½ hours' pay per day of holiday or 132 hours' pay per annum, subject to the provisions

ATTENDANCE MONEY AND GUARANTEED WEEKLY PAYMENT IN THE PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.

The following are the terms of an agreement made on 3rd July. 1947, between the National Association of Port Employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union and associated unions in pursuance of the provisions of Clause 14 (1) of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947,* relating to pay in respect of unemployment or under-employment:
It is agreed as follows:—

Date of Operation.

1. This Agreement shall operate on and from the eleventh day of August, 1947.

Time Rate of Pav

2. In each port to which the Scheme applies the minimum daily rate of wages on the half-daily basis for dock workers whose terms and conditions are regulated by the Agreements of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry shall be as provided for the Greater Ports in the Agreement of 21st December, 1945.

Attendance Money." 3. Attendance money at the rate of 5s. per turn will be paid to dock workers to whom Clause 14 (1) of the Scheme applies, as

(i) A dock worker under 65 years of age who is grouped by the National Board as being capable of fulfilling all the conditions of the Scheme and reports for work for each of the normal eleven turns in the week, from Monday morning to Saturday morning inclusive, shall be paid attendance money in respect of each such turn for which he reports and is available for work but is not allocated to work.

(ii) A dock worker under 65 years of age who, for reasons appropriate in his particular case, is placed by the National Board in a group under which he is required to report for work for a number of turns less than eleven, shall be paid attendance money in respect of each such turn for which he reports and is available

for work but is not allocated to work.

(iii) A dock worker who is 65 years and under 70 years of age shall be grouped by the National Board in one or other of two categories under which he is required to report either for the eleven normal turns in the week or for six nominated turns in the week: and shall be paid attendance money in respect of each such turn for which he reports and is available for work but is

(iv) A dock worker of 70 years of age or over shall be required to attend six nominated turns only in the week and shall be paid attendance money in respect of each such turn for which he reports

and is available for work but is not allocated to work.

(v) If in any pay week a dock worker is not available for work owing to any cause accepted by the Local Board as reasonable, Clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) above shall have effect as if for the week there were substituted the turns in that week when the dock worker was available for work and any attendance money

dock worker was available for work and any attendance money payments shall be correspondingly reduced.

(vi) For the purpose of computing attendance money payable under paragraphs (i) to (v) above, the following provisions shall apply in relation to night work, shift work and six-day ports:

(a) Night Work.—Any period of overtime working which by agreement, practice or custom debars a worker from seeking employment the following day or any work performed between the hours of 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. of six or more consecutive hours. the hours of 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. of six or more consecutive hours, whether so debarring or not, shall when worked count as two

whether so departing or not, shall when worked count as two turns and the number of turns for which attendance money is payable shall be reduced accordingly.

(b) Shift Work.—Alternative definitions as may be necessary to meet local conditions and the question of equating shall be left to the localities, the intention being that each full shift period shall be the equivalent of two turns for the purpose of calculating attendance money. attendance money

(c) Six-day Ports.—The Saturday morning call shall, as elsewhere, count as one attendance in six-day ports where men are

where, count as one attendance in six-day ports where men are paid a full day's pay for a four-hours' engagement.

Guaranteed Weekly Payment.

4. A weekly payment will be guaranteed to dock workers to whom Clause 14 (1) of the Scheme applies, as follows:—

(i) A dock worker under 65 years of age to whom Clause 3 (i) above applies shall be guaranteed a weekly payment of £4 8s. 0d.

(ii) A dock worker under 65 years of age who for the state of t

(ii) A dock worker under 65 years of age who, for reasons appropriate in his particular case, is placed by the National Board in a group under which he is required to report for work for a number of turns less than eleven, shall be guaranteed a weekly payment proportionate to the number of turns for which he is required to report, on the basis of one-eleventh of £4 8s. Od. to

(iii) A dock worker who is 65 years and under 70 years of age:—
(a) if required to report for work for eleven turns in the week, shall be guaranteed a weekly payment of £3 6s. 0d.;
(b) if required to report for work for six turns in the week,

shall be guaranteed a weekly payment of £1 16s. 0d. (iv) A dock worker who is 70 years of age or over shall not be

entitled to any guaranteed weekly payment.

(v) If in any pay week a dock worker is not available for work owing to any cause accepted by the Local Board as reasonable, paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) above shall have effect as if for the week there were substituted the turns in that week when the dock worker was available for work, and the guarantee shall be reduced

(vi) All earnings for work, whether piecework or timework, including overtime, performed between midnight Sunday (or the

commencement of the Sunday night shift) and normal finishing time on Saturday, together with any attendance money payable under Clause 3 hereof, and any payments made in respect of holidays, shall count against the guaranteed weekly payment. Workers not regulated by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry.

5. In any case where the rates of pay and conditions of work for a section of dock workers to whom the Scheme applies are regulated by a joint industrial body other than the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, provision will be made in regard both to the attendance money payments and to the guaranteed weekly payments, so, however, that such provision shall not conflict with the generality of this Agreement, and that the guaranteed weekly payment shall not exceed £4 8s. Od.: that the number of turns in respect of which attendance money may be paid shall not exceed eleven turns in any one week, and that the attendance money shall not exceed 5s. Od. per turn. Amendment and Notice. Amendment and Notice.

Amenament and Notice.
6. Either party to the Agreement desiring to amend or to terminate the Agreement shall give one month's notice of their intention. In any event, the provisions of the Agreement regarding attendance money and guaranteed weekly payments to dock workers of 65 years of age and over shall be reviewed not later than 31st August, 1948.

DOUBLE DAY-SHIFT WORKING.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Committee on Double Day-Shift Working* has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The Committee was set up in March, 1945, under the chairmanship of Professor J. L. Brierly, C.B.E., J.P., D.C.L., LL.M., and its terms of reference were to enquire into the economic need for, and the social consequences of, the double day-shift system in manufacturing industry, and the changes in the existing law that would be necessary to facilitate its wider adoption.

The Report explains that the double day-shift system (or two-

shift system as it is sometimes called) is a system of working in which production continues over a very long working day by means of two shifts of workpeople, each of which works only a normal or even a relatively short number of hours each day.

Economic Need for the System.—After reviewing the history of double day-shift working, the Report deals with the economic need for the adoption of the system in industry under three heads:

(a) to meet exceptional circumstances; (b) as a normal and permanent feature of industrial organisation; and (c) to meet temporary difficulties in the immediate post-war period.

Under the first head, the Report indicates the circumstances in

which the double day-shift system may be found to be advantageous. The Committee, however, do not consider it necessary to deal with this aspect of the subject in detail, as it received very full consideration from the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Women and Young Persons on the Two Shift System whose Report was issued in 1935.†

The Committee emphasise particularly the need for the system as a normal and permanent feature of industrial organisation. It was with this aspect of the subject that the evidence which the Committee received from the Board of Trade and representatives of various industries was largely concerned. The principal questions to which the Committee's attention was directed were the relation between capital charges and output and the probable

the relation between capital charges and output and the probable future position of industry in this regard, and likely future developments affecting hours of work in industry.

As regards the first question, the Committee observe that the increased mechanisation of industry results, in many cases, in an increase in the capital charges which the manufacturer has to meet and raises the question of the output over which those charges can be spread. As the proportion of the capital cost of machinery and plant in the total cost of production increases, the manufacturer will wish to increase the output of his machinery by running it for longer hours. The general tendency—interrupted only by the war—has, however, for a number of years been towards a decrease in the hours of work of the individual worker. only by the war—has, however, for a number of years been to-wards a decrease in the hours of work of the individual worker. This tendency, the Committee think, will act as an additional reason why manufacturers will wish to adopt the double day-shift system, because only in this way will they be able to get out of their machines the output necessary to make them an econom

proposition.

The Committee point out, further, that if the standard of living in this country is to be maintained and improved, the efficiency in particular of the export industries must be raised to the highest possible level. They mention that under a double day-shift system, plant and machinery wear out in a shorter time and full use is more likely to be made of them before they become out-of-date. This will obviously help to keep industrial equipment as up-to-date and efficient as possible.

As regards the need for the system in the immediate post-war period, the Committee mention that double day-shift working may help the country to make up lee-way in the matter of accumulated demand for goods at a time when it may be impracticable in many cases to increase production quickly by installing new plant or building new factories.

plant or building new factories.

Social Consequences of the System.—As regards the social consequences of the system, the Committee say that, if the considerations they have set out as to the economic need for the

system are accepted, wider use of it may be argued as desirable system are accepted, wider use of it may be argued as desirable on social grounds, in so far as this will be a factor influencing favourably (a) the standard of living which it will be possible to maintain in the country and (b) the leisure which workers in industry will be able to enjoy. On social grounds, it is a very strong argument in favour of an extension of the system in industry that such extension will make possible a more general reduction in working hours for the individual operative than would other-

The Committee go on to refer to certain features of the system The Committee go on to refer to certain features of the system which might be thought in certain circumstances to have an unfavourable effect on health. These are—the early start, which might result in workers not having a substantial breakfast when working on the morning shift; the late finish, which might lead to a reduction of hours of sleep of those working on the afternoon shift; and the changeover from one shift to another which, since it might result in a change of habits as regards sleeping and eating in particular, might have adverse effects on the nervous and digestive systems. The Committee do not, however, find any positive evidence that these features of the double day-shift and digestive systems. The Committee do not, however, find any positive evidence that these features of the double day-shift system have in fact a bad effect on the health of workpeople, and they point out certain compensating advantages, such as the shorter hours and additional free time at week-ends.

They are impressed, however, by the additional difficulties which the system may involve in certain circumstances for the housewife (although they mention that, if she herself goes out to work, the system may help her to solve some of her problems). Further, they emphasise that double day-shift working involves the risk that workers are to a considerable extent cut off from normal social life. They think it of great importance that efforts should be made to alter the circumstances which give rise to this difficulty, and, as regards education, that persons who wish to continue their studies should not be prevented from doing so

by the fact that they are working on shifts.

Changes in the Law.—In the part of their Report which deals with the changes which they consider should be made in the existing law, the Committee make it clear that their recommendations are not intended to affect double day-shift working by male young persons in industries to which Section 81 of the Factories Act, 1937, applies, or shift arrangements for industries dealing with certain perishable commodities, for which there is special provision in the Factories Act. This part of the Report relates, in the main, to the provisions of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936.

This Act provides that the Secretary of State (whose functions under the Act are now exercised by the Minister of Labour and National Service) may authorise the employment in a factory, or in any department of it, of women and young persons aged 16 or over on a system of shifts between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. on weekdays (2 p.m. on Saturdays), the hours for each shift not in general exceeding eight per day. Under the present law, the granting of an authorisation is (except for new factories) conditional on the Minister being satisfied, following a secret ballot, that the majority of the workpeople concerned consent to the granting of the authorisation.

The Committee's main recommendations with regard to changes

in the legal position are as follows:—

(a) that authorisation in respect of individual factories or departments should continue to be required before women and young persons are permitted to work on a double day-shift

system;

(b) that double day-shift working by young persons under 18 should in general be prohibited, but that latitude in the matter should be allowed during a period not exceeding two years;

(c) that as a normal arrangement the hours of double day-shift working should fall between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11 p.m., instead of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. as at present;

(d) that where a double day-shift system is worked, there should normally be no Saturday work, but provision should be made for a limited amount of overtime on Saturday mornings;

(e) that in all cases in which it is proposed to work a double day-shift system the workers concerned should be given a reasonably full account of the reasons for the institution of the system;

(f) that the ballot should be retained as a means of consulting workpeople concerned in cases where it is proposed to introduce

workpeople concerned in cases where it is proposed to introduce double day-shift working by women and young persons, except (as at present) in the case of a new factory;

(g) that, where a ballot is required, a favourable majority of the workpeople actually voting should be required before an application for an authorisation for double day-shift working by women and young persons is granted (at present a vote in favour by a majority of the workers concerned, whether voting or not, is

(h) that special attention should be paid to the welfare and

transport arrangements for shift workers.

Conclusion.—The Committee conclude by remarking that the facts adduced in the evidence presented to them prove, in their view, that the wider use of the double day-shift system is undoubtedly capable of making an important contribution to the economic well-being of the country, but that the evidence has convinced them that the system must necessarily involve some measure of segregation and dislocation of family life and other measure of segregation and dislocation of family life and other social and educational disadvantages for the workers, and they have sought throughout in making their recommendations to give due weight to each of these aspects of the system. Finally, they add that they think the wider adoption of the system which is desirable on economic grounds will depend on the one hand on the willingness of individual employers to examine closely the economic and other advantages which the system might secure

in particular cases, and on the other hand on the workers being convinced that its social inconveniences to themselves can and will be offset as far as possible by compensating benefits. At least as much, they say, will depend on these factors as upon changes in the existing law.

Reservations.—The Report is unanimous, subject to two Reservations, signed by three members of the Committee, one on the subject of the ballot, and the other on the subject of hours of work.

The former states that, in view of the weight of the evidence which the Committee has collected to the effect that the operation of the ballot as a preliminary to the granting of an authorisation is an unsatisfactory proceeding, the signatories of the Reservation believe that its retention will retard the wider adoption of double day-shift working. They suggest, as an alternative, that a change-over from day work to double day-shifts should be dealt with by the well-recognised practice of prior consultation at the works between the management and the representatives of the work-people directly concerned. They think that the matter should normally be settled amicably on these lines, but suggest that, should an agreement not be reached, the issue should then be resolved through the normal negotiating machinery in the industry concerned. They suggest that, alternatively, the Ministry of Labour and National Service should consult the appropriate Government Department chiefly concerned from the production aspect as to whether a double day-shift system is necessary to meet the production requirements involved. They point out that their suggestion does not imply that workpeople should be directed to or in any way compelled to work in establishments where double day-shifts are authorised, but that it assumes, on the contrary, that workpeople would be free to engage or not in double day-shift working in such establishments, and that factory managements would have the onus of attracting people to work

In the second Reservation, the signatories state that in their view the economic disadvantages which must follow the reduction of hours approved by the Committee would be serious, and would have far-reaching effects. The disadvantages which they have have far-reaching effects. The disadvantages which they have in mind are, in particular, (i) the decrease in production per manweek, (ii) the increased wages cost per hour, (iii) the inability to compete with goods produced in foreign countries working longer hours and at lower rates of pay, and (iv) the tendency to curtail re-equipment. The signatories refer to the recommendation in the Report that work should be permitted to a limited extent on Saturday morning, and they say that in view of the recent move-Saturday morning, and they say that, in view of the recent movement in industry towards the introduction of a 45-hour five-day week for day workers, they anticipate that, if the Committee's recommendations were put into force, difficulties would be experienced with regard to Saturday working for shift workers. They therefore recommend that work on double day-shifts should be permitted between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m.

A summary of the evidence received is given as an appendix to the Report. Apart from official witnesses representing the Government Departments chiefly concerned, the main sources of evidence were certain employers' organisations, the Trades Union Congress General Council, and the Scottish Trades Union Congress General Council, and certain other bodies concerned with social and other aspects of the system.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

In a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on 4th July, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following statement in regard to the above Report:-

"The Government have given most earnest consideration to this Report. They agree with the view taken in the Report that, if we are to maintain and improve our standard of living without widespread increases in the working hours of individuals, there will have to be much more double day-shift working.

The Government also agree with the Committee that the workers will not accept the system unless they are convinced that its social inconveniences to themselves can and will be offset as far as possible by compensating benefits. The more people there are working on the system in any area, the less the social disadvantages will tend to be; and the Government endorse the view of the Committee that every effort should be made to adjust social and educational services to meet the needs of double day

"At present, with certain special exceptions, shift working by workers other than adult males is prohibited by the Factory Acts unless it is specially authorised by the Minister of Labour Acts unless it is specially authorised by the Minister of Labour and National Service for a particular factory. It is, therefore, necessary to consider how the Factory Acts could be modified so that they do not hamper industrial planning of production on a two-shift basis, or hinder the progressive recognition of shift working as a normal arrangement. The Government are not satisfied that it is necessary to retain in full the present legal obstacles to the adoption of the double day-shift system, provided of course that adoption returns that the present legal of sources that adoption to the return that the present legal of the same of of course that adequate power is retained to ensure that proper protection is afforded for the health and welfare of persons employed on the system. The Government accordingly propose to consult the National Joint Advisory Council on this matter and also on the question of the morning and evening time limits within which the system should be made legal. The latter point is important because the economic advantages of double day-shift working are derived, in the main, from the longer hours for which plant can be worked.

^{*} See article on page 223 of this GAZETTE

^{*} Cmd. 7147. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).
† The Report of this Committee was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1935 (page 250).

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND

AND WALES.
INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES, COTTAGE RENTS, AND BOARD AND LODGING ALLOWANCES.

At their meeting on 2nd July, the Agricultural Wages Board resumed consideration of a motion by the workers' representatives for a substantial increase in the minimum rates of wages. On behalf of the appointed members the Chairman stated that they had hoped that the increase of the minimum wage about a year ago to 80s. a week, together with the earlier improvements in conditions, would have been regarded as a satisfactory and stable settlement, and that it would have made the position of the agricultural worker reasonably comparable with that of workers in other industries in the countryside. It was necessary, however, to consider the increases in wages and the reductions in working hours which had taken place in other industries during the last hours which had taken place in other industries during the last year, and to bear in mind that on this occasion, in view of the urgent necessity of producing the maximum amount of food, the agricultural workers were not claiming reduced hours or increased holidays. The appointed members were accordingly prepared to support an increase in the minimum wage for men from 80s. to 90s. a week, with corresponding adjustments for women and juveniles of both sexes. In the case of women aged 21 and over, the minimum wage would be increased from 60s. to 68s., except in a few areas, where the weekly minimum wage relates to a shorter working week than the standard 48 hours and the increase

will be to 62s. only.

They had also in mind that at the last meeting the Board had been considering their new powers to deal on a national basis with the benefits and advantages, the deductions that may be made for cottages, and the allowances for board and lodging. The appointed members felt therefore that they were entitled to request that both sides should now agree to revision of cottage values and allowances for board and lodging, with a view to the introduction of some uniformity throughout the country. They considered that the standard rent of the provided cottage should considered that the standard rent of the provided cottage should be 6s. a week for a reasonably habitable house, with provision for appeal to a Wages Committee by the farmer or worker for an adjustment of value on the grounds that a particular cottage was above or below the standard. As regards the value of board and lodging allowances, they considered that it should be 30s. a week for male adults and 27s. for female adults, with consequential adjustments for younger workers.

After discussion, the appointed members moved that the mini-

mum wages be increased as proposed, and that changes should be made as proposed in the value of cottages and in the board and lodging allowances. The motion was seconded by the workers' representatives and carried, the employers' representatives

Before effect can be given to the proposed changes, the Board, in accordance with the statutory requirements, will give public notice of the proposals and allow 14 days for the lodging of any objections. The Board will meet on 19th August to consider the objections and the making of an Order putting the new rates and changes into operation.

CATERING WAGES ACT.

UNLICENSED PLACES OF REFRESHMENT: ORDERS. Wages Regulation Orders,* under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, were made on 1st July, 1947, by the Minister of Labour and National Service, fixing with effect from 11th August, 1947, the statutory minimum remuneration, the annual holidays and holiday remuneration of workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, which include cafés, teashops, restaurants, coffee Stalls, snack bars, and similar places.

Minimum remuneration for a week of 47 hours, or for each

week in a 94-hour fortnight, exclusive of overtime, is fixed for male and female workers 21 years or over employed in the London area, i.e., the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District,

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|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|------------------------|--------|-----|--------------|------|
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| Assistant in Charg | e | | | | 95 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Floor Supervisor | | | | 323210 | 87 | 6 | 67 | 6 |
| Cashier | | | ALTER D | 1 1000 | 82 | 6 | 62 | 6 |
| Waiter, Waitress | | | | | 82 | 6 | 62 | 6 |
| Refreshment Bar, B | | | | | 82 | 6 | 62 | 6 |
| 71 0 | | | CALLEL | 275000 | 125 | 0 | 105 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Head Cook | 10000 | | 1000 | 3000 | 115 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| Cook | | | | | 100 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Assistant Cook | | - 1 - CA | - 9999 | | 90 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| Service Cook | | 100000 | 01 0055 | 3 13 2 4 3 | 85 | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| Any other works manageress, cler | er exc | | | ager, | 100000 | | 2 V 12 V 7 D | |
| worker or shop | | | | NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY. | 80 | 0 | 60 | 0 |

In "Provincial A" areas, i.e., areas in England and Wales administered by County Borough, Municipal Borough, and Urban District Councils which had a population of more than 10,000 in 1941, burghs in Scotland which had a population of more than 10,000 in 1943, and other areas in England and Wales and Scotland listed in a schedule to the Order, rates are 3s. a week lower than the London rates; in "Provincial B" areas, i.e., the remainder of Great Britain, the rates are 5s. a week lower than the London rates. For workers with less than three months'

* S.R. & O. 1947, Nos. 1375 and 1376. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. et and 3d. net, respectively (5d. and 4d. post free).

experience in the catering trade, the rates payable are 10 per cent. less than the appropriate minimum rates or the lowest specified occupational rate for the area, whichever is the greater. Rates are also fixed for managers and manageresses. For juvenile workers rates are fixed, according to age, at specified amounts workers rates are fixed, according to age, at specified amounts lower than the adult rates, and for occasional workers, who undertake engagements on an hourly or day-to-day basis, the hourly rates payable are the specified adult rates divided by 47 and increased by 12½ per cent. The minimum rate of remuneration is payable where the worker is normally provided by the employer with such meals as are available during the time the worker is conducted and where everylle or workers by the worker is on duty, and where overalls or uniform, worn by the worker when at work, are laundered or cleaned at the expense of the employer. Where meals are not provided for workers, other than occasional workers, rates are to be increased by 8s. a week, and where overalls or uniform, if worn by the worker, are not laundered or cleaned at the employer's expense rates are to be increased by Is. a week. The following benefits or advantages may be reckoned as payment of remuneration in lieu of payment of cash for workers other than occasional workers:—

(i) Where uniform, being a garment or garments distinctive to the employer's establishment, is provided by the employer and replaces the worker's clothing—an amount of 1s. per week; (ii) Where overalls are provided by the employer—6d. a week until the original cost to the employer of the said overalls is de-

frayed or until the balance thereof outstanding is less than 6d.

hever first occurs.

Whichever first occurs.

Other provisions of the Orders deal with (a) overtime rates for work performed in excess of specified weekly hours; (b) special time rates for work performed before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m., for all work on Sunday and the weekly rest day, and in excess of $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours on any day; (c) the requirement of payment of wages for six customary holidays each year and any day proclaimed as an additional Bank Holiday or general holiday proclaimed as an additional Bank Holiday or general holiday to workers who are not required to work on such days; (d) a guaranteed weekly payment subject to certain specified conditions; (e) the rate of payment to workers who are required to work on a day of customary holiday; and (f) payment for an annual holiday of six days after 48 weeks' employment, rising by one day for each additional six months' employment to twelve days after four years' employment.

Report of Catering Wages Commission on the giving of tips.

—The Orders give effect to proposals submitted to the Minister by the Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board. These proposals did not differentiate on account of tipping between the rates of wages proposed for different classes of worker. Before deciding to make Orders confirming the proposals the Minister sought the advice of the Catering Wages Commission on the problems affecting the remuneration of catering workers arising from the practice of giving tips to certain of these workers. In their Report* on the subject, which has now been published, the Commission expressed the view that tips should be disregarded by the Wages Boards in assessing statutory minimum rates of wages on the ground that it is in the interest both of the workers and of the public that tipping should cease to be relied upon as an essential part of a worker's living wage. They also expressed the view that as the amount received by way of tips fluctuates widely between different classes of worker, different establishments and different periods, it would be impracticable to make any general assessment of the cash value of tips.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Report† has recently been published of a Court of Inquiry into applications by the trade unions representing the employees of the railway companies for improvements in wages and reductions in weekly hours of work. The trade unions concerned were the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Railway Clerks' Association, and the unions parties to the Railway Shopmen's National Council.

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 212), the
Court of Inquiry was set up by the Minister of Labour and National
Service under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

The main conclusions of the Report are set out in the following

The Court recommend that there should be a comprehensive examination of the grading of railway workers with a view to a more accurate assessment of the relative value of the different types of work performed, and to the rearrangement of inter-grade margins so that adequate incentive may be given for the acceptance of higher responsibility consequent on promotion. The Court felt that it had neither the expert knowledge nor the time necessary

to conduct this comprehensive inquiry itself.

On a short-term basis and as an interim measure, the Court recommend that the basic rates or salaries of all adult workers covered by the various claims before them should be advanced by 7s. 6d. per week (or £19 10s. 0d. per annum in the case of salaried employees), with appropriate adjustments for juveniles, the increases to date from the beginning of the first full pay period following 30th June, 1947.

They also recommend that as from the same date a 44-hour week should be introduced without loss of pay, and a 42-hour week without loss of pay for the clerical staffs (without prejudice to more favourable arrangements at present operating).

The claim that cleaners should not be subject to rural rates of

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

pay is rejected by the Court; nor do they recommend that there should be any increase in the present rates for Sunday work or in the rates in respect of work on Saturday afternoons and evenings. A number of questions of detail are left for settlement, either by

means of the ordinary joint negotiating machinery of the industry or by means of the inquiry referred to above.

The Report makes it clear that the Court took the following matters into consideration:—

(a) The fact that there is at present before Parliament a measure for nationalising the railway service and co-ordinating the whole

of the transport industry.

(b) The general economic position of the nation and the considerations set out in the recent Government White Papers.

(c) The reaction of any increase in labour costs on the financial position of the railways, and therefore on the future level of railways.

(d) The statements made in Industrial Court Decision No. 728 (d) The statements made in Industrial Court Decision No. 728 of 8th July, 1922—with which statements the Court are in agreement—that whilst the railway service should be regarded as a distinct industry, to which special conditions attach, there should not be imposed on the companies and the employees an obligation to adopt or follow the rates of wages agreed upon or recognised by employers or workers in other industries employing similar classes of labour; and that whilst the rates of pay within and without the railway service should be generally similar, they need not be absolutely identical, nor need they always move in unison.

(e) The fact that railways confer certain advantages over and

(e) The fact that railways confer certain advantages over and above the wages paid, e.g., stability of employment, favourable opportunities of promotion and special privileges with regard to

(f) The facts that, on the other hand, hours of work are irregular and often uncongenial, that there is a relatively high accident rate, and that much of the work itself is dirty; that amenities and welfare provisions are of a lower standard than in other industries; and that hardship may be involved, during the present housing shortage, because of the obligation on many of the workers to live away from their normal place of residence from time to time.

It is emphasised in the Report that the Court are aware of the tendency for wage increases in one important industry to have repercussions on the wage structure throughout the country, and the Court wish to make it clear that their recommendations have had regard to the special circumstances of the railway industry at the present time, and are not intended to serve as a basis for a general upward movement of wages as a whole. They also realise that the granting of flat-rate increases of wages tends still further to narrow the margins as between the lower and upper grades and classes, but they have reached the conclusion that in existing circumstances any deviation from flat-rate advances might prejudice sequent re-classification, and they have felt bound to recommend flat-rate increases.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE.

POTTERY (HEALTH) SPECIAL REGULATIONS: REVISED DRAFT.

On 17th June, the Minister of Labour and National Service gave notice that he proposed to make Special Regulations under Section 60 of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to certain processes in the manufacture or decoration of pottery.

Draft Regulations on this subject were originally published in February, 1946, and a revised draft was issued in July, 1946.* The new Draft Regulations embody some minor drafting amend-ments which have been under consideration since the revised

draft was published last year.

The Regulations now proposed would supplement the provisions of the existing Pottery Regulations. In particular they would prohibit the use of glazes other than "leadless" or "low solubility" glazes and would restrict the use of ground or powdered flint or quartz in factories where the manufacture or decoration of pottery is carried on.

Copies of the new Draft Regulations, which are entitled the Pottery (Health) Special Regulations (Revised Draft June, 1947), may be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free). The time allowed for the submission of objections to the Draft Regulations expired on

DRAFT POTTERY (HEALTH AND WELFARE) SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

A preliminary draft† of new Special Regulations relating to ealth and welfare in the pottery industry has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

See the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1946 (page 65), and August, 1946 (page 217), respectively. † Preliminary Draft of the Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, † H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d, net (7d. post free).

Recommendations on this subject were contained in the Report of the Dust-Tile Committee which was published in 1943 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1943, page 63), and recommendations were also made by the National Council of the Pottery Industry in 1945. In the light of these recommendations and of the results of other enquiries, the Minister of Labour and National Service has given consideration to the making of new Special Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937, and as stated above a preliminary draft of such Regulations has now been published.

These Regulations would supersede the Regulations made in

These Regulations would supersede the Regulations made in 1913 for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery, and the Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations, 1932. They would be additional to the proposed Pottery (Health) Special Regulations (see above), and the draft has been prepared on the assumption that these Regulations will come into operation.

The draft of the proposed Regulations, which are entitled the Draft Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, is intended for consideration by representative bodies concerned and others, and as a basis for consultation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It is contemplated that conferences for that

National Service. It is contemplated that conferences for purpose may be arranged in the autumn, when representatives from the industry will have had an opportunity of studying the

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND.

A White Paper* dealing with industry and employment in Scotland has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and has been published by H.M. Stationery

In an introductory statement, the White Paper points out that the general economic problems confronting Scotland in common with the rest of the United Kingdom were discussed in the Economic Survey for 1947. The purpose of the present Paper is to supplement that general survey by assembling and presenting in more detail the main facts concerning industry and appropriate in Scotland, which are not observed available in a employment in Scotland, which are not otherwise available in a convenient form. Current trends in industrial development and the part which Scotland plays in the economy of the United Kingdom are examined side by side with the problems which are especially applicable to Scotland. Measures have been taken since the end of the war to deal with these problems, and these are outlined, together with the difficulties which still remain.

The Paper is divided into five parts, and the subjects covered by each part are indicated below

The first part of the Paper contains a general statement of the economic position of Scotland. A section dealing with employment refers briefly to the position before and during the war and to the changes since the end of the war, and it indicates the main features of the present unemployment situation. In further sections, the progress of Scotland's reconversion to a peace-time economy is briefly reviewed, and the action taken by the Government to promote a better distribution of industry is described. Other subjects covered by the first part of the Paper include town and country planning, the problems of the Highlands and Islands, and administrative machinery.

In the second part a description is given of the main industries and of the problems confronting them. The industries to which special attention is given include coal mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding and marine engineering, general engineering, textiles and clothing, food and drink, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and building and civil engineering.

Transport and communications and other basic services, such as housing, water, gas and electricity supply, are considered in the third part, and some account is given of the measures being taken to improve these services.

The fourth part outlines the position in Scotland in regard to technical education and industrial research. This part of the Paper also deals with general labour questions, such as industrial training, resettlement grants, the resettlement of disabled persons, and the Juvenile Employment Service.

The fifth part contains a summary of general conclusions, and refers to the economic problems with which Scotland is now and the consequent need to raise output which is common to the United Kingdom as a whole, Scotland is faced with the special problem of providing more industry and employment, especially in the Development Area. The Paper also indicates the measures being taken to man and develop the basic industries, and to provide a fuller diversification of Scottish industry and greater opportunities for employment.

A number of statistical Tables illustrating economic conditions in Scotland are appended to the Paper.

An outline of the White Paper referred to above has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title *Scots at Work*. Copies of this booklet may be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller, price 6d. net (7d, post free) (7d. post free).

^{*} Catering Wages Commission: Report of an Enquiry under Section 2 (1) (a) of the Catering Wages Act into the Problems Affecting the Remuneration of Catering Workers which Result from the Practice of Giving Tips. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

† Cmd. 7161. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

^{*} Industry and Employment in Scotland. Cmd. 7125. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AGE AND TURNOVER OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The regular monthly returns of unemployment are supplemented periodically by other returns, one of which analyses the register of wholly unemployed persons according to age and the duration of their last spell of continuous unemployment. It is obtained every six months, and a detailed analysis* for 16th June is given in the following Table:—

| Duration of | Age Groups. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unemployment in weeks. | 14 and under 18. | 18 and under 21. | 21 and under 41. | 41 and under 56. | 56 and under 60/65.† | Totai. | ployed at 9th Dec., 1946. |
| And the same | | | (Apple) | Males. | the second | 18 AP. A | Cumilion 6 |
| 4 or less | 3,749 412 248 289 277 108 39 26 12 | 2,380 491 390 556 659 294 170 173 50 | 5,917 4,529 6,770 10,840 5,734 3,551 5,971 | 3,927 3,149 5,528 10,009 6,364 4,458 10,731 | 7,295 2,656 2,448 4,189 8,459 6,079 4,192 10,242 2,926 | 13,403 10,764 17,332 30,244 18,579 12,410 27,143 | 18,065 32,355 39,272 23,328 17,357 |
| Total, 16th June, 1947 | 5,160 | 5,163 | 71,435 | 59,653 | 48,486 | 189,897 | 262,528 |
| Total, 9th Dec., 1946 | 7,889 | 7,732 | 112,241 | 78,229 | 56,437 | 262,528 | |
| | | | F | emales. | | + | |
| 4 or less Over 4 & up to 6 " 6 ", 8 ", 13 " 13 ", 126 " 26 ", 39 " 39 ", 52 " 52 ", 104 Over 104 | 2,662 267 178 220 178 48 21 15 | 2,571 415 303 472 623 254 96 68 7 | 2,368 4,314 6,811 3,651 2,118 | 4,625 1,209 1,022 1,964 3,553 2,119 1,507 1,902 209 | 734 206 146 292 479 287 232 402 63 | 4,876 | |
| Total, 16th June, 1947 | 3,592 | 4,809 | 36,497 | 18,110 | 2,841 | 65,849 | 87,860 |
| Total, 9th Dec., 1946 | 5,228 | 7,258 | 49,059 | 22,892 | 3,423 | 87,860 | A CHARLES |
| | | | 1 3 2 3 | Total. | | | N SENEO |
| 4 or less | 6,411 679 426 509 455 156 60 41 15 | 4,951 906 693 1,028 1,282 548 266 241 57 | | 17,492 5,136 4,171 7,492 13,562 8,483 5,965 12,633 2,829 | 8,029 2,862 2,594 4,481 8,938 6,366 4,424 10,644 2,989 | 76,017 18,279 14,781 24,594 41,888 24,938 16,384 31,535 7,330 | 116,277 32,776 24,594 45,130 53,790 29,095 20,240 28,486 |
| Total, 16th June, 1947 | 8,752 | 9,972 | 107,932 | 77,763 | 51,327 | 255,746 | 350,388 |
| Total, 9th Dec., 1946 | 13,117 | 14,990 | 161,300 | 101,121 | 59,860 | 350,388 | 907 02 |

The total number of wholly unemployed persons was lower at 16th June than at any date since October, 1945. Compared with 9th December, 1946, the reduction was 73,000 among males and 22,000 among females, and there was a substantial reduction in every age-group for which separate figures are given in the Table above. The reduction among persons over 40 years of age, however, was considerably less, relatively, than in the lower age-groups

Among males the reduction in unemployment between December and June affected all of the "duration of unemploy-December and June affected all of the "duration of unemployment" categories with the one exception of the "over 12 months" category. In the "over 12 months" category, however, the number increased from 11,563 in June, 1946, to 25,016 in December and 33,984 in June. These figures show that, among those who became unemployed between June, 1945, and June, 1946, a small proportion were men who, for various reasons, found it difficult to re-enter employment, and therefore remained on the registers for more than 12 months after the date when they first became unemployed. Among females the reductions between became unemployed. Among females the reductions between December and June were confined to the shorter "duration of unemployment" categories; the increases in the numbers who had been on the registers for six to twelve months were no doubt due to the fact that larger numbers of women become unemployed in the autumn and winter than in the spring and summer.

As a result of the changes during the six months December, 1946, to June, 1947, the proportion of the total number of wholly unemployed men who had been continuously on the registers for not more than three months fell from 60 per cent. in December to 50 per cent. in June, whereas the proportion who had been on the registers for more than 12 months rose from 9.5 per cent. to 17.9

per cent. The corresponding changes among women were similar. In the June analysis, provision was made for the first time for showing separately the numbers who had been continuously on the registers for more than two years, *i.e.*, who had had no employment since the end of the war, and these figures are given in the Table above. The total number of men in this category was, 6,841, 80 per cent. of whom were over 40 years of age. Comparison with the analysis for 17th June, 1946 (see page 182 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1946), shows that of the

der the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance ssified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

65 in the case of males, and 60 in the case of females.

11,563 men who at that date had been continuously on the registers for more than 12 months, approximately 5,000 found work (or ceased to register for other reasons) before June, 1947.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The figures for June confirm the conclusion drawn from previous analyses of this kind, viz., that liability to long-term unemployment increases with advancing age. Among men aged 21 to 40, 38 per cent. had been unemployed for not more than four weeks and 10 per cent. for more than 12 months, whereas among those aged 56 to 64 the corresponding proportions were 15 per cent. and 27 per cent.

TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED.

The "duration of unemployment" analyses for successive quarterly dates can be used to show how many of those who were registered as unemployed at the beginning of a quarter had found work (or otherwise ceased to register) by the end of the period. This is done by comparing the number, e.g., in the 0-13 weeks category at one date with the number in the 13-26 weeks category three months later, etc. An analysis on these lines is given in the following Table; the numbers who went off the register during the three months March to June are expressed as percentages of the numbers on the registers in March, and corresponding percentages are given for the three preceding

| Turnover an | iong the | e Unen | nployea | , Marc | h—Jun | e, 194 | 7. |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Duration of Unemployment at | Num- ber | | | | Corresponding percentage reduction in preceding three quarters. | | |
| 10th March, 1947 (in weeks). | at 10th March, 1947. | register at 16th June, 1947. | Num- ber. | Per cent. of number at 10th Mar., 1947. | Dec., 1946— March, 1947. | Sept.— Dec., 1946. | June— Sept., 1946. |
| - In the Latest State of the | Philadelphia | | Males | aged 14 | to 17. | | |
| Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 | 10,650 574 150 | 277 108 39 | 10,373 466 111 | 74 | 92 63 63 | 95 72 65 | 94 75 57 |
| Over 39 | 107 | 38 | 69 | 65 | 49 | 43 | 47 |
| Total | 11,481 | 462 | 11,019 | 96 | 89 | 93 | 92 |
| | 1935 | M | ales age | d 18 and | 1 under | 21. | 3 |
| Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 | 7,686 1,214 | 659 294 | 7,027 920 | 91 76 | 80 52 | 84 63 | 84 64 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39 | 412 408 | 170 223 | 242 185 | 59 45 | 46 44 | 58 51 | 52 49 |
| Total | 9,720 | 1,346 | 8,374 | 86 | 74 | 78 | 78 |
| | 1000 | M | ales age | d 21 and | d under | 65. | * |
| Up to 13 | 199,301 | 29,308 | 169,993 | 85 | 66 | 72 47 | 71 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 48,597 23,403 | 18,177 12,201 33,723 | 30,420 11,202 16,140 | 63 48 | 38 29 | 36 | 45 34 |
| Over 39 | 49,863 | | | | 20 | 31 | 23 |
| Total | 321,164 | 93,409 | 227,755 | 71 | 51 | 58 | 57 |
| Total—Males | 342,365 | 95,217 | 247,148 | 72 | 52 | 60 | 59 |
| Barrier Committee of | | | Female | s aged 1 | 4 to 17 | 387 | |
| Up to 13 | 6,703 426 | 178 48 | 6,525 378 | 97 89 | 91 60 | 95 74 | 96 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39 | 101 | 21 18 | 80 | 79 | 50 26 | 68 75 | 80 71 |
| | | - 10 C | | 2000 | | | - |
| Total | 7,276 | 265 | 7,011 | 96 | 89 | 94 | 95 |
| CONVILLE OF | 2000 | | | ed 18 ar | | | |
| Up to 13 | 7,407 1,030 | 623 254 | 6,784 | 75 | 84 62 | 89 | 90 78 |
| ,, 26 ,, ,, 39 Over 39 | 245 154 | 96 75 | 149 79 | | 52 30 | 74 | 78 65 |
| Total | 8,836 | 1,048 | 7,788 | | 80 | 86 | 87 |
| | | | | ed 21 ar | | | |
| Up to 13 | 53,419 | 10,843 | 42,576 | 120 | 66 | 71 | 75 |
| Over 13 and up to 26 | 17,214 | 6,057 | 11,157 | 65 | 50 | 55 59 | 66 |
| Over 39 " " 39 | 6,872 | 3,857 4,788 | 3,015 2,108 | 31 | 49 35 | 53 | 63 63 |
| Total | 84,401 | 25,545 | 58,856 | 70 | 59 | 65 | 70 |
| Total—Females | 100,513 | 26,858 | 73,655 | 73 | 62 | 69 | 72 |

The Table shows that 72 per cent. of the males and 73 per cent. The Table shows that 72 per cent. of the males and 73 per cent. of the females who were registered as wholly unemployed at 10th March had found work within the next three months. The figure for males is considerably higher than the corresponding percentage reductions in the preceding three quarters, and the figure for females is also higher, though not to the same degree. These high figures are obviously associated with the rapid return to work after the fuel and power crisis. The percentage reductions during the quarter were abnormally high for males, not only among those who had been unemployed for not more than 13 weeks at 10th March but also among those who had been unemweeks at 10th March but also among those who had been unem-ployed for longer periods, and the high figures for the latter category must be attributed to a definite acceleration in the rate of work-finding during the quarter even among those who were unemployed before the February crisis. Apart from these special features, the general pattern of the percentage reductions during the last quarter was similar to those of preceding quarters. The rate of work-finding continued to be higher among the younger than among the older persons; and it was also higher among those who had been unemployed for short periods than among those who had been unemployed for longer periods.

DECASUALISATION OF DOCK LABOUR.

July, 1947.

REPORTS OF INQUIRIES REGARDING DRAFT PERMANENT SCHEME.

Inquiry into Objections.—In March, 1947, a draft permanent Scheme for the decasualisation of dock labour was published, and subsequently, as stated in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947 (page 147), the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed Mr. John Cameron, D.S.C., K.C., to hold an Inquiry into the objections which had been lodged against the proposels. The Penert's of the Inquiry was which the against the proposals. The Report* of the Inquiry was submitted to the Minister on 31st May and has now been published.

The Report states that, although the objections were formidable

in number, many were of a minor or drafting character, and several objectors raised the same issues. The objections lodged to the proposed Scheme fall into two main groups, those relating to the scope of the Scheme and those directed to its structure.

Objections of the scheme and those directed to its structure.

A number of these sought (a) the exclusion of certain ports covered by the draft Scheme or the inclusion of a few additional ports, and (b) the exclusion of specific interests and classes, such as pitwood and timber yard workers, fish dock workers, coal trimmers, riggers, and cold stores workers. In most cases it was recommended that the objections should not be sustained.

With regard to objections of the second type mentioned above, many were minor objections in the form of drafting amendments. The remainder, which called for some comment, are considered in the Report in sequence of clauses of the draft Scheme.

The text of the draft Scheme, showing the amendments, deletions and additions recommended by the Inquiry, is printed as an Appendix to the Report.

In preparing the final Scheme (see below), the Minister of Labour and National Service followed Mr. Cameron's

recommendations.

Committee of Inquiry regarding Guaranteed Wage.—The draft Scheme provided for the settlement of the guaranteed payment to be made to dock workers during periods in which employment (or full employment) is not available for them, to be determined by the normal industrial negotiating machinery for the industry. On 31st March, however, the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry advised the Minister of Labour and National Service that they had failed to reach agreement on the question and, accordingly, on 3rd May, the Minister appointed a Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Hector Hetherington, M.A., LL.D., J.P., to consider the amount and basis of calculation of the guaranteed wage, and to make recommendations. The Report of this Committee, which was presented to the Minister on 2nd June, has now been published. The recom-

mendations of the Committee are:—

(a) that there are meantime grounds for retaining an Attendance Payment in cases where a man is required to attend for work but is not engaged; the amount of the payment should be 5s. for attendance at each of the eleven normal turns in the

week when work is not secured;
(b) that the total guaranteed weekly payment be fixed at

(b) that the total guaranteed weekly payment be nxed at £4 7s. 6d. per week;
(c) that against this guarantee should be set all payments of Attendance Money and all earnings except those accruing in respect of work on Saturday afternoon.

The Report adds that, in this way, where in any case the total of Attendance Money and all earnings other than those accruing from work on Saturday afternoon is less than £4 7s. 6d. in any pay week, a further payment should be made to bring the weekly wage up to this amount: where those payments equal or exceed £4 7s. 6d., no further payment will be due.

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) SCHEME, 1947.

On 16th June, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Order, 1947[‡], under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946. This Order brings into operation the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947.

The draft Scheme prepared by the Minister was summarised in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 79). That summary may be read as a summary of the Scheme which has now been promulgated subject to the amendment.

which has now been promulgated, subject to the amendments indicated below; these (and other) amendments were, in the main, made on the recommendation of Mr. Cameron (see above).

Administration.—The draft Scheme proposed that the National Dock Labour Board should have the responsibility of determining the principles governing the increase or decrease of the registers. The relevant clause of the approved Scheme, provides that the National Board shall have the duty, inter alia, of "determining and keeping under review in consultation with of "determining and keeping under review, in consultation with the appropriate Local Board... the increases or reductions to be made in the numbers in any such registers."

Compliance.—The approved Scheme provides that members of

* Port Transport Industry. Report of Inquiry held under paragraph 5 of the Schedule to the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).

† Port Transport Industry. Report of a Committee of Inquiry into the amount and basis of calculation of the guaranteed wage to be made to Dock Workers under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

‡ S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1189. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

Local Boards shall not be members of Appeals Tribunals set up

to deal with appeals under the Scheme.

Wages and Working Conditions.—The draft Scheme proposed that an annual holiday with pay should be granted to each daily worker who had given satisfactory service. The condition with regard to "satisfactory service." has now been omitted, and the Scheme provides for an annual holiday with pay at the rates and on the conditions laid down by the National Joint Council to all registered dock workers (i.e., both daily and weekly

Guaranteed Wage.—Failing agreement by the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry, this question was referred by the Minister to a Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Hector Hetherington; the findings of this

Committee are set out above.

The new Scheme provided that if by 28th June no agreement had been reached by the National Joint Council or no determination had been made by the Minister on this issue then the existing guarantees should continue until 1st November, 1947, or until an agreement or determination had been come to (whichever date was the earlier).

Since the publication of the Scheme, the National Joint Council have again considered the question of the guaranteed wage and they have now reached agreement. An article on page 218 of this GAZETTE reproduces the terms of the agreement, which provides for "attendance money" at the rate of 5s. per turn and for a guaranteed weekly payment of £4 8s. 0d.; this agreement comes into operation on 11th August, 1947. (If no agreement had been reached by 1st November, the Minister would have arranged for a determination to be reached; it was proposed that this determination should be on the basis of the recommendations of the Hetherington Committee.)

Operation of the New Scheme.—The provisions of the new National Dock Labour Board and of local dock labour boards came into operation on 16th June. For other purposes the new Scheme came into operation on 30th June for the Clydeside and Merseyside ports, and on 28th June for the other ports

DOCK LABOUR (COMPULSORY REGISTRATION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1947.

Following the promulgation of the Dock Workers Scheme described above, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) (Amendment) Order, 1947,* on 17th June under Regulation 58A of the Defence

(General) Regulations, 1939.

The object of the new Order is to amend the Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) Order, 1940 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1940, page 185). The latter Order provided that dock labour should be engaged only in accordance with approved port registration schemes, under which port registration committees were responsible for registers of dock workers and committees were responsible for registers of dock workers and their employers. These matters now come within the scope of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947, made under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act. Accordingly the present Order provides that the Port Registration Schemes shall cease to have effect at ports covered by the new Dock Workers Scheme. The new Order came into force on 28th June.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD.

The members of the National Dock Labour Board set up under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme have recently been appointed by the Minister of Labour and National

Chairman of the Board is the Rt. Hon. Lord Ammon, D.L., J.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Dock Labour Corporation Ltd., which administered the war-time dock labour schemes set up under the Essential Work (Dock Labour) Orders. Sir Harold Montagu Barton, F.C.A., Financial Director of the Corporation, has been appointed Vice-Chairman

The members appointed by the Minister to represent dock The members appointed by the Minister to represent dock employers on the nomination of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry are Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt., Mr. A. Howell, M.Inst.T., Lt.-Col. T. M. Lawrie, T.D., and Sir Douglas Ritchie, M.C. The members appointed to represent dock workers on the nomination of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry are Mr. J. Donovan, Mr. T. W. Condon, O.B.E., Mr. R. Barrett, and Mr. J. N. Lisle.

LABOUR AT GLASGOW DOCKS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 212), the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Committee of Investigation under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to inquire into the size of the labour force required for the Port of Glasgow. The Committee have now presented their Report to the Minister.

After summarising the evidence and information submitted

^{*} The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped, persons insuunder the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries and persons

^{*} S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1208. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d.

to them, the Committee point out that no evidence had been put forward to indicate any reasonably definite prospect of an appreciable change in the immediate future; and, after weighing all aspects of the problem to the best of their ability, they reach the conclusion that the size of the labour force required for the Port of Glasgow is 2,900. This figure is based on the work at present done by dockers in the port, but excludes the regular port employees (approximately 200 in number).

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF JUVENILES FOR INDUSTRY.

ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEMES.

In December, 1945, the Joint Consultative Committee presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service a Report on the recruitment and training of juveniles for industry. This Report, which was accepted by the Minister, was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1946 (page 45).

The Report has been widely circulated among industrial and other recruitments.

The Report has been widely circulated among industrial and other organisations concerned. All major industries have been invited to consider the recommendations made and the Minister is anxious that each industry should take all practicable steps to implement them. Some industries have already done so, and a memorandum has been prepared by the Ministry to assist others to introduce schemes designed to improve their recruiting and training methods, for both the highly-skilled and the lesser-skilled occupations. The increasing shortage of young lesser-skilled occupations. The increasing shortage of young workers and the need for continuing the arrangements for a period of compulsory military service make it imperative that urgent attention should be given to the subject. While it is for each industry to determine the best ways for improving its system of recruiting and training, it is hoped that the most careful consideration will be given to the possibility of introducing a national scheme where such arrangements have not already been made As an alternative, district schemes might be established.

The memorandum mentioned above includes suggestions, based on the Report of the Joint Consultative Committee, about the machinery and essential principles of a national scheme, and it also deals briefly with the application of national schemes in individual establishments. Reference is also made to the development of schemes by individual establishments where no national

Assistance in the preparation of national schemes can be ob-Assistance in the preparation of hadional sentence tained from officers of Government Departments concerned, i.e., Ministry of Labour and National Service, Ministry of Educational Services and Servi ration, Scottish Education Department, etc. Copies of the memorandum (R.T.J.4) may be obtained by those interested from the Central Juvenile Employment Executive, 15 Portman Square, London, W.1.

Articles relating to the establishment of national schemes for the engineering and boot and shoe manufacturing industries were published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 182 and 185, respectively). A further article dealing with the establishment of the British Film Production Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council appears below

BRITISH FILM PRODUCTION JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL.

AND TRAINING COUNCIL.

A Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council has been established for the British film production industry. The Council consists of representatives of the following bodies: the Association of Cine-Technicians; the Association of Specialised Film Producers; the British Film Producers Association; the Electrical Trades Union; the Federation of Documentary Film Units; the Film Laboratory Association; and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees.

The first meeting of the Council was held on 12th June, when four committees were appointed to deal with the Council's business, the definition of the various apprenticeships and learnerships, and the preparation of a training programme for each.

ships, and the preparation of a training programme for each.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

THIRD REPORT OF THE BUILDING APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL.

The Third Report of the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council* has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The Council, which was set up in June, 1943, has the duty of observing and advising on all matters concerning the recruitment, education and training of young persons for craftsmanship and management in the building industry, and of encouraging the development of apprenticeship schemes on a comprehensive development of apprenticeship schemes on a comprehensive

In introducing their Third Report, the Council state that, during the two years that have elapsed since the issue of their Second Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945, page 75), their recommendations have received continued attention, and they consider that the time has come to review the position of apprenticeship and training in the building industry, to report progress and to make further recommendations. Some particulars of the matters covered by the Report are given in the following

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Education for Building.—Under this heading reference is made to the full-time courses of two or three years' duration for those desirous of entering building occupations, and the Council point out that the annual intake into these courses rose from some 300 in 1942 to approximately 7,300 in 1946.

With regard to part-time courses, the Council note that certain national apprenticeship schemes have been amended to include a clause providing for the release by the employer of the apprentice up to the age of 18 years, and for his regular and compulsory attendance during normal working hours at an appropriate technical course for a period of one day a week or its equivalent. They point out that this change is already affecting the demand for part-time day classes in building subjects, and there were over 17,000 students attending such classes in the educational year 1945-46, compared with about 3,000 students before the war. The number of students in attendance at evening classes for building before the war was about 27,000. The present for building before the war was about 27,000. The present number is not known but the Council think that a far larger demand may be expected in the future, since some apprenticeship schemes now provide for the attendance of apprentices at approved evening classes.

Reference is made to the training for building crafts which is given at schools and institutions, and the Council recommend the steps to be taken so as to secure recognition of this training.

Recommendations relating to training at Home Office Approved

Schools were included in the Council's Second Report, and these are carried further in the present Report.

With regard to senior education for building, the Council point out that it is not sufficient to train men only for craftsmanship, and they wish to emphasise the importance of training for management in the industry by way of student apprenticeship. They point to the need for the development and extension of senior building courses at existing centres, and for the setting up of additional centres. They note that university degree courses in building science are now available at Victoria University, Manchester, and at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. The Council consider that building offers an appropriate basis for a university course, and they have urged the property of the establishment of the stablishment o upon other universities the need for the establishment of such

Recruitment of Apprentices.—In their Second Report the Council found it reasonable to assume that the building industry would require an annual recruitment of 25,000 apprentices. During the two years under review recruitment was at the rate of about 23,000 per annum. Having regard to wartime difficulties and dislocations the Council regard this as good, but they think that there is still room for improvement. They refer to a recommendation which is now being considered by the Minister of Works, to the effect that there should be some condition attached to public contracts requiring that the contractor should fulfil his

obligation with regard to the employment of apprentices unless released from it by the industry.

Registration of Apprentices.—The Council maintain, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, a record of all youths entering the building industry for the purpose of learning a craft, and they enter on their National Register of Approved Apprentices the names of those who are recommended to the Council by Joint Apprenticeship Committees of the industry as undergoing training in conditions that comply with the Council's minimum standards. The record was established on 30th September, 1944, and the registration of approved apprentices commenced on 1st November, 1945. It is the duty of Joint Apprenticeship Committees to see that the youths who are learning a craft have a written apprenticeship agreement, and that they are trained in accordance with that agreement.

Every registered apprentice is eligible at the end of his training for the Council's Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship.

Apprentices in the joinery manufacture and shopfitting industries may have the benefits of the Registration Scheme if and when those industries decide to adopt an apprenticeship scheme which meets the Council's requirements. Building trade apprentices employed in maintenance departments of different industries

employed in maintenance departments of different industries who obtain apprenticeship agreements which satisfy the Council's requirements will also be eligible for registration.

Welfare Fund.—The Council's Registration Scheme was approved by the Minister of Works on condition that a scheme should be submitted to him for approval under which the 10s. fee to be paid by, or on behalf of, an applicant for a certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship should be assigned to a Welfare Fund. Such a scheme was duly submitted to, and approved by, the Minister. The broad purpose of the Welfare Fund is to encourage the establishment and maintenance by education of a high standard of technical knowledge and craftsmanship in the building industry.

the building industry.

Interrupted Apprenticeships.—Schemes for the training of apprentices whose apprenticeships have been interrupted by war service have been approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service. The Report gives a list of the crafts to which these schemes

Call-up to the Forces.—With regard to call-up to the Forces in 1947 and 1948, the Council recommend the Minister of Labour and National Service (1) to grant deferment of call-up to students taking full-time senior building courses in universities and technical schools and colleges for the period necessary to complete their courses of instruction, subject to evidence of satisfactory progress in their studies; and (2) to accept registration of the building craft

apprentice by the Council as a criterion of eligibility for defer-

July, 1947.

ment, but for the time being not as the sole test, in order to allow time for such registrations to be effected.

The General Apprentice Master Scheme.—This scheme was set out in detail in the Council's Second Report, and was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1945 (page 6). The principle of the scheme is that groups of apprentices erect suitable buildings for Local Authorities under apprentices elect suitable buildings for Education Hes united the guidance of craftsmen instructors employed by an Apprentice Master nominated by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the industry. The scheme has been successfully established, and altogether some 2,500 youths have received, or are receiving, intensive training under it.

It has been suggested, says the Report, that some means should be found of providing for the continuance of this scheme, which was originally established as an emergency measure. The Council have considered this suggestion very carefully, and they recommend that the scheme should be continued, subject to certain safeguards, with the understanding that it should be reviewed by the

Council in two years' time.

The Masons Apprentice Master Scheme.—The Council draw attention to the very small number of apprentice masons in the industry, and they think it unlikely that the present number is more than 1,000. They point out that the general Apprentice Master Scheme has not so far been of much assistance to this craft, since the work undertaken has almost all been in thick. They have therefore recommended to the Ministry of craft, since the work undertaken has almost all been in brick. They have, therefore, recommended to the Ministry of Works that a separate and modified scheme, for the recruitment of apprentice masons, should be introduced. This scheme has been approved by the Minister of Works and may be applied under licence to any suitable building work for a private owner on which the principal craft to be employed for training purposes will be that of a mason. The Council recommend the scheme for the co-operation of the industry.

At the end of the Report there are a number of appendices on various aspects of building apprenticeship.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOUSEWORKERS.

PROVISION OF TRAINING IN DOMESTIC WORK. One of the main objects of the National Institute of Houseworkers,* which was set up by the Government last year in accordance with the recommendations of the Report on the Post-War Organisation of Private Domestic Employment, is to raise the status of domestic work. For this purpose the Institute will award certificates of efficiency (diplomas), which will be given to those who after training reach the Institute's standard and to others who furnish satisfactory evidence of their

proficiency in domestic work.

Training in domestic work will be arranged by the Institute, either in technical institutions or in training centres specifically set up for the purpose by the Institute, and there will be courses for both resident and non-resident trainees. For women and girls over 17, the courses in urban areas will be of six months' duration and will provide for practical and class training; at the conclusand will provide for practical and class training; at the conclusion of the course a trainee will be entitled to a diploma, if on examination she satisfies the Institute's requirements. For girls under 17, the courses will be of nine months' duration and they will be followed by practical experience in selected households for a period of 12 months or up to the age of 18 whichever is the shorter period (during this latter period the trainees will be known as pra-diploma workers) it the diploma will be ignered to known as pre-diploma workers); the diploma will be issued to qualified workers at the conclusion of the practical experience. There will also be at least one experimental training centre in a rural area; the syllabus for this centre will be on the lines of that of an urban area but with a rural bias. Training allowances will be payable by the Institute at the same rates and subject to the same conditions as under the Vocational Training Scheme.

Workers who have been awarded diplomas will be known as associate members of the Institute.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF WORK.

The Institute have laid down minimum rates of wages and conditions of work to which employers of the Institute's associate members (and pre-diploma workers) will be expected to conform. These are set out below.

*Rates of Wages.**—The minimum weekly rates of wages, for non-resident and resident workers, are as follows:**—

| 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 | No | n-resi | dent. | R | Resident. | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|----|
| TAL LABOUR - SEE | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Women aged 18 years and over with Diploma: | | | | | | |
| With less than 6 months' experien | nce 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| After 6 months' experience | 3 | 7 | 0 6 | 1 2 | 17 | 6 |
| After 12 months' experience | 3 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Women aged under 18 years: | 2 | | | 100 | | |
| (a) With Diploma— · | | | | | | |
| Aged under 17½ years | 2 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Aged 17½ years and over | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| (b) Pre-Diploma Workers— | | | | 1000 | | |
| First six months (or till aged | 18) 1 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Second six months (or till aged | 118) 2. | 2 | 0. | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| The second second second | PRESENT OF THE | | | ANTEST ! | | |

* The scope and functions of the Institute were briefly described in a statement made by the Minister of Labour and National Service in the House of Commons on 7th February, 1946. This statement was reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1946 (page 45).

For non-resident workers the charge for meals supplied will be agreed with the employer in individual cases.

Working Hours.—The normal working week for adult resident workers will be 48 hours and for non-resident workers 44 hours, or a spread-over of 96 hours or 88 hours per fortnight, respectively, may be agreed. Overtime will be paid at time-and-a-quarter for the first three hours and time-and-a-half there after. Resident workers under 18 will work 44 hours and nonafter. Resident workers under 18 will work 44 hours and non-resident 40, but no overtime will be worked.

Free Time.—Workers will have one day and a half per week free or by mutual agreement there may be three half-days a week, but work will be spread over a seven-day week to meet the need for essential Sunday work.

Holidays.—Workers will have a fortnight's holiday with pay

per annum for the first five years after obtaining the diploma, and three weeks after five years. A week of this holiday will be due after six months' service. Resident workers will receive pay at the non-resident rate during holiday periods. In addition, workers will have the right to public holidays or will be given time off in lieu if they do not wish to take the holiday. If they agree to work at the employers' request, they will be entitled to an alternative day and be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half

for hours in excess of four.

Accommodation for Resident Workers.—Resident workers should have, as a minimum, separate bed-sitting rooms which

should have, as a minimum, separate bed-sitting rooms which are adequately heated.

The Institute are preparing a leaflet (N.I.H.L.1), which sets out the principles underlying the scheme and gives particulars of allowances to persons in training and of standards of wages and conditions of work as laid down by the Institute. Copies of this leaflet will be available at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

LEAFLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (page 46), gave some information about a number of leaflets prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The paragraphs below relate to further leaflets which have been issued (or reprinted) since the earlier article was published. Copies of these leaflets can be obtained from any Local Office

of the Ministry.

Nursing.—A leaflet entitled "Your Chance" (N.R.L. 7) gives some information about State Registration for nurses and includes brief particulars of the necessary training and of the pay and conditions of service of student nurses; reference is also made to the State Enrolled Assistant Nurse. Fuller information regarding the work, training and pay of State Enrolled Assistant Nurses is given in leaflet N.R.L. 9.

Opportunities for paid partiting pursing and midwifery work

Opportunites for paid part-time nursing and midwifery work in Greater London are dealt with in leaflet P.L. 237, which gives details of rates of pay, together with some information about

conditions of service.

Coal Mining.—A revised edition of a pamphlet entitled "A Well-Paid Man's Job: There's a Future in Coal" (P.L. 201 rev.) has recently been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in collaboration with the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the National Coal Board. The original edition of this pamphlet, which gives a short account, with illustrations, of conditions, etc., in the coal mining industry, was the subject of an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (page 211). The revised edition of the pamphlet has been prepared in connection with the campaign for attracting recruits to the

Brief notes on conditions and opportunities in the coal mining industry are given in leaflet P.L. 259, which has been prepared for distribution to young men registering under the National Service Acts.

Technical and Scientific Register.-Leaflet P.L. 217 contains information about the scope and activities of the Technical and Scientific Register Branch of the Appointments Department, which is available for assisting persons possessing certain scientific and technical qualifications to find suitable employment.

SERVICE IN H.M. FORCES.

CALL-UP OF 1929 CLASS.

The Government's plans for calling men up during 1947 and 1948 for service in the Forces were outlined in the Command Paper entitled "Call-up to the Forces during 1947 and 1948" which was presented to Parliament in May, 1946. It was indicated in the paper that from 1st January, 1947, call-up for the Forces would be confined (subject to a few exceptions) to men born in or after 1929; and some information was given on the following points: (a) length of service in the Forces; (b) deferment of call-up on grounds of industrial need in the case of men employed in coal mining, agriculture, building and the production of certain building materials; (c) arrangements for the deferment of call-up in the case of apprentices and others in a similar position in order to enable them to complete their training; and (d) special arrangements in the case of candidates for the Higher School Certificate and those seeking admission to universities.

Full information about every man's occupation is obtained at registration. All men who state that they are apprentices or are otherwise undergoing training are given guidance as to the procedure for applying for deferment of call-up until after the

^{*} Building Apprenticeship and Training Council: Third Report, December, 1946. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s, net (1s, 1d, post free).

completion of their apprenticeship or training. Information is also given to students regarding the procedure for obtaining deferment for the purpose of taking the Higher School Certificate and similar examinations.

Men born in the first and second quarters of 1929 were regis-Men born in the first and second quarters of 1929 were registered under the National Service Acts on 7th December, 1946, and 1st March, 1947, respectively, and their position with regard to call-up for the Forces was determined in accordance with the policy indicated above. On 6th June, statistics were compiled to show the numbers of men from the two registrations whose call-up had for various reasons been deferred or suspended.

to show the numbers of men from the two registrations whose call-up had, for various reasons, been deferred or suspended, and the information thus obtained is summarised below.

The total numbers whose call-up was deferred or suspended owing to the nature of their employment or their position as students were about 20,000 among those born in the first quarter of 1929 and about 21,000 among those born in the second quarter of that year. These figures were made up as follows:—

| 101 | | 1st Quarter, 1929 Class. | 2nd Quarter, 1929 Class. |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. | Deferred on grounds of Industrial Need:— Agricultural Workers Coal miners Builders and "Building Material" Workers (excluding Apprentices) | 4,200 1,600 100 | 4,500 1,500 |
| | Total of above | 5,900 | 6,100 |
| B. C. | Apprentices, etc Students granted deferment to 31st July, | 9,600 | 10,000 |
| D | 1947 (to take Higher School Certificate, etc.) University Students, Candidates for admission | 3,200 | 3,600 |
| ٥. | to Universities, Student Teachers, etc | 850 | 1,000 |

In view of the pressing need for man-power in agriculture and In view of the pressing need for man-power in agriculture and coal mining, it is unlikely that the "deferred" men in those industries will be called up for the Forces so long as they remain in their present employments. (Men who enter coal mining before an enlistment notice is issued to them have their call-up deferred equally with those who were already in the industry.) In the case of the building and building materials industries, each application for deferment is considered on its merits, and deferment is granted only for the time that the men are considered to be

cation for determent is considered on its merits, and deferment is granted only for the time that the men are considered to be indispensable in their present employments.

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of twelve months. Renewal of deferment will then be conditional on a report of satisfactory progress showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end.

The statistics which were compiled on 6th June included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted.

occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. The analysis shows that about one-half of the total were in engineering and metal-working occupations and more than one-quarter of the total in building occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations:—

| hear agreemental leving pay reduced | 1st Quarter, 1929 Class. | 2nd Quarter, 1929 Class. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Building Occupations : | | |
| Carpenters | 1,233 | 1,223 |
| Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc. | 570 | 613 |
| Bricklayers | 398 | 434 |
| Painters and Decorators | 336 | 391 |
| Placterers | 72 | |
| Other Building Craftsmen | 96 | 93 |
| | 90 | 119 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc. Occupations :- | | |
| Motor Mechanics, etc. | 1,034 | 1,121 |
| Toolmakers, Precision Fitters, etc. | 962 | 1,005 |
| Electricians, Wiremen, etc. | 584 | 618 |
| Electrical Engineering Fitters, Erectors, etc. | 570 | 594 |
| Millwrights, Maintenance Fitters (not electrical) | 222 | 238 |
| lurners | 136 | 210 |
| Scientific Instrument Makers and Assemblers | 167 | 142 |
| Sheet Metal Workers Tinemiths | 155 | 136 |
| Vehicle Body Builders etc. | 143 | 177 |
| Shinwrights | 140 | |
| Patternmakers | | 115 |
| Platers | 119 | 122 |
| Tool Setters, Metal Machinists, etc. | 110 | 104 |
| Iron and Steel Founders and Moulders | 75 | 77 |
| Welders Purpose Cuttors | 57 | 84 |
| Welders, Burners, Cutters | 61 | 59 |
| Other Occupations:— | | |
| Bakers | 57 | 69 |
| Printers | 173 | 175 |
| Draughtsmen | 468 | 506 |

The men included in item C of the first Table above were given

The men included in item C of the first Table above were given deferment in order to enable them to take the Higher School Certificate or similar examination. They will become available for call-up on the termination of their deferment on 31st July. Item D includes men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses at Universities, Teachers' Training Colleges and Technical Colleges, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary students. The position of students taking University degrees or higher technical courses is determined by University degrees or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres. Men in attendance at Teachers' Training Colleges are given deferment to enable them to complete their courses before call-up, provided they make satisfactory progress. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases) technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards. Of the 1,850 men included in item D, nearly 1,000 were students at Universities or men whose applications for admission to Universities was under consideration by Loine for admission to Universities were under consideration by Joint Recruiting Boards, 600 were student teachers, and about 200 had been given deferment by National Service Deferment Boards.

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC MAN-POWER.

INQUIRIES BY MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 26th June, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service made a statement on the inquiries which were being undertaken into the future demand for and supply of

being undertaken into the future demand for and supply of professional and scientific man-power.

In his statement the Parliamentary Secretary referred to the inquiries which were being conducted by the Technical Personnel Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey (see the article in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947, page 83), and he said that the results would be published in due course. The Parliamentary Secretary also stated that, at the request of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy recently appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Tizard, by the Lord President of the Council, a survey was about to be made of the existing man-power in the country in the fields of science and Ident of the Council, a survey was about to be made of the exist-ing man-power in the country in the fields of science and professional engineering. This survey would be carried out by the Technical and Scientific Register Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, with the assistance of the appropriate scientific bodies and professional institutions.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1946.

A "Provisional Statement of Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during 1946" has been issued by the Ministry of Fuel and

The Statement shows that, in all, 588 persons were killed by accidents which occurred during 1946 at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries, in Great Britain and the Isle of Man. The corresponding figures for 1945 and 1944 were 575† and 676.

respectively.

At mines under the Coal Mines Act (i.e., mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay), the number of fatal accidents reported during 1946 was 541. This figure was the lowest on record and corresponded to a fatal accident rate provisionally estimated at about 0.30 per 100,000 man-shifts worked. Of the total of 541 fatal accidents reported at these mines. 276 were caused by falls fatal accidents reported at these mines, 276 were caused by falls of ground, 164 occurred in connection with haulage or transport, 27 were due to gases, coal dust or fires, and 74 to other causes. At mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and at quarries, the loss of life in 1946 was greater than in 1945 though less than in 1944.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

MIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

An article published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE passages to New Zealand would be granted to suitable British subjects by the New Zealand Government. Further details relating to the scheme, which opened on 5th July, are given below. Applications will at present be considered only from single men and women who are between the ages of 20 and 35. Successful applicants will be required to energy in the occupation for

men and women who are between the ages of 20 and 35. Successful applicants will be required to engage in the occupation for which they volunteer, for a period of not less than two years. At the present time applications will be restricted to certain occupations. For males, the classes of workers are—printing tradesmen (compositors, letterpress machinists and bookbinders only); floor-moulders: hollermakers: fitters and towards and the supplies of the supplier men (compositors, letterpress machinists and bookbinders only); floor-moulders; boilermakers; fitters and turners; boot and shoe operatives; inexperienced men for training in the coal mining industry; and unskilled workers for heavy industries generally. In the case of females, young women for nursing training in general and mental hospitals, domestic staff for general baselitals clething machinists and tailoresses for men's wear and

hospitals, clothing machinists and tailoresses for men's wear, and woollen mill and boot and shoe operatives will be cligible.

Application forms and further information are available at all Local Offices and Appointments Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, or at the Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, or at the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

101st SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The 101st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 5th to 8th March, 1947.

Labour Office was held in Geneva from 5th to 8th March, 1947. The Governing Body gave preliminary approval to the 1948 Budget of the International Labour Organisation to be submitted for final adoption at the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference in June-July, 1947. In connection with the proportions of the Budget to be borne by Member States, it was

announced during the Session that the United States Government were prepared to accept a considerable increase in their contribu-tion, and that the French and Belgian Governments had agreed to

The Governing Body approved a draft agreement governing the relationship between the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Approval was given to the calling of a regional meeting of representatives of Near and Middle East countries to be held in Cairo towards the end of 1947; the agenda for this meeting would include the conditions of life and work of agricultural workers and the protection of industrial and commercial workers.

It was decided that a Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety Provisions in Factories should be convened early in 1948, to consider a Draft Model Code of Safety Provisions for Factories, and to draw up the preliminary text of a proposed Convention on Safety Provisions for Factories for subsequent submission to the International Labour Conference.

The agenda for the 31st Session of the General Conference, to be held in 1948, was agreed; among the subjects to be included were employment service organisation (second discussion), vocational guidance and wages questions.

The Governing Body accepted invitations from the Governments concerned to send later in the year a Technical Mission from the International Labour Office to the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, to study the question of migratory labour in these

It was decided to set up a single Advisory Committee to deal with matters relating to salaried employees and professional workers, in place of the two Committees which had previously with these matters separately. It was agreed to reconstitute the Correspondence Committee on Recreation; the agenda for the first meeting of this Committee was to include the question of facilities for the leisure time activities of young

It was also agreed that a session of the Joint Maritime Commission should be held in the autumn of 1947, and of the Permanent Agricultural Committee in July-August, 1947. The agenda for each meeting was approved.

A general report was given to the meeting on the work of the seven Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation. It was decided that a detailed report on the past and future work of the Industrial Committees should be prepared for the next Session of the Governing Body, with a view to enabling the Governing Body to undertake a general review to chaomig the Governing Body to inhertake a general review of the working of the Committees. The Governing Body also authorised appropriate action to be taken on the Resolutions adopted by the Textiles Committee and the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee at their first sessions. The agenda for the second sessions of the two Committees were provisionally approved. An invitation from the Egyptian Government for the second session of the Textiles Industrial Committee to be held in Cairo was accepted.

COAL MINES COMMITTEE: SECOND SESSION.

The Coal Mines Committee of the International Labour Organisation held its second session in Geneva from 24th April to 3rd May, 1947. The first session of the committee was held in London in December, 1945, and was reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 225).

The United Kingdom representatives at the second session were: Mr. S. G. Holloway, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. L. G. Vedy, O.B.E., Ministry of Fuel and Power, for the Government; Mr. Ebby Edwards, a member of the National Coal Board, and Mr. Owen Francis, Assistant Secretary of the Board, for the employers; and Mr. A. L. Horner, General Secretary of the National Union of Mine Workers, and Mr. W. Lawther, President of the Union and a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the weeklers. General Council of the Trades Union Congress, for the workers. Technical advisers accompanied the representatives.

The twelve coal-producing countries on the Committee were invited to send representatives to the second session, viz. the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United States were unable to the Australian delegation included only Government workers' members, and Czechoslovakia sent observers The other nine countries were represented by tripartite tions. Representatives also attended from the United Nations and the European Coal Organisation, and the Miners' International Federation sent an observer. Mr. L. E. Troclet, Belgian Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, who had been chairman at the first session of the Committee, presided over the meeting

A number of resolutions prepared by Sub-committees on Recruitment and Related Problems and on Apprenticeship and Vocational Training, and by the Steering Committee were adopted

The resolutions dealt with apprenticeship schemes and the need for special apprenticeship centres in the coal mining industry; vocational training for adults; re-training for mine workers unable to pursue their former employment; the need for further study, by the International Labour Office, of the special problems of protection of children and young workers employed underground in coal mines; the regulation of recruitment in the coal mining industry, with reference to the special

conditions in the case of national man-power, foreign man-power displaced persons and refugees, free German workers and prisoners-of-war; the priority needs of the devastated countries prisoners-of-war; the priority needs of the devastated countries in recruiting; the employment of prisoners-of-war; the general problems of miners' housing; safety and health in coal mines; measures for safeguarding the economic balance of the coal mining industry, with a view to the protection of the social rights of mine workers; the application in economically under-developed countries of the principles in the Coal Mine Workers' Charter adopted at the Committee's first session; the collection of information on miners' invalidity and old-age insurance schemes and the position of immigrant workers; hours of work in the industry; and the determination of a social minimum for mine

REGULATION OF WAGES IN FRANCE.

BONUSES FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Bonuses for increased production or for higher average productivity may be granted in France under an Order dated 20th June, 1947, issued by the Minister of Labour and Social Security and other Ministers. The Order may be applied in any single undertaking, or group of undertakings, in industry or commerce, and the bonuses are to be distributed among all members of the staff, whatever, their occupational classification, in accordance with whatever their occupational classification, in accordance with onditions to be fixed by agreement between the employers and

the workpeople.

The Order dated 31st May, 1947, an account of which was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 191), provided for the institution in France of a system of production bonuses in all branches of industry and commerce in which the technical conditions of production were suitable for the application of such a system; and a Technical Commission was to be set up to determine the general rules governing the grant of production bonuses, and to make recommendations respecting the amount and the methods of application of a provisional bonus on account of the general production bonus. The new Order authorises the payment of a provisional bonus during the period in which the methods of calculation and the amount of the general bonuses are under consideration. The maximum rate of the provisional bonuses, which are to take effect as from 1st June, 1947, is fixed at 7 francs an hour for the most favoured branches of industry in the first zone of the Paris region, and for localities in respect of which the abatement laid down by the legislative provisions for the regulation of wages does not exceed 5 per cent., as compared with that zone. In other cases, the bonuses may not exceed 5½ francs an hour. Bonuses granted in undertakings since 1st April, 1947, and having the same object as that defined in the Order, are to count towards the amount of any bonuses granted under the terms of the Order.

In no case may the payment of production bonuses be taken into account for the determination of prices.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand National Employment Service, which was set up in April, 1946, has issued a Half-yearly Survey of Employment relating to the six months ended October, 1946, and based upon information supplied by employers under the Employment (Information) Regulations, 1946. These Regulations require employers of two or more workers, and working proprietors employing one worker, in industries other than farming, seasonal work, fishing, trapping and waterfront work to furnish returns to the National Employment Service twice a year. The returns show the numbers of workers in full-time and part-time employment ment, and the numbers of working proprietors, on the mid-month pay-day of each of the six months covered by the enquiry. They also show the total remuneration paid at the same dates to workers in full-time employment, from which average weekly earnings are calculated. It is pointed out in the Survey that the averages so calculated are affected by the inclusion of higher-paid skilled workers or specialists in many industries, as well as by the numbers of juveniles employed.

The Survey shows that at 15th October, 1946, there were 397,209 workers in New Zealand employed full-time in the industries covered by the enquiry. Of this total, 247,727 were men, 33,220 were youths and boys under 21 years (including building trade apprentices), 79,642 were women and 36,620 were girls under 21 years. At the same date, there were in these industries 26,607 working proprietors and 10,624 part-time workers (i.e., persons engaged to work for less than three-quarters of the ordinary

At the middle of October, vacancies for male workers numbered 14,745, or 5.2 per cent. of the total number of male workers employed; the shortage of male labour was spread in varying degrees over the whole field of employment. Vacancies for female workers numbered 14,060, or 12.1 per cent. of all females employed; the bulk of these vacancies were concentrated in a few industries, of which the textile, clothing and leather group was the most important and accounted for nearly half of all the vacancies notified. The shortage of female workers was thus much more acute than that of male workers, the supply of whom had been increased during the preceding six months by the demobilisation of about 12,000 men from the Armed Forces.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).
† Revised figure.

At the middle of October, the average weekly earnings, exclusive of overtime payments, in all the industry groups were £6 18s. 9d. for male workers and £3 18s. 1d. for female workers. The corresponding averages inclusive of overtime were £7 7s. 7d. and £3 19s. 10d. a week. As is indicated above, these averages are influenced, inter alia, by the varying proportions of juvenile workers included in the returns, who formed nearly 12 per cent. of all male workers and nearly 32 per cent. of all female workers.

The Table below shows, for the principal industrial groups in New Zealand included in the Survey, the numbers of male and female workers in full employment at 15th October, 1946, and the average weekly earnings (exclusive of overtime).

| | Ma | iles. | Fem | ales. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Industrial Group. | Number in Full-Time Employ- ment. | Average Weekly Earnings. | Number in Full-Time Employ- ment. | Average Weekly Earnings. |
| Manufacturing Industries: Food, Drink and Tobacco* Textile, Clothing and | 8,566 | £ s. d. 6 14 4 | 4,467 | £ s. d. 3 11 5 |
| Leather Building Materials and | 12,263 | 6 10 11 | 20,372 | 3 12 1 |
| Furnishings Engineering and Metals Miscellaneous Power and Water | 15,329 38,171 13,556 7,803 | 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 17 5 6 17 2 | 1,019 3,614 5,850 551 | 3 11 2 3 15 6 3 9 9 3 16 7 |
| Total | 95,688 | 6 10 2 | 35,873 | 3 12 0 |
| Building and Construction Primary Industries (Forestry, etc., Mining and Quarry- | 31,609 | 6 10 11 | 768 | 3 17 7 |
| ing) | 14,197 | 7 14 2 | 273 | 4 0 10 |
| Distribution and Finance Hotels and Personal Services Administration and Profes- | 44,071 50,855 9,016 | 7 2 1 7 4 2 6 8 8 | 5,725 29,671 12,624 | 4 7 10 3 15 8 3 14 1 |
| sional | 35,511 | 7 13 0 | 31,328 | 4 7 3 |
| Grand Total | 280,947 | 6 18 9 | 116,262 | 3 18 1 |

WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN AUSTRALIA.

The December, 1946, issue of the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, the organ of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, contains particulars of average weekly and hourly rates of wages and of weekly hours of labour of adult male and female workers employed in the principal groups of industries in Australia at 30th September, 1946, and some earlier dates. These figures are compiled regularly by the Bureau from data extracted from awards and determinations of Commonwealth and State Industrial Courts and from industrial agreements registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, supplemented by direct inquiries.

Average rates of wages for a full week are calculated for each industrial group in each State by taking the arithmetical averages of the rates payable for all classified occupations within the group. Averages for each State and for each industrial group throughout the Commonwealth are calculated by a system of weighting representing the relative numbers of male workers engaged in the

The average weekly rates of wages in all industrial groups in the Commonwealth at 30th September, 1946, were 121s. 10d. for adult males and 72s. 11d. for adult females, representing increases of approximately 28 and 39 per cent., respectively, compared with the corresponding averages at 30th September, 1939.

The Table below shows the average weekly rates of wages, average weekly working hours and average hourly rates of wages at 30th September, 1946, of adult male and female workers in each of the industrial groups included in the survey

| Industrial Group. | Average Weekly Rate of Wages. | Average Weekly Working Hours. | Average Hourly Rate of Wages. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Men: Wood, Furniture, etc. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Food, Drink, etc. Clothing, Boots, etc. Books, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing Building Mining Rail and Tram Services Other Land Transport Shipping, etc. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. Domestic, Hotels, etc. Miscellaneous | s. d. 123 10 122 3 120 2 120 0 139 4 121 1 135 3 128 6 124 2 114 7 124 3† 122 5† 111 3† 115 10 | 44·00 44·01 43·91 44·00 42·39 43·86 43·42 40·70 43·83 44·00 44·17 44·26 | s. d. 2 94 2 8 8 2 2 8 8 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 10 2 7 4 2 7 2 6 1 4 2 7 2 |
| All Groups | 121 10 | 43.59 ‡ | 2 911 |
| Food, Drink, etc Clothing, Boots, etc All Other Manufacturing Domestic, Hotels, etc. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. | 64 8 73 4 72 5 68 8† 77 10 | 44·00 44·00 43.99 43·78 44·36 | 1 5 ³ / ₄ 1 8 1 7 ³ / ₄ 1 6 ³ / ₄ † 1 9 |
| All Groups | 72 11 | 44.03 | 1 73 |

^{*} Excluding meat processing, etc., and fruit and vegetable preserving, which were not fully covered by the Survey.

† Inclusive of the value of food and accommodation, where supplied.

‡ Exclusive of the shipping, pastoral and agricultural groups.

In accordance with the legislative provisions governing concilia-tion and arbitration in Australia, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration lay down, for the State capitals, a basic wage which is applicable to all workers covered by awards of the Court, and which must be taken into account in the fixing of wage rates. The basic wage is subject to variation at quarterly intervals in accordance with changes in the official index of retail prices and to the addition of "loads" or fixed amounts which are not so variable. The basic wage for male workers, as fixed at 1st August, 1946, for the six capital cities of the Commonwealth ranged from 94s. a week at Brisbane to 101s. a week at Sydney, the average for all the cities being 98s. a week, compared with 79s. a week at 1st September, 1939. Between the same dates the official retail price index figure for the capital cities rose by about 25 per cent. Since August, 1946, the Court have increased the basic wage, the average for the capital cities being 106s. a week at the beginning of May, 1947.

EARNINGS IN THE WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The March, 1947, issue of Monthly Labor Review, the journal of the United States Department of Labor, contains a study of wage structure in the woollen and worsted industry in the United States in the spring of 1946. Some of the principal conclusions of the study are given below.

The study was based upon a survey of 279 mills employing nearly 93,000 workers, representing more than one-half of the mills and nearly three-fifths of the total estimated employment in the industry in the United States. The survey showed that, in April, 1946, the average "straight-time" earnings of all production workers in the industry were 94 cents an hour, and that nearly one-third of the workers received one dollar or more an hour, while the number receiving less than 65 cents an hour was comparatively small. Earnings in this industry were at a relatively high level compared with those in other textile industries, the favourable position of the workers being attributed to the concentration of the industry in high-wage areas, the large proportion of skilled

and semi-skilled workers employed, and extensive unionisation. In New England, where over three-fifths of all production workers in the industry are located, the earnings of men exceeded those of women by 11 per cent. in woollen mills and 14 per cent. in worsted mills; in the Middle Atlantic Region the excess was 25 and 20 per cent., respectively; elsewhere the sex variation in average earnings was less marked.

A large majority of the New England and Middle Atlantic mills had incentive systems; but about one-third only of all workers both regions were paid according to individual output.

In the next Table, the average hourly earnings, exclusive of extra payments for overtime and shift working, in April, 1946, are shown for the more important occupations in woollen and worsted mills respectively, together with the total numbers employed in the occupations in the United States woollen and worsted industry.

| Number of Workers | | Woolle | n Mills. | Worsted Mills. | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|--|
| Men: Card Tenders 3,463 0·82 715 0·85 Dresser Tenders 729 1·13 508 1·22 Dyeing Machine Tenders, Cloth 487 0·84 477 0·93 Fuller Tenders 725 0·87 276 0·94 Inspectors, Cloth, Hand 584 0·92 1,168 1·13 Loom Fixers (other than Jacquard) 1,476 1·24 1,455 1·38 Second Hands 2,056 1·12 1,185 1·20 Shearing Machine Operators 528 0·87 462 1·05 Spinners, Mule 4,596 1·17 1,275 1·39 Ring Frame 428 1·07 364 0·92 Truckers, Hand 1,276 0·78 1,488 0·86 Washer Tenders, Cloth 668 0·86 507 0·92 Weavers (other than Jacquard) 6,276 1·20 4,548 1·25 <td< th=""><th>Occupation.</th><th>of</th><th>Hourly</th><th>of</th><th>Hourly</th></td<> | Occupation. | of | Hourly | of | Hourly | |
| Card Tenders 3,463 0·82 715 0·85 Dresser Tenders 729 1·13 508 1·22 Dyeing Machine Tenders, Cloth 487 0·84 477 0·93 Fuller Tenders 725 0·84 202 0·84 Fuller Tenders 725 0·87 276 0·94 Inspectors, Cloth, Hand 584 0·92 1,168 1·13 Loom Fixers (other than Jacquard) 1,476 1·24 1,455 1·38 Second Hands 2,056 1·12 1,185 1·20 Shearing Machine Operators 528 0·87 462 1·05 Spinners, Mule 4,596 1·17 1,275 1·39 Ring Frame 428 1·07 364 0·92 Truckers, Hand 1,276 0·78 1,488 0·86 Weavers (other than Jacquard) 6,276 1·20 4,548 1·25 Women: Inspectors, Cloth, Hand 944 0·74 542 0·84 <t< td=""><td>Men:</td><td>THE COME</td><td>Dollars.</td><td>Mr. S.</td><td>Dollars.</td></t<> | Men: | THE COME | Dollars. | Mr. S. | Dollars. | |
| Dresser Tenders | Card Tenders | 3,463 | 0.82 | 715 | 0.85 | |
| Dyeing Machine Tenders, Cloth | | 729 | 1.13 | | | |
| Raw Stock | Dyeing Machine Tenders, Cloth | 487 | 0.84 | | | |
| Fuller Tenders | Raw Stock | 657 | | | | |
| Inspectors, Cloth, Hand | | 725 | 0.87 | 276 | | |
| Loom Fixers (other than Jacquard) 1,476 1.24 1,485 1.38 Second Hands | Inspectors, Cloth, Hand | 584 | 0.92 | | | |
| Shearing Machine Operators 528 0.87 462 1.05 | Loom Fixers (other than Jacquard) | 1,476 | 1.24 | | | |
| Shearing Machine Operators 528 0.87 462 1.05 Spinners, Mule | | 2,056 | 1.12 | 1,185 | 1.20 | |
| Spinners, Mule | Shearing Machine Operators | 528 | 0.87 | | | |
| Ring Frame | | 4,596 | 1.17 | 1.275 | | |
| Washer Tenders, Cloth | | 428 | 1.07 | | 0.92 | |
| Weavers (other than Jacquard) 6,276 1·20 4,548 1·25 Women: Inspectors, Cloth, Hand 944 0·74 542 0·84 Spinners, Mule 380 0·92 295 0·96 Ring Frame 2,144 0·84 4,642 0·85 Twister Tenders 538 0·76 3,517 0·84 Weavers (other than Jacquard) 3,729 1·05 1,741 1·18 Winders, Yarn 4,407 0·80 7,121 0·86 | | | 0.78 | 1,488 | 0.86 | |
| Women: 1 Inspectors, Cloth, Hand 944 0.74 542 0.84 Spinners, Mule 380 0.92 295 0.96 Ring Frame 2,144 0.84 4,642 0.85 Twister Tenders 538 0.76 3,517 0.84 Weavers (other than Jacquard) 3,729 1.05 1,741 1.18 Winders, Yarn 4,407 0.80 7,121 0.86 | | | 0.86 | 507 | 0.92 | |
| Inspectors, Cloth, Hand | Weavers (other than Jacquard) | 6,276 | 1.20 | 4,548 | 1.25 | |
| Spinners, Mule 380 0-92 295 0-96 Ring Frame 2,144 0-84 4,642 0-85 Twister Tenders 538 0-76 3,517 0-84 Weavers (other than Jacquard) 3,729 1-05 1,741 1-18 Winders, Yarn 4,407 0-80 7,121 0-86 | Women: | szlovolza | 1098 - 1 | bansO. | | |
| Spinners, Mule 380 0-92 295 0-96 Ring Frame 2,144 0-84 4,642 0-85 Twister Tenders 538 0-76 3,517 0-84 Weavers (other than Jacquard) 3,729 1-05 1,741 1-18 Winders, Yarn 4,407 0-80 7,121 0-86 | Inspectors, Cloth, Hand | 944 | 0.74 | 542 | 0.94 | |
| Ring Frame | Cuinana Maria | | | | | |
| Twister Tenders | Ding Frame | | | | | |
| Weavers (other than Jacquard) 3,729 1.05 1,741 1.18 Winders, Yarn 4,407 0.80 7,121 0.86 | Twister Tenders | | | | | |
| Winders, Yarn 4,407 0.80 7,121 0.86 | Weavers (other than Jacquard) | | | | | |
| All Occupations† 74,025 0.92 84,175 0.95 | Winders, Yarn | | | | | |
| | All Occupations† | 74,025 | 0.92 | 84,175 | 0.95 | |

In April, 1946, the typical working week of first-shift production workers in woollen and worsted mills was 40 hours, but at least one-third of all the mills had a working week of 45, 48 or more hours for both men and women. First-shift employment accounted for nearly two-thirds of all production workers in the industry, second-shift employment for about one-fourth, and third (or other) shift employment for 8 per cent. Extra payment was commonly made for second and third-shift employment. Most of the mills allowed holidays with pay, usually of one week a year. Christmas bonuses and other bonuses not related to output were customary in many mills; but, averaged over all production workers in the industry, such bonuses added one-half of a cent only to the hourly pay.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and May, 1947, are shown in the Table below. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and

| BELL TASCLETTA | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| THE TABLE OF THE | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | End 1946. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. | | | | | |
| 1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service) Men Women | 14,656 5,094 | 14,881 6,768 | 14,481 5,788 | 14,445 5,755 | 14,445 5,765 | 14,420 5,750 | | | | | |
| Total :. | 19,750 | 21,649 | 20,269 | 20,200 | 20,210 | 20,170 | | | | | |
| 2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment. 3. Insured persons registered as un- | ad ni | 40 | 300 | 105 | 115 | 145 | | | | | |
| employed | 1,270 | 103 | 398 | 560* | 385* | 310 | | | | | |
| 4. Number in H.M. Forces, N.F.S. and Police and in industry | SHOT SHAM | 9.01- | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 13,643 4,837 | 14,786 6,720 | 13,896 5,675 | 13,915 5,620 | 14,045 5,665 | 14,050 5,665 | | | | | |
| Total | 18,480 | 21,506 | 19,571 | 19,535 | 19,710 | 19,715 | | | | | |

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 40,000 in the total working population in May, 1947, the number of men falling by 25,000 and of women by 15,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,479,000 (men 461,000 and women 1,018,000). The total working population at the end of May, 1947, was greater than at mid-1939 by 420,000 (men 236,000 less and women 656,000 greater).

3. H.M. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENTS.

There was little change during May in the total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and civilian employment (men increased by 5,000, but the number of women remained unchanged). At the end of May the total was 1,791,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 736,000 and women 1,055,000), but 1,235,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 407,000 and women 828,000).

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) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--|--|
| 205304 | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | End 1946. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. | | |
| Men Women | 480 | 4,653 437 | 1,361 | 1,330 71 | 1,302 | 1,261 | | |
| Total | 480 | 5,090 | 1,439 | 1,401 | 1,371 | 1,327 | | |

In the twenty-three months from mid-1945 to the end of May, 1947, there has been a decrease of 3,763,000 (men 3,392,000 and

5. CIVIL DEFENCE, NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE AND POLICE.

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

| THE BLOW | | | (Tho | usands) | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | End 1946. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. |
| Men Women | 80 | 112 | 85 | 87 4 | 87 | 87 |
| Total | 80 | 127 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 90 |

Since mid-1945, there has been a reduction of 37,000 (men 25,000 and women 12,000).

6. INDUSTRY.

The numbers employed in industry included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are shown in the first Table in the next

| and some metions | (Inousands) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| The Turning it. | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | End 1946. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. | | | | | |
| Men | 13,083 4,837 | 10,021 6,268 | 12,450 5,593 | 12,498 5,545 | 12,656 5,593 | 12,702 5.596 | | | | | |
| Total Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Other Work* | 1,270 16,650 | 3,830 12,459 | 459 17,584 | 440 17,603 | raski ingi | al pier | | | | | |

.. 17,920 16,289 18,043 18,043 18,249 18,298

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945, recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in industry by over 1,600,000. Owing to the retirement of large numbers of men and women added during the war the reduction continued up to the end of 1945, but since then the intake from demobilisation has greatly exceeded net losses from other causes. Between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1947, there was a net increase of 2,009,000 (men increased by 2,681,000, women decreased by 672,000). During May, 1947, there was an increase of 49,000. The number in industry at the end of May, 1947, was 378,000 greater than at mid-1939. There was a decrease of 381,000 men, offset by an increase of 759,000 in the number of women.

7. MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

By March, 1947, the number employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces had been reduced to 440,000, compared with 5,121,000 at mid-1943. As a measure of economy the collection from employers of statistics on this point has been discontinued, and from April, 1947, the numbers so employed are being included in the figures for the Home Market category.

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

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,191,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1947, there was an increase of 5,399,000, and at the latter date the number so employed was 1,208,000 greater than the number

9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

The figures for this sector are shown in the following Table :-

| | and in | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Pio devel <u>Sitt</u> ar 2 second and a condition of the condi | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | End 1946. | End March, 1947.† 1947.† 2,514 (a) 2,496 (b) 2,836 (a) 2,570 (b) 2,670 (b) 2,69 5,033 (a) 5,066 (b) 5,506 (b) 5,556 936 949 95 530 519 52 1,466 1,468 1,48 | April, 1947.† | May, 1947.† | | | | | | |
| Home Market :— Metals and Chemicals‡ Other Manufactures§ | 1,586 2,969 | 1,014 1,566 | 2,514 2,519 | (b) 2,836 (a) 2,570 | (b) 2,857 (b) 2,693 | (b) 2,857 (b) 2,691 | | | | | | |
| Total, Home Market | 4,555 | 2,580 | 5,033 | | (b) 5,550 | (b) 5,548 | | | | | | |
| Export:— Metals and Chemicals‡ Other Manufactures§ | 450 540 | 200 210 | | | 955 529 | 957 532 | | | | | | |
| Total, Export | 990 | 410 | 1,466 | 1,468 | 1,484 | 1,489 | | | | | | |
| Total, Home Market and Export | 5,545 | 2,990 | 6,499 | | (b) 7,034 | (b) 7,037 | | | | | | |

At mid-1945 the numbers employed on manufactures for home market and export were 2,555,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1947, there was an increase of 3,607,000 and the total at the latter date was thus 1,052,000 above the number at mid-1939. The changes during May were very

slight.

The number employed on manufacture for export increased respect to the end of May, 1947, in the twenty-three months mid-1945 to the end of May, 1947, by 1,079,000 and at the end of May exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 499,000 (metals and chemicals + 507,000, other manufactures -8,000). There was only a very slight increase in May.

* Home Civilian Industries and Services and Manufacture for Export. † (a) Excludes while (b) includes persons employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces. (See para. 7 above.)

‡ Metal manufacture, merchant shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering, aircraft, motors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.

§ Food, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing, footwear, leather and leather goods, wood, paper, building materials, pottery, glass and other manufactures.

[•] i.e. Earnings exclusive of extra payments for overtime and shift working.

† Including many occupations not shown separately in the Table.

^{*} Estimate for end of month.

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,528,000 between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1947; at the end of May the total was 553,000 greater than at mid-1939. There is a deficiency of 378,000 in manufactures such as textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper, etc., offset by an increase of 931,000 in the metal and chemical industries.

(In arriving at the changes up to May, 1947, in paras. 8 and 9 allowance has been made for the fact that the "home market" figures for April and May include persons employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces.)

10. Non-Manufacturing Industries and Services.

The figures for this group, which includes the basic industries and services (agriculture, fishing, mining, utilities, transport, National and Local Government), building and civil engineering, the distributive trades, and other services (commerce and finance, personal and professional services, entertainment, catering, laundries and cleaning), are given in the following Table:—

| | | (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | End 1946. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. | | | | | | | |
| Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil | 4,683 | 5,191 | 5,555 | 5,583 | 5,599 | 5,612 | | | | | | | |
| Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services | 1,310 2,887 2,225 | 722 1,958 1,598 | 1,260 2,304 1,966 | 1,210 2,297 1,979 | 1,280 2,312 2,024 | 1,290 2,318 2,041 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11,105 | 9,469 | 11,085 | 11,069 | 11,215 | 11,261 | | | | | | | |

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was a continuous net increase from mid-1939 and the numbers employed are now 929,000 greater than at mid-1939. In building and civil engineering there was a decrease of 588,000 between mid-1939 and mid-1945. In the twenty-three months to the end of May, 1947, there was an increase of 568,000, the total at that date being 20,000 less than at mid-1939. In the distributive trades, the reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 amounted to 929,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of May, 1947, there was an increase of 360,000, leaving the total in these trades 569,000 less than at mid-1939. In the "Other Services" Group there was a reduction between mid-1939 and mid-1945 of 627,000. Of this, 443,000 had been recovered by the end of May, 1947, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 184,000.

11. Comparison—May, 1947, with Mid-1939. The numbers employed at the end of May, 1947, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the numbers so employed at mid-1939, are as follows:—

| bers so employed at mid-1939, at | e as | 10110 | WS . | Section 12 |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|------|--------------|
| Manufacture for Home Market | | 112 | per | cent. |
| Manufacture for Export | | 150 | • | ., |
| Basic Industries | | 120 | 11 | ,, |
| Building and Civil Engineering | | 98 | ,, | |
| Distributive Trades | | 80 | ,, | |
| Other Services | | 92 | | District Co. |

12. Summary.
The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, March, 1947, April, 1947, and May, 1947.

(Thousands)

| - | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | March, 1947. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Manufacture of Equipment and | 1.000 | 2.020 | 110 | | |
| Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market | 1,270 | 3,830 | 440) | 5,550 | 5,548 |
| Manufacture for Export | 4,555 990 | 2,580 | 5,066 f 1,468 | 1,484 | 1,489 |
| Total, Manuf. Industries | 6,815 | 6,820 | 6,974 | 7,034 | 7,037 |
| Basic Industries and Services | 4,683 | 5,191 | 5,583 | 5,599 | 5,612 |
| Building and Civil Engineering | 1,310 | 722 | 1,210 | 1,280 | 1,290 |
| Distributive Trades | 2,887 | 1,958 | 2,297 | 2,312 | 2,318 |
| Other Services | 2,225 | 1,598 | 1,979 | 2,024 | 2,041 |
| Total in Industry | 17,920 | 16,289 | 18.043 | 18,249 | 18,298 |
| Civil Defence, N.F.S., Police | 80 | 127 | 91 | 90 | 90 |
| Armed Forces and Aux. Services | 480 | 5,090 | 1,401 | 1,371 | 1,327 |
| Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces who have not | 18,480 | 21,506 | 19,535 | 19,710 | 19,715 |
| yet taken up employment Insured Persons registered as | _ | 40 | 105 | 115 | 145 |
| Unemployed | 1,270 | 103 | 560 | 385 | 310 |
| Total Working Population* | 19,750 | 21,649 | 20,200 | 20,210 | 20,170 |

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

| | (1100 | usands) | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Mid-1939 | | 5 to May, 47.† | Changes | |
| | Mid-1945. | Number. | Per cent. of Mid-1945. | | |
| Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export | + 2,560 - 1,975 - 580 | - 3,390 + 2,528 + 1,079 | - 89 + 98 + 263 | - 2 + 5 | |
| Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services | + 5 + 508 - 588 - 929 - 627 | + 217 + 421 + 568 + 360 + 443 | + 3 + 8 + 79 + 18 + 28 | + 3 + 13 + 10 + 6 + 17 | |
| Total in Industry Civil Defence, N.F.S., Police Armed Forces and Aux. Services | - 1,631 + 47 + 4,610 | + 2,009 - 37 - 3,763 | + 12 - 29 - 74 | + 49 - 44 | |
| Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment Insured Persons registered as | + 3,026 + 40 | - 1,791 + 105 | $-8\frac{1}{2} + 262$ | + 5 + 30 | |
| Unemployed | <u> </u> | + 207 | + 202 | — 75 | |
| Total Working Population* | + 1,899 | - 1,479 | — 7 | - 40 | |

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1946 AND MAY, 1947.

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1946 and May, 1947. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of whom have been counted as a unit. They are thus different in scope from those given above, which include estimates of the numbers of uninsured full-time employees, and of employers and workers on own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within these uninsured classes in each industry cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals.

The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945, and mid-1946 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of

part-time women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1946 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1946, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or in which uninsured persons form a large proportion of the labour force, are omitted from the figures. These are agriculture, mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), National and Local Government service, railways, shipping, fishing, dock and harbour service, and professional services. Insured persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

| (Thousands) | |
|-------------|--|
|-------------|--|

| | | We control to | | (- | nousunus) | STATE OF THE PARTY | SEE AND DESCRIPTION | Carlo Contractor | | | With the state of | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Industry. | N | Males (14 and under 65). | | | Fe | Females (14 and under 60). | | | | Total. | | | |
| musay. | Mid- 1939, | Mid- 1945. | Mid- 1946. | May, 1947. | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | Mid- 1946. | May, 1947. | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | Mid- 1946. | May, 1947. | |
| GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):— Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron Steel Melting, etc Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering: General Engineering Marine Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons: | 15·5 156·4 51·2 22·7 29·1 22·4 297·3 637·4 105·9 51·1 47·1 841·5 | 15·0 147·0 63·0 9·7 25·9 19·2 279·8 777·9 106·1 70·1 35·7 989·8 | 16·1 152·9 62·1 10·3 26·4 20·9 99·9 67·1 49·0 925·9 | 16.5 161.2 73.7 12.1 27.6 22.0 313.1 772.9 105.8 63.8 57.6 1,000.1 | 0·0 3·6 4·7 2·4 2·6 4·4 17·7 67·3 28·0 1·1 1·9 98·3 | 0.9 27.8 21.0 2.7 8.8 10.7 71.9 361.9 69.7 10.4 6.2 448.2 | 0.5 18.0 17.7 1.8 6.8 8.8 53.6 192.5 53.2 4.9 7.5 258.1 | 0.5 14.9 15.8 1.9 6.2 7.9 47.2 181.8 51.2 3.7 7.6 244.3 | 15·5 160·0 55·9 25·1 31·7 26·8 315·0 704·7 133·9 52·2 49·0 939·8 | 15·9 174·8 84·0 12·4 34·7 29·9 351·7 1,139·8 175·8 80·5 41·9 1,438·0 | 16·6 170·9 79·8 12·1 33·2 29·7 342·3 902·4 153·1 72·0 56·5 1,184·0 | 17·0 176·1 89·5 14·0 33·8 29·9 360·3 954·7 157·0 67·5 65·2 1,244·4 | |
| Total, Vehicles | 490·4 141·8 | 649·2 230·4 | 509·8 217·6 | 539·8 206·0 | 48.5 | 288·2 21·9 | 116·3 11·5 | 9.2 | 538·9 144·7 | 937·4 252·3 | 626·1 229·1 | 640·8 215·2 | |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

| San Line Committee San Committee | | | | | Thousands | | IVALIBI | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Industry. | 1 | Males (14 | and unde | r 65). | Fe | emales (14 | and under | 60). | People N | _ T | otal. | |
| | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | Mid- 1946. | May, 1947. | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | Mid- 1946. | May, 1947. | Mid- 1939. | Mid- 1945. | Mid- 1946. | May, 1947. |
| Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding. Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. | 84·9 38·9 116·4 34·0 | 39·4 32·0 112·2 38·1 | | 47.4 | 9·8 2·8 79·5 | 12·9 5·5 167·7 38·7 | 12·0 5·4 126·8 27·0 | 12·2 5·7 131·8 25·7 | 94·7 41·7 195·9 48·3 | 52·3 37·5 279·9 76·8 | 65·0 50·9 244·2 | 75·5 53·1 270·0 |
| Watches, Clocks, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. Bolts, Nuts, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Other Metal Industries Total, Other Metals Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.: | 20·8 21·9 16·8 17·4 21·2 185·2 557·5 | 7·3 20·6 16·1 9·2 15·7 170·0 460·6 | 13·6 24·2 16·1 15·4 21·7 177·2 520·2 | 16·9 27·9 17·5 18·5 24·9 202·1 597·1 | 17.9 11.6 13.0 11.1 1.4 101.1 262.5 | 6.9 16.6 18.8 8.8 4.2 145.6 425.7 | 10·8 18·1 14·8 11·5 3·8 124·5 354·7 | 12·9 18·7 14·9 12·5 3·9 126·3 364·6 | 38·7 33·5 29·8 28·5 22·6 286·3 820·0 | 14·2 37·2 34·9 18·0 19·9 315·6 886·3 | 63·1 24·4 42·3 30·9 26·9 25·5 301·7 874·9 | 66·1 29·8 46·6 32·4 31·0 28·8 328·4 961·7 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. Total, Chemicals, etc. | 12·3 88·6 29·2 20·4 60·0 210·5 | 12·2 91·6 78·3 14·2 44·1 240·4 | 12·9 108·6 23·2 18·3 51·5 214·5 | 13·9 120·3 21·9 20·6 55·0 231·7 | 0·1 36·2 7·9 6·5 23·2 73·9 | 0·5 65·9 90·4 9·2 31·7 197·7 | 0·4 63·5 20·4 9·1 27·9 121·3 | 0·3 61·6 18·6 8·8 28·6 117·9 | 12·4 124·8 37·1 26·9 83·2 284·4 | 12·7 157·5 168·7 23·4 75·8 438·1 | 13·3 172·1 43·6 27·4 79·4 335·8 | 14·2 181·9 40·5 29·4 83·6 349·6 |
| Total, Group I Industries | 2,539.0 | 2,850-2 | 2,676-7 | 2,887.8 | 503.8 | 1,453-6 | 915.5 | 884.2 | 3,042-8 | 4,303.8 | 3,592-2 | 3,772.0 |
| GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES*):— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services | 757-5 203-2 193-0 34-1 141-7 | 707·8 138·2 129·3 13·1 129·8 | 708-6 184-4 183-9 20-7 153-0 24-3 | 726·0 205·7 207·5 22·4 162·8 | 3·7 11·6 12·0 3·0 4·9 | 9·8 28·4 82·0 2·0 13·4 | 8·8 22·6 51·3 2·6 11·5 | 8·8 21·0 39·4 2·6 10·3 | 761·2 214·8 205·0 37·1 146·6 | 717-6 166-6 211-3 15-1 143-2 25-5 | 717-4 207-0 235-2 23-3 164-5 | 734·8 226·7 246·9 25·0 173·1 |
| GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES): Food, Drink and Tobacco: Grain Milling | | | | | | | Beignen | | chalan | | | i California |
| Bread, Biscuits, etc. Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco Textile Industries: | 28·2 103·1 26·4 71·3 95·0 15·5 339·5 | 21·6 69·3 13·4 53·8 71·0 14·4 243·5 | 24·4 81·6 16·5 67·9 81·9 14·8 287·1 | 26·1 92·5 20·2 75·7 87·3 15·5 317·3 | 3.9 77.6 55.9 62.2 25.9 26.8 252.3 | 8·7 68·0 23·9 71·9 38·1 31·1 241·7 | 7.5 63.5 27.4 70.8 35.4 31.1 235.7 | 7·4 63·7 35·2 70·4 33·1 30·5 240·3 | 32·1 180·7 82·3 133·5 120·9 42·3 591·8 | 30·3 137·3 37·3 125·7 109·1 45·5 485·2 | 31·9 145·1 43·9 138·7 117·3 45·9 522·8 | 33·5 156·2 55·4 146·1 120·4 46·0 557·6 |
| Cotton Spinning Cotton Weaving Wool Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc. Hosiery Carpets | 65.5 53.7 90.3 34.6 29.1 12.6 | 35·3 27·4 50·1 19·9 12·3 2·2 | 47·6 31·9 64·8 25·6 17·3 4·9 | 52·6 36·3 73·8 30·4 20·0 7·1 | 119·4 101·3 117·3 37·6 97·3 19·4 | 78·3 71·9 79·7 26·0 50·4 3·5 | 89·0 74·4 83·8 29·3 57·2 7·8 | 91·7 77·5 89·9 31·4 61·0 10·1 | 184-9 155-0 207-6 72-2 126-4 32-0 | 113·6 99·3 129·8 45·9 62·7 5·7 | 136·6 106·3 148·6 54·9 74·5 12·7 | 144·3 113·8 163·7 61·8 81·0 17·2 |
| Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc Lace Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc Total. Textiles | 3·7 10·2 6·8 5·1 20·0 56·7 388·3 | 2·9 3·8 5·1 2·4 16·9 32·0 210·3 | 3·5 5·0 5·3 2·9 18·2 38·5 265·5 | 4·0 6·1 5·9 3·4 22·3 42·7 304·6 | 9·0 15·5 10·2 7·8 41·9 22·9 599·6 | 6.8 9.7 11.4 4.5 46.5 20.2 408.9 | 6·4 10·8 10·4 4·4 37·0 19·5 430·0 | 6·3 11·9 10·5 5·2 37·8 20·4 453·7 | 12·7 25·7 17·0 12·9 61·9 79·6 987·9 | 9·7 13·5 16·5 6·9 63·4 52·2 619·2 | 9·9 15·8 15·7 7·3 55·2 58·0 695·5 | 10·3 18·0 16·4 8·6 60·1 63·1 758·3 |
| Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur: Tanning, Currying, etc. Leather Goods Total, Leather Clothing Industries: | 33·5 11·6 45·1 | 21·4 6·2 27·6 | 27·8 7·9 35·7 | 31·8 9·3 41·1 | 11·3 16·6 27·9 | 11·8 12·2 24·0 | 11·8 13·6 25·4 | 11·5 13·9 25·4 | 44·8 28·2 73·0 | 33·2 13·4 51·6 | 39·6 21·5 61·1 | 43·3 23·2 66·5 |
| Tailoring Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dressmaking, etc. Hats and Caps Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, etc. Total, Clothing Woodworking, etc. | 66·6 10·1 11·4 11·1 7·5 78·4 185·1 | 37·4 4·2 6·7 3·7 2·8 51·1 105·9 | 46·4 5·2 8·2 6·0 4·3 59·9 130·0 | 55·1 5·8 9·4 7·4 5·2 67·6 150·5 | 168·0 83·4 96·1 18·5 23·4 56·6 446·0 | 134·8 48·3 48·0 9·0 12·6 44·2 296·9 | 153-0 55-6 62-5 10-4 16-2 48-5 346-2 | 157·8 59·0 68·3 11·0 19·3 51·6 367·0 | 234·6 93·5 107·5 29·6 30·9 135·0 631·1 | 172·2 52·5 54·7 12·7 15·4 95·3 402·8 | 199·4 60·8 70·7 16·4 20·5 108·4 476·2 | 212-9 64-8 77-7 18-4 24-5 119-2 517-5 |
| Furniture, etc. Sawmilling Wood Boxes and Cases, etc Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc. Paper, Printing, etc.: Paper and Paper Royard | 111.5 63.0 9.2 17.8 201.5 | 39·8 56·1 14·0 13·5 123·4 | 74·7 69·0 11·9 16·5 172·1 40·9 | 90·6 70·3 10·7 17·8 189·4 45·9 | 26·9 3·4 2·4 5·8 38·5 | 22·6 20·2 13·4 7·7 63·9 | 24·7 14·1 5·3 7·4 51·5 | 23·7 10·7 3·7 7·6 45·7 | 138·4 66·4 11·6 23·6 240·0 | 62·4 76·3 27·4 21·2 187·3 | 99·4 83·1 17·2 23·9 223·6 | 114·3 81·0 14·4 25·4 235·1 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Book- | 29·0 5·3 4·9 | 14·6 0·5 1·7 | 17·0 3·1 2·8 | 20.0 3·3 5·2 | 53·3 2·5 6·3 | 17-9 34-9 0-6 3-3 | 17·6 36·4 1·5 5·0 | 17·6 39·8 1·7 7·6 | 69·8 82·3 7·8 11·2 | 48·7 49·5 1·1 5·0 | 58·5 53·4 4·6 7·8 | 63·5 59·8 5·0 12·8 |
| binding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass and Glass Bottles: | 198·9 288·8 90·7 30·0 | 97·0 144·6 29·0 14·7 | 141·2 205·0 53·2 23·1 | 164·6 239·0 61·9 26·6 | 105·4 186·6 5·7 37·0 | 76·4 133·1 5·3 24·3 | 88·2 148·7 6·2 31·9 | 99·4 166·1 5·9 35·3 | 304·3 475·4 96·4 67·0 | 173·4 277·7 34·3 39·0 | 229·4 353·7 59·4 55·0 | 264·0 405·1 67·8 61·9 |
| Glass Manufacture Glass Bottles Total, Glass Other Manufacturing Industries | 22·5 15·4 37·9 | 15·5 12·2 27·7 | 20·9 15·6 36·5 | 23·6 17·4 41·0 | 8·1 2·2 10·3 | 10·2 7·9 18·1 | 10·7 6·5 17·2 | 9·8 4·2 14·0 | 30·6 17·6 48·2 | 25·7 20·1 45·8 | 31·6 22·1 53·7 | 33·4 21·6 55·0 |
| Cement, Whiting, etc. Cast Stone, etc. Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Musical Instruments Toys and Games Other Industries Total, Other Manufacturing Industries | 17·1 27·8 41·1 11·0 6·1 6·9 8·0 27·8 | 9·5 16·8 34·3 4·2 4·3 1·5 2·7 17·6 | 14·1 28·7 43·2 6·6 5·9 3·7 6·4 32·1 | 15·3 35·5 51·7 7·2 7·0 5·3 8·7 39·2 | 0·7 2·5 29·1 2·3 6·2 1·8 10·7 22·5 | 1·5 6·6 28·0 2·1 6.5 0·6 4·4 27·5 | 1·3 6·2 27·7 1·8 8·1 1·2 10·2 35·4 | 1·2 6·1 28·9 1·6 8·9 1·3 12·9 38·4 | 17·8 30·3 70·2 13·3 12·3 8·7 18·7 50·3 | 11·0 23·4 62·3 6·3 10·8 2·1 7·1 45·1 | 15·4 34·9 70·9 8·4 14·0 4·9 16·6 67·5 | 16·5 41·6 80·6 8·8 15·9 6·6 21·6 77·6 |
| Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries Industries | 1,752.7 | 90.9 | 1,348 · 9 | 1,541.3 | 75·8 1,679·7 | 1,293.4 | 91.9 | 99.3 | 3,432.4 | 2,311·0 | 232.6 | 2,994.0 |
| GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND | | 76.00 | 1 | | | 1,233 4 | -,307 | | ,,,,,, | ,,,,, | 2, 55 6 | 2,2710 |
| BERVICES)† Building and Civil Engineering Construction Distributive Trades Commerce and Finance Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restau- | 1,190·8 1,309·5 216·5 80·1 | 607·8 604·7 83·9 50·5 | 978·4 785·1 136·1 71·6 | 1,095·0 888·8 154·1 81·4 | 15·7 850·9 98 6 60·4 | 24·2 909·8 148·0 79·1 | 24·9 899·2 125·6 91·8 | 25·0 909·9 122·1 99·6 | 1,206·5 2,160·4 315·1 140·5 | 632·0 1,514·5 231·9 129·6 | 1,003·3 1,684·3 261·7 163·4 | 1,120·0 1,798·7 276·2 181·0 |
| rants, etc Laundries and Dry Cleaning | 172·7 43·9 | 82·1 26·7 | 124·9 31·7 | 141·5 35·3 | 280·7 149·3 | 296·6 128·1 | 319·3 126·2 | 323·2 128·0 | 453·4 193·2 | 378·7 154·8 | 444·2 157·9 | 464·7 163·3 |
| GRAND TOTAL OF ABOVE | 8,654-3 | 6,460.4 | 7,428·3 | 8,176.5 | 3,676-9 | 4,475-2 | 3,992.0 | 4034-3 | 12,331.2 | 10,935.6 | 11,420-3 | 12,210-8 |

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

July, 1947.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 16th JUNE, 1947.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 12th May and 16th June, 1947, were as

| 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | Men 18 and under 65 years. | Boys 14-17 years. | Women 18 and under 60 years. | Girls 14-17 years. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 12th May | 239,383 | 7,041 | 80,107 | 5,012 | 331,543 |
| | 196,928 | 5,292 | 66,320 | 3,796 | 272,336 |

In addition, there were on the registers at 16th June 11,704† uninsured persons, including 1,870 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 16th June are analysed below:-

| | Wholly U | | 6.6 | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 691 200 | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks. | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks. | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks. | Total. | Tempor- arily Stopped. | Total. |
| Men, 18-64 Boys, 14-17 Women, 18-59 Girls, 14-17 | 36,163 2,942 14,877 2,204 | 39,961 1,471 14,268 909 | 112,563 755 34,536 488 | 188,687 5,168 63,681 3,601 | 8,241 124 2,639 195 | 196,928 5,292 66,320 3,796 |
| Total | 56,186 | 56,609 | 148,342 | 261,137 | 11,199 | 272,336 |

The total of 272,336 includes 36,317 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 12,035 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 12th May and 16th June, 1947, in each administrative Region, are given in the Table below:—

| 6/42) 6/21. | 0-01 p a 6-06 p 5 6-08 p 5 | | Vholly Unincluding | | | in a line line line line line line line line | 12:01 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Region. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks. | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks. | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks. | Total. | Tempor- arily Stopped. | Total, |
| London & South- | 12th May 16th June | 13,660 12,881 | 9,738 7,264 | 15,935 11,527 | | 236 284 | 39,569 31,956 |
| Eastern | Inc. or Dec. | _ 779 | _ 2,474 | 4,408 | - 7,661 | + 48 | 7,613 |
| Eastern . | 12th May 16th June | 2,297 1,843 | 2,153 1,381 | 4,904 2,899 | | 72 80 | 9,426 6,203 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | _ 454 | _ 772 | 2,005 | - 3,231 | + 8 | _ 3,223 |
| Southern | 12th May 16th June | 2,011 1,519 | 1,694 1,331 | 2,979 2,280 | 6,684 5,130 | 71 78 | 6,755 5,208 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 492 | _ 363 | - 699 | 1,554 | + 7 | 1,547 |
| South- Western | 12th May 16th June | 2,494 2,284 | 2,312 2,315 | 5,132 3,750 | 9,938 8,349 | 158 74 | 10,096 8,423 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | 210 | + 3 | 1,382 | 1,589 | _ 84 | 1,673 |
| Midland | 12th May 16th June | 2,507 2,362 | 2,611 2,248 | 6,507 4,811 | 11,625 9,421 | 2,768 2,247 | 14,393 11,668 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 145 | 363 | - 1,696 | - 2,204 | _ 521 | _ 2,725 |
| North- Midland | 12th May 16th June | 1,632 1,416 | 1,727 1,350 | 4,350 3,084 | 7,709 5,850 | 504 416 | 8,213 6,266 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 216 | _ 377 | 1,266 | - 1,859 | _ 88 | 1,947 |
| East and West Ridings | 12th May 16th June | 3,937 3,597 | 3,880 3,124 | 10,104 7,974 | 17,921 14,695 | 2,411 1,170 | 20,332 15,865 |
| Kinnigs | Inc. or Dec. | _ 340 | 756 | - 2,130 | - 3,226 | — 1,241 | — 4,467 |
| North- Western | 12th May 16th June | 11,458 10,422 | 11,984 11,041 | 35,435 28,290 | 58,877 49,753 | 3,605 1,779 | 62,482 51,532 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 1,036 | 943 | 7,145 | - 9,124 | 1,826 | 10,950 |
| Northern | 12th May 16th June | 6,242 5,613 | 8,575 6,557 | 25,375 20,574 | 40,192 32,744 | 1,013 621 | 41,205 33,365 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | — 629 | _ 2,018 | 4,801 | - 7,448 | _ 392 | - 7,840 |
| Scotland | 12th May 16th June | 10,541 9,308 | 13,745 12,206 | 40,469 31,875 | 64,755 53,389 | 3,114 1,936 | 67,869 55,325 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | _ 1,233 | - 1,539 | - 8,594 | —11,366 | _ 1,178 | -12,544 |
| Wales | 12th May 16th June | 4,730 4,744 | 7,296 7,315 | 33,689 29,603 | 45,715 41,662 | 2,596 2,514 | 48,314 44,176 |
| 0.181 | Inc. or Dec. | + 14 | + 19 | - 4,086 | - 4,053 | _ 82 | _ 4,135 |
| Great Britain (including | 12th May 16th June | 61,723 56,186 | 66,281 56,609 | 186,991 148,342 | 314,995 261,137 | 16,548 11,199 | 331,543 272,336 |
| Special Schemes) | Inc. or Dec. | _ 5,537 | - 9,672 | _38,649 | _53,858 | - 5,349 | _59,207 |

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

The following Table gives the numbers unemployed and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment at 16th June among insured males and females in each Region:—

| Region. | register | r of insured ed as uner 6th June, 1 | mployed | Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons, | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Hern Scotland Wales | 26,001 5,106 4,094 6,445 9,652 5,192 11,727 40,839 21,635 40,473 29,992 | 5,955 1,097 1,114 1,978 2,016 1,074 4,138 10,693 11,730 14,852 14,184 | 31,956 6,203 5,208 8,423 11,668 6,266 15,865 51,532 33,365 55,325 44,176 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 5 1 5 | 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - | 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 3 2 6 | | |
| Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes) | 201,156 | 68,831 | 269,987 | 2 | 11/2 | 2 | | |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 16th June, 1947, was 299,032, including 225,088 men and boys and 73,944 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 16th June 12,068† uninsured persons, including 1,907 boys and girls under 16 who had not yet entered industry.

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

| | | | | STORY STORY | mi suite) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Region. | Men 18 and under 65 years. | Boys 14-17 years. | Women 18 and under 60 years. | Girls 14-17 years. | Total. |
| | W | holly Unem | ployed (incli | iding Casua | als). |
| London and South-Eastern | 24,838 4,978 3,919 6,285 7,552 4,736 10,953 38,621 20,636 37,748 27,364 1,057 | 1,057 107 110 111 167 124 227 1,003 644 1,078 533 7 | 5,189 935 952 1,836 1,591 912 3,350 9,797 10,817 13,935 13,092 1,275 | 588 103 149 117 111 78 165 332 647 628 673 10 | 31,672 6,123 5,130 8,349 9,421 5,850 14,695 49,753 32,744 53,389 41,662 2,349 |
| Great Britain | 188,687 | 5,168 | 63,681 | 3,601 | 261,137 |
| Northern Ireland | 22,098 | 453 | 2,612 | 99 | 25,262 |
| United Kingdom | 210,785 | 5,621 | 66,293 | 3,700 | 286,399 |
| | | Tem | porarily Sto | pped. | 100007 |
| London and South-Eastern | 105 19 65 49 1,931 330 545 1,191 349 1,583 2,074 | 1 2 ——————————————————————————————————— | 175 59 13 23 313 80 570 553 241 269 343 | 3 ———————————————————————————————————— | 284 80 78 74 2,247 416 1,170 1,779 621 1,936 2,514 |
| Great Britain | 8,241 | 124 | 2,639 | 195 | 11,199 |
| Northern Ireland | 312 | 5 | 996 | 121 | 1,434 |
| United Kingdom | 8,553 | 129 | 3,635 | 316 | 12,633 |
| 157. | 67 700 | Total Regi | stered as Un | employed. | natelphicy |
| London and South-Eastern | 24,943 4,997 3,984 6,334 9,483 5,066 11,498 39,812 20,985 39,331 29,438 1,057 | 1,058 109 110 111 169 126 229 1,027 650 1,142 554 | 5,364 994 965 1,859 1,904 992 3,920 10,350 11,058 14,204 13,435 1,275 | 591 103 149 119 112 82 218 343 672 648 749 10 | 31,956 6,203 5,208 8,423 11,668 6,266 15,865 51,532 33,365 55,325 44,176 2,349 |
| Great Britain | 196,928 | 5,292 | 66,320 | 3,796 | 272,336 |
| Northern Ireland | 22,410 | 458 | 3,608 | 220 | 26,696 |
| United Kingdom | 219,338 | 5,750 | 69,928 | 4,016 | 299,032 |

^{*} The figures exclude 18,929 insured men and 582 insured women on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

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 on 16th June, 1947, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th May, 1947.

Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 16th June, 1947.

| Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns. | Men 18 and under 65 years. | Women 18 and under 60 years. | Juveniles under 18 years. | Total. | compared with 12th May, 1947. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| London and South-Eastern | 24,943 | 5,364 | 1,649 | 31,956 | - 7,613 |
| London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden | 12,538 75 143 686 608 469 380 357 144 234 234 2301 679 756 743 238 | 2,137 14 16 163 297 127 87 66 33 124 58 44 89 80 124 53 | 492 111 6 39 46 42 51 120 28 17 16 18 30 44 70 48 | 15,167 100 165 888 951 638 518 443 205 375 375 363 798 880 937 339 | - 1,935 - 69 - 9 - 614 - 281 - 213 - 144 - 187 - 101 - 107 - 113 - 263 - 196 - 150 - 69 |
| Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Watford | 4,997 127 80 201 118 692 57 | 994 16 11 59 5 96 64 | 212 9 4 23 10 16 9 | 6,203 152 95 283 133 804 130 | — 3,223 — 5 — 69 — 35 — 87 — 312 — 80 |
| Southern Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton | 3,984 98 938 114 152 678 | 965 73 257 55 14 169 | 259 13 62 31 6 42 | 5,208 184 1,257 200 172 889 | - 1,547 - 91 - 240 - 47 - 84. - 102 |
| South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon | 6,334 2,019 252 75 652 123 | 1,859 388 93 44 565 53 | 230 74 10 5 44 4 | 8,423 2,481 355 124 1,261 180 | — 1,673 — 94 — 89 — 30 — 158 — 28 |
| Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester | 9,483 2,096 34 1,094 30 47 2,044 247 11 599 71 | 1,904 203 68 211 19 9 177 51 6 83 15 | 281 69 10 34 4 10 24 16 5 20 18 | 11,668 2,368 112 1,339 53 66 2,245 314 22 702 104 | - 2,725 - 1,773 - 57 - 404 + 19 - 19 + 15 - 141 - 21 + 135 - 9 |
| North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe | 5,066 228 93 666 363 73 301 145 987 65 32 | 992 77 43 61 47 5 56 15 101 20 30 | 208 14 11 25 22 - 7 8 44 8 1 | 6,266 319 147 752 432 78 364 168 1,132 93 63 | - 1,947 - 49 - 67 - 341 - 270 - 42 - 82 - 62 - 118 - 54 - 46 |
| East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York | 11,498 452 979 170 578 64 240 2,387 2,046 845 185 337 | 3,920 129 92 10 300 7 39 421 224 435 293 33 57 | 447 32 16 4 65 2 17 67 46 21 7 8 | 15,865 613 1,087 184 943 73 296 2,875 2,316 725 1,145 226 403 | - 4,467 - 63 - 423 - 105 - 305 - 33 - 81 - 383 - 603 - 235 - 260 - 11 - 111 |
| North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (including | 39,812 154 296 491 1,637 460 404 1,012 581 121 76 16,069 4,539 | 10,350 63 42 838 249 58 33 170 52 22 67 2,770 743 | 1,370 7 7 33 27 5 7 12 7 5 11 664 105 | 51,532 224 345 1,362 1,913 523 444 1,194 640 148 154 19,503 5,387 | - 174 - 395 - 359 - 211 - 143 |
| Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (including Eccles | 957 632 268 706 | 158 481 24 784 | 14 25 4 17 | 1,129 1,138 296 1,507 | _ 60 _ 263 |
| and Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan | 1,198 828 768 321 1,311 | 70 212 288 211 513 | 23 | 1,300 1,071 1,094 561 1,847 | - 332 - 382 - 193 - 103 |

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

| involution ser | | | ored Person | | Inc.(+) or Dec.(—) in Totals | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns. | Men 18 and under 65 years. | Women 18 and under 60 years. | Juveniles under 18 years. | Total. | as compared with 12th May, 1947. | |
| Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (including | 20,985 | 11,058 | 1,322 | 33,365 | - 7,840 | |
| | 176 | 104 | 22 | 302 | - 146 | |
| | 154 | 93 | 22 | 269 | - 110 | |
| | 1,374 | 386 | 39 | 1,799 | - 361 | |
| | 896 | 1,338 | 59 | 2,293 | - 336 | |
| | 765 | 573 | 61 | ,1,399 | - 189 | |
| Middlesbrough (including South Bank) | 599 3,505 1,442 545 2,451 | 637 1,422 243 1,245 853 | 84 132 47 63 182 | 1,320 5,059 1,732 1,853 3,486 | - 292 - 1,019 - 327 - 287 - 895 - 152 | |
| Scotland Aberdeen | 39,331 | 14,204 | 1,790 | 55,325 | - 12,544 | |
| | 975 | 146 | 24 | 1,145 | - 577 | |
| | 244 | 98 | 28 | 370 | - 121 | |
| | 1,649 | 430 | 36 | 2,115 | - 413 | |
| | 2,962 | 260 | 71 | 3,293 | - 851 | |
| Glasgow (including Rutherglen) | 14,642 1,122 1,751 806 | 5,459 617 991 187 | 527 114 86 33 | 20,628 1,853 2,828 1,026 | - 3,710 - 319 - 349 - 115 | |
| Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea | 29,438 | 13,435 | 1,303 | 44,176 | - 4,135 | |
| | 2,108 | 319 | 85 | 2,512 | - 107 | |
| | 1,799 | 681 | 128 | 2,608 | - 17 | |
| | 1,007 | 373 | 55 | 1,435 | - 86 | |
| | 3,442 | 1,132 | 157 | 4,731 | - 250 | |
| | 2,196 | 931 | 102 | 3,229 | - 119 | |
| Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry | 22,410 | 3,608 | 678 | 26,696 | - 2,684- | |
| | 9,231 | 1,035 | 76 | 10,342 | - 883 | |
| | 2,526 | 861 | 244 | 3,631 | - 97 | |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1947.

The Table below shows the average numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1946, and the numbers so registered in each month of 1947, together with the estimated numbers who were stood off in February and March but did not register.

| | | | United | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| [五一] 體 | | nemployed g Casuals). | | orarily oped. | Total. | Kingdom: Total. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | . 10va (5) J | and tell |
| 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 |
| 1942 | 62,019 | 31,859 | 3,196 | 2,691 | 99,765 | 119,117 |
| 1943 | 47,191 | 20,574 | 795 | 733 | 69,293 | 85,538 |
| 1944 | 45.062 | 17,634 | 394 | 518 | 63,608 | 77,929 |
| 1945 | 86,273 | 53,004 | 549 | 584 | 140,410 | 159,977 |
| 1946 | 251,914 | 107.840 | 2,097 | 1,218 | 363,069 | 394,164 |
| 1947: | | | | | STATE OF THE PARTY | |
| 13th January | 296,196 | 95,975 | 5,732 | 3,346 | 401,249 | 437,471 |
| 22nd Feb.§(a) | 349,294 | 110,889 | 902,044 | 511.834 | 1,874,061 | 1,915,531 |
| (b) | | | | 阿利亚的 | 503,200 | 8 |
| 10th Mar.§(a) | 347,206 | 102,989 | 242,436 | 72,217 | 764,848 | 809,474 |
| (b) | | | | _ | 24,000 | 8 |
| 14th April | 284,931 | 92,604 | 33,412 | 16.042 | 426,989 | |
| 12th May | 233,674 | 81,321 | 12,750 | 3,798 | 331,543 | 360,923 |
| 16th June | 193,855 | 67.282 | 8,365 | 2,834 | 272,336 | 299,032 |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED||: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed* in Great Britain at 16th June.

| 153 414 128 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 | Men 18 years and over, | Boys under 18 years. | Women 18 years and over. | Girls under 18 years. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A.—Insured Unemployed Insured Persons on the Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for | 2.2k3 1.4k/9 1.2k/9 1.25 | - Arrana - A | and the second s | Constitution of the consti | transerial from the control from the control from the control |
| Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants | 189,840 6,031 | 2,429 2,856 | 52,930 12,115 | 1,081 2,705 | 246,280 23,707 |
| Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes | 1,057 | 7 | 1,275 | 10 | 2,349 |
| Total of Insured Persons Unemployed | 196,928 | 5,292 | 66,329 | 3,796 | 272,336 |
| B.—Uninsured Persons on Registers of Employ- ment Exchanges; Applicants for Un- employment | M. Co. | d farmers | o better jund be | nate, Proc oronalise i virong in Appecular | Figure Court of Four I |
| Allowances | 540 | 12 | 364 | 10 | 926 |
| Persons not applying for Allowances | 1,744 | 1,088 | 6,577 | 1,369 | 10,778 |
| Total of Uninsured Unemployed | 2,284 | 1,100 | 6,941 | 1,379 | 11,704 |

* See footnote * in previous column. † From July, 1940, the figures exclude men in attendance at Government

Training Centres.

† The figures for 1941 and later years are exclusive of men and women classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

§ The figures on line (a) relate to the numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed, while those on line (b) are the estimated numbers who were stood off from employment but did not register. Figures for line (b) are available for Great Britain only.

|| Including insured and uninsured persons.

[†] This figure excludes 1,127 uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

July, 1947.

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 16th June, 1947, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

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

service of the Crown. Some persons employed in agricultural occupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Eire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Insured persons on the registers in Great Britain who have been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment are also excluded.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person makes a claim for unemployment benefit or for an unemployment allowance, or registers as unemployed without claiming benefit or an allowance. The files of 'lodged' books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons.

| | 3514 | | | Gı | eat Britain | 40 | | | 2 1 EUR 1 | U | nited Kin | gdom. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Industry. | Who (incl | olly Unem | ployed suals). | Tem | porarily Sto | opped, | | Total. | | Tem | olly Unemporarily S and Casua | topped |
| The Control of the Co | 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 | Total. |
| Agriculture*:— Farming, Forestry, etc. Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Total, Agriculture | 1,881 317 2,198 | 492 95 587 | 2,373 412 2,785 | . 27 2 29 | 45 5 50 | 72 7 79 | 1,908 319 2,227 | 537 100 637 | 2,445 419 2,864 | 3,453 354 3,807 | 600 102 702 | 4,053 456 - 4,509 |
| Fishing | 767 | 5 | 772 | 38 | 1 - | 38 | 805 | 5 | 810 | 829 | 5 | 834 |
| Coal Mining† | 2,150 | 171 | 2,321 | 34 | 6 | 40 | 2,184 | 177 | 2,361 70 | 2,198 63 | 177 | 2,375 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining | 31 385 | 14 | 31 | 1 | = | -1 | 31 386 | 14 | 31 400 | 31 636 | 17 | 70 31 653 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying | 104 | 80 | 107 170 | | <u></u> | -1 | 104 | 3 81 | 107 | 105 101 | 3 81 | 653 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Total, Mining† | 91 2,914 | * 279 | 95 3,193 | 35 | 7 | 42 | 2,949 | 286 | 95 3,235 | 138 3,272 | 289 | 182 142 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone | 179 | 18 | 197 | 3 | - | 3 | 182 | 18 | 200 | 182 | 18 | 3,561 200 |
| Grinding, etc Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Total, NM. Mining Products. | 426 130 735 | 98 25 141 | 524 155 876 | 13 2 18 | 6 9 | 19 11 | 439 132 | 104 34 | 543 166 | 467 173 | 104 34 | 571 207 |
| Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making | 661 | 132 | 793 | 29 | 15 | 33 | 753 690 | 156 135 | 909 825 | 822 769 | 156 135 | 978 - |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc | 279 | 86 | 365 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 300 | 109 | 409 | 313 | 113 | 426 |
| Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. | 314 256 570 | 255 371 | 569 627 | 7 22 | 3 7 | 10 29 | 321 278 | 258 378 | 579 656 | 327 281 | 258 378 | 585 659 |
| Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :- | 1,358 | 626 | 1,196 | 29 | 10 | 39 | 599 | 636 | 1,235 | 608 | 636 | 1,244 |
| Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. | 5,313 315 967 | 1,228 3,912 90 384 | 2,586 9,225 405 1,351 | 35 31 5 3 | 26 39 1 17 | 61 70 6 20 | 1,393 5,344 320 970 | 1,254 3,951 91 401 | 2,647 9,295 411 1,371 | 1,472 5,372 326 1,004 | 1,260 3,958 91 | 2,732 9,330 417 |
| Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Metal Manufacture:— | 7,953 | 5,614 | 13,567 | 74 | 83 | 157 | 8,027 | 5,697 | 13,724 | 8,174 | 5,713 | 1,408 13,887 |
| Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, | 152 | 45 | 197 | 4 50 | - | - | 152 | 45 | 197 | 156 | 46 | 202 |
| Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 1,695 | 1,006 | 2,701 2,225 | 1,783 | 58 | 1,841 | 3,478 1,103 | 1,064 1,146 | 4,542 2,249 | 3.514 1,244 | 1,065 | 4,579 |
| Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture | 281 388 267 3,878 | 153 177 196 2,707 | 434 565 463 6,585 | 1,228 457 74 3,550 | 87 4 20 185 | 1,315 461 94 3,735 | 1,509 845 341 7,428 | 240 181 216 2,892 | 1,749 1,026 557 10,320 | 1,509 850 348 | 1,149 240 186 217 | 2,393 1,749 1,036 565 |
| Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' | | | S S March 2 | EXECUTE TO | | 2,100 | 7,120 | 2,092 | 10,520 | 7,621 | 2,903 | 10,524 |
| Iron and Steel Founding | 1,409 | 4,377 | 16,640 | 147 | 92 15 | 239 | 12,410 1,425 | 4,469 578 | 16,879 2,003 | 13,148 | 4,528 585 | 17,676 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering. Total, Engineering, etc. Construction and Repair of Vehicles: | 1,395 1,125 16,192 | 513 200 5,653 | 1,908 1,325 21,845 | 173 | 5 4 116 | 9 10 289 | 1,399 1,131 16,365 | 518 204 5,769 | 1,917 1,335 22,134 | 1,897 1,199 17,744 | 518 205 5,836 | 2,085 2,415 1,404 23,580 |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. | 10,335 | 2,071 | 12,406 226 | 66 | 36 | 102 | 10,401 | 2,107 | 12,508 | 11,961 | 2,208 | 14,169 |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc. Total, Vehicles | 10,777 | 2,133 | 226 278 12,910 | 77 | 37 | 114 | 247 | 2,170 | 279 13,024 | 230 256 | 33 32 32 | 263 288 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries:— | 7,489 | 772 | 8,261 | 101 | 55 | 156 | 7,590 | 827 | 8,417 | 12,447 8,902 | 2,273 831 | 9,733 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, | 553 1,071 | 168 59 | 721 1,130 | 7 6 | 23 2 | 30 8 | 560 1,077 | 191 61 | 751 1,138 | 615 1,174 | 191 | 806 1,238 |
| etc Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, | 1,555 217 | 1,202 139 | 2,757 356 | 9 28 | 14 2 | 23 30 | 1,564 245 | 1,216 | 2,780 386 | 1,611 | 1,404 | 3,015 391 |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 176 123 279 | 171 53 25 | 347 176 304 | 7 1 | 2 2 | 9 3 | 183 124 | 173 55 | 356 179 | 187 137 | 175 | 362 194 |
| watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, | 181 | 84 | 265 | 3 2 | - | 3 | 282 | 25 | 307 | 316 | 27 | 343 |
| Metal Industries not separately speci- fied | 3,273 | 1,624 | 4,897 | 196 | 1 | 3 | 183 | 85 | 268 | 186 | 85 | 271 |
| Total, Other Metals | 7,428 | 3,525 | 10,953 | 259 | 90 | 240 349 | 3,469 7,687 | 1,668 3,615 | 5,137 11,302 | 3,580 8,056 | 1,698 3,842 | 5,278 |

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

† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 16th June, who, although their unemployment books bear the coal mining classification, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included in the "grand total" on the next page.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

| The state of the s | 100 | Marie La | | G | reat Britain | | | THE STA | TR THE | archi. | United King | gdom. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Industry. | | y Unempl | | Temp | orarily Stor | pped. | N. 3420 | Total. | a swoi | Tem | illy Unemplo porarily Sto and Casuals | pped |
| musij. | | Females aged 14 and | Total. | Males aged 14 and under 65. | Females aged 14 and un der 60. | Total. | Males aged 14 and under 65, | Females aged 14 and under 60. | Total. | Males aged 14 and under 65. | Females aged 14 and under 60. | Total. |
| Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton | 521 254 775 498 | 474 274 748 206 | 995 528 1,523 704 | 5 18 23 41 | 19 8 27 34 | 24 26 50 75 | 526 272 798 539 | 493 282 775 240 | 1,019 554 1,573 779 | 526 272 798 550 | 494 282 776 260 | 1,020 554 1,574 810 |
| Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc. Rayon, Nylon, etc. Yarn Manu- | 93 146 | 77 | 170 245 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 95 | 82 100 | 177 247 | 98 149 | 84 100 | 182 |
| facture Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace | 58 194 112 99 29 | 95 134 235 191 7 | 153 328 347 290 36 | 1 1 1 118 26 | 1 1 1 30 4 | 2 2 2 148 30 | 147 58 195 113 217 55 | 95 135 236 221 | 153 330 349 438 66 | 1,365 197 145 222 55 | 576 135 277 228 11 | 249 1,941 332 422 450 66 |
| Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, | 39 273 | 67 325 | 106 598 | 3 4 | 24 | 7 28 | 277 | 71 349 | 113 626 | 47 305 | 80 408 | 127 713 |
| etc | 529 2,845 350 | 122 2,306 | 651 5,151 473 | 274 494 19 | 40 171 9 | 314 665 28 | 803 3,339 369 | 162 2,477 132 | 965 5,816 501 | 962 4,893 383 | 199 3,134 138 | 1,161 8,027 - |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc. Leather Goods | 138 488 | 96 219 | 234 707 | 3 22 | 5 14 | 8 36 | 141 510 | 101 233 | 242 743 | 144 527 | 106 244 | 250 771 × |
| Tailoring | 1,180 136 | 1,060 | 2,240 462 | 101 | 648 | 749 45 | 1,281 145 | 1,708 362 | 2,989 507 | 1,309 | 1,856 | 3,165 528 |
| Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Total, Clothing | 58 80 33 615 2,102 | 65 244 83 148 1,926 | 123 324 116 763 4,028 | 174 10 1 28 323 | 101 256 4 13 1,058 | 275 266 5 41 1,381 | 232 90 34 643 2,425 | 166 500 87 161 2,984 | 398 590 121 804 5,409 | 241 150 44 713 2,606 | 170 1,547 91 164 4,207 | 411 1,697 135 877 6,813 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- | 1,279 248 | 940 147 | 2,219 395 | 3 | 24 | 27 3 | 1,282 248 | 964 150 | 2,246 398 | 1,439 316 | 995 154 | 2,434 470 |
| fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc | 333 1,050 1,181 366 4,457 | 234 968 533 235 3,057 | 567 2,018 1,714 601 7,514 | 2 23 12 2 42 | 5 34 16 35 117 | 7 57 28 37 159 | 335 1,073 1,193 368 4,499 | 239 1,002 549 270 3,174 | 574 2,075 1,742 638 7,673 | 337 1,198 1,319 413 5,022 | 241 1,095 562 369 3,416 | 578 2,293 1,881 782 8,438 |
| Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc | 1,183 307 1,186 307 2,983 | 383 163 216 106 868 | 1,566 470 1,402 413 3,851 | 22 4 68 2 96 | 17 8 25 20 70 | 39 12 93 22 166 | 1,205 311 1,254 309 3,079 | 400 171 241 126 938 | 1,605 482 1,495 435 4,017 | 1,388 322 1,326 353 3,389 | 402 171 248 127 948 | 1,790 493 1,574 480 4,337 |
| Building and Civil Engineering Con- struction:— Building Civil Engineering Construction | 12,850 7,203 20,053 | 173 78 251 | 13,023 7,281 | 113 91 204 | 9 2 11 | 122 93 | 12,963 7,294 | 182 80 262 | 13,145 7,374 20,519 | 15,313 8,701 | 187 82 269 | 15,500 8,783 |
| Total, Building, etc. Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and | 437 | 304 | 20,304 741 | 73 | 19 | 215 92 | 20,257 510 | 323 | 833 | 24,014 554 | 328 | 24,283 - 882 |
| Stationery | 215 21 | 221 | 436 29 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 217 21 | 225 | 442 30 | 223 21 | 233 | 456 31 |
| sites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Total, Paper, Printing, etc. | 1,180 1,870 | 357 919 | 46 1,537 2,789 | - 8 83 | 6 30 | 14 113 | 1,188 1,953 | 363 949 | 46 1,551 2,902 | 17 1,243 2,058 | 29 380 980 | 46 1,623 3,038 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber | 661 116 104 | 288 71 71 | 949 187 175 | 1,698 14 14 | 172 3 6 | 1,870 17 20 | 2,359 130 118 | 460 74 77 | 2,819 204 195 | 2,424 136 127 | 461 74 77 | 2,885 210 204 |
| ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Other Manufactures Total, Other Manufacturing | 422 56 129 732 2,220 | 189 14 103 433 1,169 | 611 70 232 1,165 3,389 | 2 1 10 1,739 | 3 12 9 205 | 5 | 424 56 130 742 3,959 | 192 14 115 442 1,374 | 616 70 245 1,184 5,333 | 426 56 146 862 4,177 | 197 14 125 454 1,402 | 623 70 271 1,316 5,579 |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service | 1,826 2,584 1,350 497 2,938 5,915 | 255 1,787 1,371 28 79 55 | 2,081 4,371 2,721 525 3,017 5,970 | 16 9 14 1 24 31 | 16 16 | 19 25 30 1 27 37 | 1,842 2,593 1,364 498 2,962 5,946 | 258 1,803 1,387 28 82 61 | 2,100 4,396 2,751 526 3,044 6,007 | 1,998 2,786 1,441 547 3,170 6,265 | 1,805 1,390 28 83 64 | 2.257 4,591 2,831 575 3,253 6,329 |
| Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service:— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) Harbour, River and Canal Service Total, Docks, Harbours, etc. Other Transport, Communication, etc Total, Transport, etc. | 3,779 597 4,376 638 18,298 | 39 27 66 50 3,436 | 3,818 624 4,442 688 21,734 | 33 3 36 5 120 | 1 1 2 1 44 | 34 4 38 6 164 | 3,812 600 4,412 643 18,418 | 40 28 68 51 3,480 | 3,852 628 4,480 694 21,898 | 4,936 627 5,563 649 20,421 | 40 28 68 51 3,489 | 4,976 655 5,631 700 23,910 |
| Distributive Trades | 12,474 | 9,329 1,722 | 21,803 | 193 | 213 | 406 | 12,667 | 9,542 | 22,209 3,536 | 14,343 | 9,891 | 24,234 |
| National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) National Fire Service Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. | 12,089 332 6,880 1,264 2,352 | 4,770 118 2,549 1,243 1,137 | 16,859 450 9,429 2,507 3,489 | 66 3 109 14 17 | 29 29 11 27 | 95 3 138 25 44 | 12,155 335 6,989 1,278 2,369 | 4,799 118 2,578 1,254 1,164 | 16,954 453 9,567 2,532 3,533 | 13,993 381 7,447 1,356 2,519 | 5,015 119 2,616 1,299 1,197 | 19,008 500 10,063 2,655 3,716 |
| Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc. Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. Other Services† | 4,020 416 120 2,032 | 6,063 921 169 535 | 10,083 1,337 289 2,567 | . 18 2 1 12 | 86 8 4 14 | 104 10 5 26 | 4,038 418 121 2,044 | 6,149 929 173 549 | 10,187 1,347 294 2,593 | 4,608 460 136 2,261 | 6,380 1,004 177 566 | 10,988 1,464 313 2,827 |
| Ex-Service Personnel not classified by Industry: | 29,505 | 2,060 | 47,010 25,022 | 242 356 | 208 | 450 370 | 29,747 | 17,713 2,074 | 47,460 25,392 | 33,161 25,092 | 2,160 | 51,534 27,252 |
| GRAND TOTAL*§ | 193,855 | 67,282 | 261,137 | 8,365 | 2,834 | 11,199 | 202,220 | 70,116 | 272,336 | 225,088 | 73,944 | 299,032 |

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

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

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

[§] The totals include 2,895 male and 149 female unemployed casual workers in Great Britain and 4,502 males and 153 females in the United Kingdom.

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER

The Technical and Scientific Register, which is situated at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, operates on a national basis. It is assisted in its work by six Advisory Committees for architecture and public utilities, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and scientific research. The Register is not only a placing agency, but it also provides an advisory service, with the object of helping and advising (a) those who are unemployed and seeking a job; (b) those who, although they have a job, desire for one reason or another a change of employment; and (c) those who, through disablement or for other reasons, can no longer follow their previous employment with prospects of success.

A register of vacancies, notified by employers, is maintained. from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, biological scientists, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners. estate agents and valuers; the qualification for registration is, in general, possession of a University degree or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th June, 1947, was 4,301*; this figure included 3,202 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,099 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 413 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 13th May

| 1000 | | 4,063 |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------|
| .2051 | | 947 |
| 11995 | | 181† |
| 1100000 | 2.5 | 465 |
| | | 4.364 |
| | 1.206 314 1.254 1.254 | 308.4 |

APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

The total number of persons on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th June, 1947, was 32,051, consisting of 29,383 men and 2,668 women. Of these, 17,765 men and 467 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the Registers included 17,310 men and 1,505 women who were in employment, while 12,073 men and 1,163 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th June. Of those in employment, 10,194 men and 211 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,571 men and 256 women. The following Table shows the total figures of registrations at each Office:—

| Appointments O | In Emp | loyment. | Unemployed. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--|
| Appointments O | ince. | Men. | Women. | Men. | Women. | |
| Leeds Liverpool | 100.3 | 4,958 750 531 636 987 1,736 710 955 1,071 | 465 47 46 17 77 160 53 87 69 | 4,923 535 274 497 611 1,103 364 532 543 | 442 48 36 39 68 97 39 56 24 | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne Edinburgh | | 1,733 674 1,006 1,027 536 | 146 56 127 124 31 | 793 298 632 610 358 | 82 41 87 54 50 | |
| Total‡ | 1800 A··· | 17,310 | 1,505 | 12,073 | 1,163 | |

During the period 13th May to 16th June, 1947, there were new registrations by 5,060 men and 897 women, and during the same period the registrations of 4,893 men and 874 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry.

The first Table in the next column shows the number of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified and the number filled between 13th May and 16th June.

* Including 178 registrants who are also registered with Appointments Offices.
† Including 70 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.
‡ Excluding 675 registered for overseas employment only and also registration of nurses and midwives.

Analysis of Vacancies, 13th May-16th June.

| | Men.* | Women. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vacancies outstanding at 12th May Notified during the period Cancelled or withdrawn during the period Vacancies filled during the period Vacancies unfilled at 16th June | 4,589 2,311 1,406 930 4,564 | 1,104 721 433 247 1,145 |

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

STATISTICS FOR JUNE, 1947.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th June was 793,003. The corresponding figure for 19th May was 784,796.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th June, 1947, was 69,674, of whom 66,740 were males and 2,934 were females. The total included 37,796 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 31,878 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Suitable for ordinary employment: Ex-Service Non-Ex-Service | 32,951 24,211 | 245 2,125 | 33,196 26,336 |
| Total ,. | 57,162 | 2,370 | 59,532 |
| Requiring employment under special conditions: | | meilild bes | these Wakit |
| Ex-Service | 4,570 5,008 | 30 534 | 4,600 5,542 |
| Total | 9,578 | 564 | 10,142 |
| Grand Total | 66,740 | 2,934 | 69,674 |

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 31st May, 1947, was 714,600, compared with 710,000 during the four weeks ended 26th April, 1947, and 699,100 during the four weeks ended 25th May, 1946. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 670,200 in May, 1947, 658,600 in April, 1947, and 646,300 in May, 1946; these figures available wags express who were in May, 1946; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in May, 1947, together with the increase or decrease; in each case compared with April, 1947, and May, 1946

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

| District. | Average ' numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during | Increase (+) or Decrease (-)‡ compared with the average for | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| District. | 5 weeks ended | 4 weeks ended | 4 weeks ended | | |
| | 31st May, | 26th April, | 25th May, | | |
| | 1947. | 1947. | 1946. | | |
| Northumberland Cumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire North and South Derbyshire North and Leicestershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire Cannock Chase South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop Warwickshire. South Wales and Mon, Forest of Dean, Bristol and | 41,500 5,800 109,000 97,700 41,200 44,200 50,300 51,300 9,100 21,400 17,800 6,100 15,000 109,000 | + 500 + 900 + 700 + 200 + 300 + 500 + 100 + 100 + 500 | + 1,300 + 4,400 - 500 + 900 + 600 + 1,700 + 1,800 + 400 + 800 + 100 - 100 + 1,300 | | |
| Somerset Kent | 7,300 6,400 633,100 | + 4,000 | + 400 + 13,100 | | |
| Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians | 20,700 | + 200 | + 1,000 | | |
| | 11,800 | + 100 | + 400 | | |
| | 36,000 | + 200 | + 800 | | |
| | 13,000 | + 100 | + 200 | | |
| Scotland Great Britain | 81,500 | + 600 | + 2,400 | | |
| | 714,600 | + 4,600 | + 15,500 | | |

It is provisionally estimated that during May about 10,180 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number

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

† The number of vacancies filled included 633 filled by ex-Service men and 63 by ex-Service women.

‡ "No change" is indicated by three dots.

of persons who left the industry was about 6,080; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 4,100. During April there was a net increase of 5,000.

The average number of shifts* worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.67 in May, 1947, 4.78 in April, 1947, and 5.18 in May, 1946. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.97, 5.16 and 5.54 respectively. In comparing the figures for May, 1947, with those for earlier months, it should be borne in mind that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry

The statement of the Ministry of Fuel and Power also includes certain information about absenteeism in the coal mining industry; separate figures are given in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given), and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for May, 1946, and April and May, 1947, which are given in the Table below, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism.

| - | May, 1946. | April, 1947. | May, 1947. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary All workers: | 9·46 7·99 | 10·91 7·08 | 6.01 |
| Voluntary Involuntary | 7·40 6·94 | 8·34 6·12 | 4·65 5·12 |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.86 tons in May, 1947, compared with 2.77 tons in April, 1947, and 2.78 in May, 1946. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of *all* workers was 1.08 tons in May, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers employed in factories in January, 1947, was 1.0 per cent. higher than in December, 1946, and 9.6 per cent. higher than in January, 1946.

CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 17,500 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st April, 1947, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.2 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1947, and 7.0 per cent, higher than at 1st April, 1946. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April, 1947, was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, and 5.6 per cent. higher than at 1st April,

NEW ZEALAND.

Statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service show that the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 30th April, 1947, was 62 or 0.1 per 1,000 of the estimated total labour force, compared with 67 or 0.1 per 1,000 at 31st March. Of the total number of male workers registered at 30th April, 20 were fully employable; the corresponding figure for the end of March was 23. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at both dates.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th June, 1947, was 40,483, compared with 46,551 at 24th May, 1947, and 45,748 at 29th June, 1946.

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during March, 1947, was 93,649, compared with 130,979 during February, 1947, and 95,054 during March, 1946. Approximately 2,793,000 working days were lost in March, 1947, as a result of unemployment, compared with about 3,137,000 days in February, 1947; the corresponding figure for March, 1946, was over 2,845,000.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of over 859,000 showed that 4.2 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st March, 1947, compared with 5.1 per cent. (revised figure) at 28th February, 1947, and 4.5 per cent. at 31st March, 1946.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of April, 1947, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,373 persons, as compared with 2,861 at the end of March, 1947, and 2,791 at the end of April, 1946; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 9,213, 8,870 and 11,299, respectively.

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April, 1947, who were wholly unemployed was 836 or 0.6 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1930; the corresponding figure for March, 1947, was 2,262 or 1.5 per thousand, and that for April, 1946, was 1,600 or 1.1 per thousand.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March, 1947, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,068,000. This was 0.5 per cent. higher than the revised figure for February, 1947, and 7.4 per cent. higher than that for March, 1946. The estimated number of wageearners employed in manufacturing industries in March, 1947, showed little change compared with the revised figure for February it was 16.4 per cent. higher than the figure for March, 1946.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of April, 1947, was approximately 2,420,000, compared with 2,330,000 at the middle of March, 1947, and with 2,330,000 at the middle of April, 1946.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS.

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

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1092), dated 5th June, 1947; The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1137; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 13th June, 1947; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1179; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 18th June, 1947; The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1198; price 2d. net. (3d. post free), dated 19th June, 1947; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1308), dated 28th June, 1947.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 249.

The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1189; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), dated 16th June, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National

Service under Section 2 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946.—See page 223.

The Dock Labour (Compulsory Registration) (Amendment) Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1208), dated 17th June, 1947, made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.—

See page 223. The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) Order, 1947 (S.R.& O. 1947, No. 1375; price 4d. net (5d. post free)), and The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Holidays) Order, 1947 (S.R.&O. 1947, No. 1376; price 3d. net (4d. post free)), both dated 1st July, 1947, and made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 220.

The Factories (Exemption of Hoists) Amendment Order (Northern Ireland), 1947 (S.R.& O. of Northern Ireland, No. 113), dated 19th June, 1947, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—Section 23 of this Act requires that, in general, the cages of lifts and hoists carrying persons shall be fitted with gates, but allows for exemption in special circumstances. The Factories (Exemption of Hoists) Order (Northern Ireland), 1939, exempted certain hoists from this requirement if the interior surfaces of the doorways in the hoistway, and of the hoistway itself, opposite any side of the cage in which there is an opening, are (a) smooth and flush with each other and (b) not more than half-an-inch away from the edge of the floor of the cage. The present Order abolishes condition (b), and modifies condition (a) by permitting for working purposes recesses not more than half-an-inch deep in the doors, and hand-grips not more than an inch deep for closing the doors. The new Order came into force on

The Dangerous Occurrences (Notification) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1947 (S.R.& O. of Northern Ireland 1947, No. 118), dated 19th June, 1947, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—These Regulations require notification to the Chief Inspector of Factories of certain defined dangerous occurrences, in the same manner as if they had been reportable accidents. The dangerous occurrences in question are identical with those scheduled in the Dangerous Occurrences Notification Order (Northern Ireland), 1935, which is revoked; and the only change made by these Regulations is that the liability to notify such occurrences is extended to certain places included in Sections 107 to 112 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938. The new Regulations came into force on 10th July.

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

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 249.

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

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £10,300 in the weekly fulltime wages of about 39,000 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 June were employed in the cement manufacturing industry, by land drainage authorities in England and Wales, in the electrical contracting industry in certain districts in England and Wales, in bobbin making, and as skilled maintenance men in company-owned omnibus undertakings.

In the cement manufacturing industry the normal wage rates for all day, shift and pieceworkers were increased by one-eleventh, on the understanding that the existing normal working hours should be maintained at 48 hours for day and pieceworkers and 56 for 7-day continuous shift workers. For men employed by land drainage authorities in England and Wales there were increases of 1³/₄d. an hour or 7s. a week. In the electrical contracting industry in England and Wales there was an increase of 1d. an hour for skilled electricians and men and women in receipt of skilled electricians' rates employed in the lowest-rated districts (Grade C), as a result of the upgrading of all Grade C districts to Grade B for wages purposes. For workpeople employed in bobbin making there were increases of 8s. a week for men and 7s. for women. In company-owned omnibus undertakings skilled maintenance men had an increase of 4s. 6d. a week.

Of the total increase of £10,300, about £8,200 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £1,600 resulted from arbitration awards; about £300 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their organisations; and the remainder resulted from orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1947.

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 six months of 1947, and the net aggregate amount of such increases. No workpeople were reported as having sustained a net decrease in this period.

| Industry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeoplet affected by Net Increases. | Estimated Net Amoun of Increase in Weekly Wages. | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| wild in amount out a tree | 4 / 12 | | State Con 22 | £. |
| Agriculture | | | - | - |
| Mining and Quarrying | | | 10,000 | 1,500 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. | | | 51,500 | 11,800 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuildin | g | | 26,500 | 4,300 |
| Textile | | | 24,000 | 8,300 |
| Clothing | | 11111 | 193,500 | 48,300 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | | | 141,000 | 43,200 |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc | | 1000 | 27,000 | 5,400 |
| Paper, Printing, etc | | | 40,000 | 8,000 |
| Building, Civil Engineering Construc | ction, etc. | | 19,000 | 8,300 |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply. | To the Land | | 152,000 | 28,500 |
| Transport | | | 14,500 | 4,100 |
| Public Administration Services | | | 275,000 | 62,600 |
| Other | | | 250,500 | 61,700 |
| Total | 2-4 | | 1,224,500 | 296,000 |

In the corresponding months of 1946 there were net increases of about £1,800,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,400,000

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in June resulted in an average reduction of about 31 hours a week for about 260,000 workpeople.* The principal industries or services affected were company-owned omnibus undertakings and the road transport section of the London Passenger Transport Board, where the normal working week was reduced from 48 or 47 to 44 hours; the road vehicle repairing industry, in which the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 47 to 44; a section of the heavy chemical industry, in which dayworkers had a reduction in the normal working week from 47 to 44 hours, and shiftworkers a reduction from 48 to 44 hours; a section of the chemical fertiliser manufacturing industry, where the normal working week was reduced from 48 or 47 to 44 hours; and hollow-ware manufacture, in which the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 47 to 44.

During the first six months of 1947, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics* have resulted in an average reduction of about 3½ hours a week for about 3,640,000 work-

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE.

| | | | ES III RATTES OF | WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| Mining and Quarrying. | Devon, Cornwall and Dorsetshire. | First full pay week after 31 May. | Men regularly and normally employed on shift work outside normal day work hours in the ball clay industry. | Additional payment of 2d. an hour granted. |
| Pre-cast | Scotland | 2 June | Steel benders and fixers | "Plus rate" increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.). |
| Concrete Products | | | Concrete finishers | "Plus rate" increased by 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.). |
| Manufacture. | do. | 16 June | Workpeople engaged in oil- ing moulds, or in loading, unloading, stacking and stowing dry cement. | "Plus rate" of 1d. an hour granted. |
| Chemical, etc., Manufacture. | Great Britain (certain firms).‡ | 1st pay week in June. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry. | New minimum hourly rates fixed following reduction of normal working week to 44 hours. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London, within a 15 mile radius from Charing Cross 2s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, other districts 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2-shift system 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., night workers 2s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., on 2-shift work 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., thereafter 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. |
| | Great Britain (certain firms).‡ | do. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers. | New minimum hourly rates fixed following reduction of normal working week to 44 hours. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London within a 15 mile radius from Charing Cross, Grade A firms 2s. 1\frac{1}{8}d. an hour, other districts Grade A 2s. 0\frac{1}{8}d., Grade B 1s. 11\frac{1}{8}d., Grade C 1s. 11\frac{1}{8}d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 4\frac{1}{8}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{8}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{8}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{8}d., 2s. 3\frac{1}{8}d., 2s. 0\frac{1}{8}d., is. 5\frac{1}{8}d., 1s. 4\frac{1}{8}d., 1s. 3\frac{1}{8}d., on 2-shift work 1s. 6\frac{1}{8}d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d., 1s. 5\frac{1}{8}d. |
| dell som for sell, som br sell som br sell som rise the som rise the som som | England and Wales (certain firms). | First full pay week in June. | Skilled engineers, electricians, boilermakers, pipefitters, apprentices, youths and boys employed in the heavy chemical industry. | Increases of 2d. in the minimum hourly rate for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys, following the reduction of the normal working week from 48 or 47 to 44 hours. Minimum rates after change for men: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Enfield, Erith, Hayes, Romford, Thames Ditton and Waltham 2s. 9½d. an hour; South Wales district, the rate of the Welsh engineers and founders; elsewhere 2s. 8½d. Men engaged on a three-shift system or a two-shift system which includes night work 2½d. an hour extra; men engaged on a system of two day shifts 1½d. extra. Apprentices, youths and boys 17½ per cent. of the skilled man's rate at 14 years rising to 62½ per cent. at 20. |
| | England and Wales (certain firms). | First pay week in June. | Building craftsmen employed in chemical works. | Increase of 2d. an hour, following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours. Rates after change: London, within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross 2s. 9½d. an hour, between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross 2s. 9d., elsewhere 2s. 8d. The additional 1d. an hour paid to chemical leadburners to be continued. |

* 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 Government employees, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the wages and hours of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 186,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 180,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ These changes were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The effect of the changes is to maintain approximately the same basic weekly time rates for a week of 44 hours as for a week of 47 hours. Piece rates are to be such as to yield not less than 27½ per cent, above the new time rates. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

§ These rates apply in establishments which previously worked a 47-hour week. In establishments where the weekly hours of adult male dayworkers were previously an additional ½d, an hour is to be paid to the workers affected. In the event of a future wage advance of ½d, or more an hour, this additional payment is to be made under the same conditions to female and juvenile dayworkers, calculated to the nearest ½d, above.

[1] This change does not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cement Manufacture. | Great Britain | First full pay week in June. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls. | Increase of one-eleventh (to the nearest tenth of 1d.) in normal wage rates, for all workers.* |
| Hollow-ware Manufacture. | Great Britain | 30 June | Men, youths, boys, women and girls. | Supplemental time rates fixed varying from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for males and from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1d. for females, and piece work basis time rates increased by amounts varying from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for males (excluding learners under 17 years employed as fusers' helpers or dippers) and from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1d. for females, following reduction in normal weekly hours from 47 to 44. General minimum time rates after change, including supplemental time rates: men, fusers' helpers in enamel ware section working in association with fusers, annealers, scalers 2s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., learners 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 20; women, other than learners 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., learners 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates after change include: adult males 2s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour; adult females 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.\(\frac{1}{2}\) |
| Bobbin making | England and Wales | 30 June | Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls. | Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 7s. for women 18 years and over, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Rates after change: higher skilled men 102s. a week, lesser skilled 93s. 6d., labourers 86s. 6d., women 60s., youths and boys 30s. at 14 years, rising to 75s. at 20, girls 30s. at 14, rising to 50s. at 17; apprentices 42s. at 16, rising to 78s. at 20. |
| Gold, Silver and Allied Trades. | Sheffield | 2 June | Datal and pieceworkers | Existing rates increased by an hourly bonus equal to 3 times the hourly rate for datal workers, or 3 times the appropriate minimum datal rate for pieceworkers, divided by 44, following reduction in normal weekly hours from 47 to 44.8 |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving. | Lancashire, Cheshire, York- shire and Derby- shire. | Pay day in week commenc- ing 26 May. | Skilled maintenance mech- anics, skilled blacksmiths, turners, welders, elec- tricians and apprentice maintenance workers em- ployed on maintenance work. | New inclusive minimum rates fixed for a week of 45 hours, as follows: men 21 and over 120s. or 2s. 8d. an hour, apprentices 22 per cent. (26s. 5d. a week) of the skilled maintenance mechanic's wage at 14 years, rising to 62½ per cent. (75s.) at 20. |
| Harris Tweed Manufacture. | Outer Hebrides | Pay day in week commenc- ing 2 June. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls. | New minimum rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change: men 20 years and over, commencing wage 90s. a week or 2s. an hour, after six months 93s. 9d. or 2s. 1d. an hour, boiler house attendants 93s. 9d. or 2s. 1d., fettlers and chargehand teasers 7s. 6d. a week or 2d. an hour extra; youths and boys 33s. a week or 9d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 93s. 9d. or 2s. 1d. at 20; women 18 years and over, commencing wage 51s. a week or 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, after six months 58s. or 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d., after twelve months 66s. or 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.; female workers employed in dyehouse, millhouse, carding flat and teaserhouse on work formerly performed by men with additional assistance and/or supervision 10s. a week or 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour extra; girls 33s. a week or 9d. an hour at 15, rising to 66s. or 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. at 18\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{2} |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing. | Great Britain | 20 June | Male and female piece- workers. | General minimum piece rates applicable to male or female workers employed on repairing or bespoke making increased by 5 per cent. (25 to 30 per cent). |
| Baking | Northern Ireland | 6 June | Workpeople employed in home bakeries :— Men, youths and boys | Increases in general minimum time rates of 18s. 3d., 16s. 6d. or 15s. 6d. a week, according to area, for bakers, of 4s. to 9s. 9d., according to year of apprenticeship and area, for apprentice bakers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d. to 9s. 3d. for apprentice bakers under 21, of 13s. 6d. or 11s. 3d., according to area, for other workers 21 years or over, and of 4s. 9d. to 11s. 9d. according to age and area, for those under 21. General minimum time rates after change for bakers: Belfast district 91s. 3d., Londonderry 82s. 6d., other areas 77s. 9d.** |
| | | - 124 Pc | Women and girls | Increases in general minimum time rates of 11s., 9s. 9d. or 9s. 3d., according to area, for bakers, of 3s. 9d. to 8s., according to year of apprenticeship and area, for learners 21 or over, of 3s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for learners under 21, of 7s. 6d. to 9s., according to age and area, for workers during 1st year after completion of 5 years' learnership, of 8s. 6d. to 10s. 3d. during 2nd year, of 8s. 9d., 7s. 9d. or 7s. 6d., according to area, for other workers 21 years or over, and of 3s. to 6s. 3d., according to age and area, for those under 21. General minimum time rates after change for bakers: Belfast district 54s. 6d., Londonderry 49s., other areas 46s. 6d.** |
| Flour Milling | Great Britain | First full pay period following 28 June. | Mechanics | Increases of 7s. 6d., 6s., or 5s. a week, according to class of mill. Rates after change: Class A mills 115s. a week, Class B 111s. 6d., Class C 108s. 6d. |
| Electrical Contracting. | England and Wales (various localities)††. | | Men and women 21 years and over, and youths. | Increases of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour in basic rates for skilled electricians and men and women in receipt of skilled electricians' rates, and of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. or \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. for youths, at certain ages, employed in Grade "C" districts, as a result of the upgrading of all Grade "C" districts to Grade "B" for wages purposes. Rates after change for skilled electricians and men and women over 21 years of age in receipt of skilled electricians' rate: Grade A, London (a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. an hour, Mersey district 1s. 10d.: Grade B (other areas in England and Wales and Northern Ireland) 1s. 9d., plus a temporary hourly addition of 9d. in each case. |
| Land Drainage | England and Wales | Beginning of first pay period on or after 2 June. | Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities. | Increase of 7s. a week or 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in minimum rates. Minimum rates, inclusive of war bonus, after change: London area 100s. a week, or 2s. 1d. an hour, urban areas 92s. or 1s. 11d., rural areas 90s. or 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. |
| Omnibus Service. | Great Britain | Beginning of first pay period following 6 June. | Skilled maintenance workers employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings. | Increase of 4s. 6d. a week in minimum rate. Minimum rate after change for a week of 44 hours: 109s. 6d.;; |

* This increase was granted by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry as the equivalent in pay of a reduction in the normal working week from 48 to 44 hours, which the Council found it impracticable to institute without reducing output per man year or employing additional labour which was not available. The increase was granted on the understanding that the workers would continue to work the number of hours required of them, the existing working week of 48 hours for day and pieceworkers and 56 hours for 7-day continuous shift workers being maintained. The increase is to be calculated on basic and differential wages rates, but not on shift-work allowances, and is not to be compounded for overtime.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. The effect of these arrangements was to maintain approximately the same total rates of wages for a week of 44 hours. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 249 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These rates are stabilised for a period of 12 months to 1st July, 1948, irrespective of any fluctuation in the cost-of-living figures that may be published by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the year to 1st July, 1948.

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

| This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 249 of this GAZETTE.

| Home bakeries are bakeries (other than those producing 1 lb. or 2 lb. batch loaves or pan loaves exceeding 1 lb. in weight) in which the number of workers engaged in occupations within the scope of the Wages Council does not exceed six.

** These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 212 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

† The localities affected were: Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsestshire (that part not included in Grade B), Hampshire, Herefordshire, Isle of Sheppey, Isle of Man, Kent (that part not included in Grade B), Surrey (that part not included in

also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE.

| | 1 | Date from | | Linear Specific |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Industry. | District. | which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
| Chemical, etc., Manufacture. | Great Britain (certain firms).* | 1st pay weck in June. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry. | worked over 5 or 5½ days), and from 48 to 44 for shiftworkers.* |
| Property of the con- transfer of the con- contraction of the co- contraction of the con- traction of the con- | Great Britain (certain firms).* | 1st pay week in June. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers. | Normal working week reduced from 48 or 47 to 44 hours.* |
| notes of section of the section of t | England and Wales (certain firms).† | lst full pay week in June. | Skilled engineers, electricians, boilermakers, pipefitters, apprentices, youths and boys, employed in the heavy chemical industry. | Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours for dayworkers, and from 48 to 44 for shiftworkers.† |
| | England and Wales (certain firms).† | lst pay week in June. | Building craftsmen employed in chemical works. | Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.† |
| Road Vehicle Retail and Re- pairing Trade. | United Kingdom | 2 June | Men, women and juveniles (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night at- tendants, salesmen, etc.). | Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44 (to be worked over 5½ days).‡ |
| Hollow-ware Manufacture. | Great Britain | 30 June | Men, youths, boys, women and girls. | Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 44.8 |
| Gold, Silver and Allied Trades. | Sheffield | 2 June | Datal and pieceworkers | Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44 (to be worked in 5 days with provision for 5½ days as necessary). |
| Harris Tweed Manufacture. | Outer Hebrides | Pay day in week commenc- ing 2 June. | Men, youths, boys, women and girls. | Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days). |
| Boot and Shoe Repairing. | Northern Ireland | 25 June | Men, youths, boys, women and girls. | Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.¶ |
| Road Haulage (Goods). | Northern Ireland | Beginning of first full pay period following 9 June. | Horse carters employed in the freight section of the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board. | Normal working week reduced from 48 to 44 hours (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days).** |
| Mais top of the | Belfast | do. | Workpeople employed by cartage contractors. | do. do. |
| Tramway, Trolleybus and Omnibus Services. | Great Britain | Beginning of first pay period following 6 June. | Male and female workers (including skilled mainten- ance workers) employed by company-owned omni- bus undertakings. | Normal working week reduced from 48 or 47 to 44 hours.†† |
| on your training of the second | London (including Outer London County Omnibus Zone). | 25 June | Tramway, trolley-bus and motor omnibus workers employed by the London Passenger Transport Board, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Normal working week reduced from 48 or 47 to 44 hours.‡‡ |

* These reductions were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

† These reductions do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

tes."

† Weekly rates of remuneration remained unchanged.

† Weekly rates of remuneration remained unchanged.

† This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages," and page 249 of this GAZETTE.

† This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 249 of this GAZETTE.

† These reductions were the result of awards of the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland), which provide for existing weekly rates of wages to ain unchanged.

remain unchanged.

†† This reduction was the result of an award of an arbitration tribunal, set up under the constitution of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry; existing weekly rates of wages for workpeople (other than skilled maintenance workers) remained unchanged. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

‡‡ These reductions were agreed to between the London Passenger Transport Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union; existing weekly rates of wages remained unchanged.

PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

An estimate is made at the end of each month of the percent- on the part of the workers, etc. The percentage increases since principal industries and services, including agriculture. These estimates relate to full-time rates of wages in industries, occupations and localities in which changes in the general levels of wage rates are regulated by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. They are based on the recognised rates of wages contained in such agreements, orders, etc., and do not take account of changes in the rates of wages actually paid by employers to their workpeople, as to which comprehensive information is not available. They do not include the effects on the general level of wages of the changes which have occurred since 1939 in the proportions of workpeople employed in different industries, in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed, or in the proportions of workers employed on time-work and piecework respectively. Moreover, they relate only to the recognised rates for a full week and do not reflect changes in the hours actually worked at different dates, or changes in piece-work earnings due to such factors as the introduction of new machinery, extra exertion

age increase in the weekly rates of wages of workpeople in the September, 1939, have varied considerably in different industries, and in combining these percentages into the general averages shown in the following Table account has been taken of the approximate total pre-war wages bill in the various industries.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 151. In addition, 18 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. - The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 169 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at 59,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about 210,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in June, the coal mining industry accounted for 100, involving over 34,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 91,000 working days.

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

| | | r of Stopp ress in Mo | Number of Workers | Aggregate Number of Working | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Industry Group. | Started before begin- ning of Month. | Started in Month. | Total. | involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month. | Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month. |
| Coal Mining | 1 | 99 | 100 | 34,200 | 91,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding | 9 | 24 | 33 | 6,900 | 28,000 |
| Transport | 1 | 8 | 9 | 15,300 | 80,000 |
| Other Industries and Services | 7 | 20 | 27 | 2,700 | 11,000 |
| Total, June, 1947 | 18 | 151 | 169 | 59,100 | 210,000 |
| Total, May, 1947 | 26 | 103 | 129 | 70,200 | 182,000 |
| Total, June, 1946 | 23 | 196 | 219 | 51,900 | 224,000 |

In the 151 stoppages which began during June, 44,000 workers were directly involved, and over 13,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 18 stoppages which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during June, either directly or indirectly, was nearly

Duration.—Of 148 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during June, 56, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted two days; 15, directly involving 4,000 workers, lasted three days; 30, directly involving 10,100 workers, lasted four to six days; and 16, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted

Causes.—Of the 151 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 17, directly involving 1,000 workers, arose

out of demands for advances in wages, and 59, directly involving 8,600 workers, on other wage questions; 10, directly involving 5,500 workers, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 6,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 38, directly involving 19,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 200 workers, on a question of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 2,900 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Totals for the First Six Months of 1947 and 1946.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1947 and in the corresponding months of 1946:-

| egyid-Tall stybol | Janua | ry to June, | 1947. | January to June, 1946. | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Industry Group. | Number of Stoppages beginning in period. | Number of Workers | Days lost in all | Number of Stoppages beginning in period. | Number of Workers involved in all | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress. | |
| ishing | 615 | 2,200 146,200† | 11,000 319,000 | 730 | 6,000 130,000† | 60,000 264,000 | |
| ther Mining and Quarrying rick, Pottery, | 8 | 500 | 2,000 | 6 | 500 | 1,000 | |
| Glass, Chemical, etc | 15 44 68 | 1,400 8,600 57,200 | 7,000 34,000 281,000 | 14 104 59 | 1,200 65,800 11,200 | 5,000 403,000 102,000 | |
| on and Steel and Other Metal Extile | 52 11 7 | 9,200 1,300 700 | 28,000 7,000 7,000 | 23 | 19,500 3,800 10,800 | 102,000 26,000 93,000 | |
| Tobacco | Maria and Maria and Maria | 1,100 | 4,000 | 10 | 1,900 | 16,000 | |
| Voodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, | 9 | 700 | 3,000 | The state of the s | 700 | 3,000 | |
| etc | | 1,000 2,700 | 7,000 13,000 | | 2,900 2,800 | 3,000 6,000 | |
| Electricity Supply Fransport Public Administra- | 57 | 400 85,300 | 1,000 459,000 | | 2,200 23,000 | 7,000 | |
| tion Services Distribution, Com- | 7 | 3,200 | 51,000 | | 1,200 | 8,000 | |
| merce, etc. | . 13 | 13,600 | 58,000 | | 3,700 | 8,000 | |
| tries | | 6,300 | 24,000 | | 1,000 | 7,000 | |
| Total | 972 | 341,600† | 1,316,000 | 1,184 | 288,200 | 1,166,000 | |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE.

| Occupations and Locality. | Approximate Number of Workers involved. | | Date when Stoppage | | Cause or Object. | Result. | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| | Directly. | In- directly.‡ | Began. Ended. | | And the state of t | | |
| COAL MINING:— Underground and surface workers —Fryston, Yorkshire (one colliery). | 1,460 | | 16 June | 20 June | Non-payment of bonus to a number of colliers who had refused to do certain work and failed to complete a shift. | Work resumed on old conditions. | |
| Colliery workers—Lancashire (certain collieries). | 11,2 | 50 | 23 June | 30 June § | Dissatisfaction with the interpretation, in the five-day week agreement, of the section dealing with the hours of work of surface workers. | Work resumed on old conditions. | |
| Engineering:— Assemblers, machinists and labourers employed at an engineering establishment—Oakengates, Shropshire. | 150 | A | 23 June | 2 July | Demand for the removal of a certain foreman. | Work resumed to permit of negotiations. | |
| Wellington, Shropshire. | 2,100 | ol a ole | 24 June | 2 July | In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute. |) The state of the | |
| OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Workers engaged in the manufacture of aluminium light alloys—Briton Ferry, Neath (one firm). | 550 | 35 | 26 June | 30 June | Against the suspension of a trade union official for industrial misconduct. | Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit of negotiations. | |
| ROAD TRANSPORT:— Drivers, conductors and maintenance staffs employed by private omnibus companies—various districts in England and Wales. | 13,500 | | 19 June | 13 July | Dissatisfaction with an award of an Arbitration Tribunal and demand for a national agreement providing parity of conditions for all workers engaged in provincial road passenger transport, both Company and Municipal. | Work resumed and a new claim regarding conditions of service to be referred to a Tribunal established in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Nationa Joint Council for the Omnibus Industry. | |

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

† Some workers, chiefly in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1947 was approximately 115,000 and in the corresponding period in 1946 was approximately 90,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 290,000 and 240,000, respectively.

Lie, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

8 At nearly all of the collieries involved work was resumed on this date.

Only one company was involved on this date. Further stoppages occurred on 21st June and subsequently. In some cases work was resumed after a stoppage

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

INDEX FIGURES FOR 17th JUNE, 1947.

| Code Co. Date as the Company of the | Food | All Items |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| Rise since July, 1914 | 61% | 103% |
| Change since 31st Index Points | nil. | nil. |
| May, 1947. Per cent. | nil. | nil. |

These index figures, relating to 17th June, 1947, are the last to be published in this series (see the article on page 182 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE).

There was little change between 31st May and 17th June in the retail prices of food.

For the articles of food included within the scope of these statistics, the following Table compares the average prices in the United Kingdom at 17th June, 1947, with the corresponding prices at 31st May, 1947, and 1st September, 1939:—

| Article. | othe | Price (per erwise indi e nearest 1 | Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 17th June, 1947, compared with— | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| - (| 17th June, 1947. | 31st May, 1947. | 1st Sept., 1939. | 31st May, 1947. | 1st Sept., 1939. |
| Beef, British— | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ribs Thin Flank | 1 34 0 94 | 1 33 0 93 | 1 21 0 71 | :: | 11 27 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen Ribs Thin Flank | 1 1 0 6 | 1 1 0 6 | 0 9½ 0 4¾ | | 35 |
| Mutton, British— | 1 5½ 0 8 | 1 51 | 1 31 | | 13 |
| Mutton, Frozen | | 0 8 | 0 7½ | | 8 |
| Legs Breast | 1 0 0 4 1 63 | 1 0 0 4 1 63 | 0 10 1 0 4 1 3 | 1., | 16 |
| Fish per 6 lb. | 1 3 | 1 3 | 0 111 | | 24 10 32 |
| Bread per 3½ lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) | 0 9 2 10 | 0 9 2 10 | 0 71 2 4 | | 25 21 |
| Milk per quart Butter— | 0 3 0 9 | 0 3 0 9 | 0 3 0 63 | :: | $\frac{-1}{32}$ |
| Fresh Salt | }1 4 | 1 4 | $\begin{cases} 1 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ | } | $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 5 \end{array} \right.$ |
| Cheese Margarine— | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | | |
| Special Standard | 0 9 0 5 | 0 9 0 5 | }0 61+ | | 12 |
| Eggs (fresh)‡ each | $\begin{cases} 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$ | 0 1 8 0 1 1 | } ‡ | | -12 |
| Potatoes per 7 lb. | 0 81 | 0 81 | 0 61 | -1 | 28 |

The following Table shows the average percentage changes in prices at 1st September, 1939, 31st May, 1947, and 17th June, 1947, respectively, as compared with July, 1914:—

| Article. | Average Perce | Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (— since July, 1914, at— | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | 1st Sept., 1939. | 31st May, 1947. | 17th June, 1947. | | | |
| Thin Flank | Per cent 44 . 15 | Per cent. 59 46 | Per cent. 59 46 | | | |
| Thin Flank | . 32 1 | 79 24 | 79 24 | | | |
| Legs | . 48 | 67 24 | 67 24 | | | |
| Breast | | 75 —3 67 | 75 -3 67 | | | |
| Fish Flour Sread Fea | . 26 42 | 138 66 78 | 138 66 78 | | | |
| Sugar (granulated) | . 46 | 85 45 154 | 85 45 154 | | | |
| Fresh | . 7 | 10 13 16 | 10 13 | | | |
| Margarine | . 58 | 3 39 72 | 16 3 39 71 | | | |
| All above articles (Weighter Average on July, 1914, basis | d 38 | 61 | 61 | | | |

* The description of bacon specified for quotation is streaky, but where this kind is seldom being sold the returns relate to another kind, locally

† This figure is an average calculated from the prices of various brands of margarine on sale at 1st September, 1939.

‡ Of the two prices shown for eggs at 17th June and 31st May, 1947, 1½d. was for large eggs (in Ministry of Food category I) and 1½d. for small eggs (in category II). At 1st September, 1939, the average price for eggs, as shown by the returns received, was between 1½d. and 2d.

On the basis of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the average level of retail prices, at 17th June, 1947, of the articles of food specified was about 61 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and about 17 per cent. higher than at the beginning of September, 1939.

ITEMS OTHER THAN FOOD.

The average level of working-class rents (including rates) at 17th June was about the same as at 31st May, being about 8 per cent. above the level of 1st September, 1939, and about 75 per cent. above that of July, 1914. A substantial part of the increase since 1914 is accounted for by increases in rates.

As regards clothing, there were some increases between 31st May and 17th June in the retail prices of woollen underclothing and hosiery. Owing to the wide range of quotations, to changes in qualities, and to the variations in the extent to which different articles have been affected by price changes, it is not possible to make exact comparisons over a period of many years, but the available information (based on returns from representative retailers in a large number of towns) indicates that at 17th June the average level of prices was about 66 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 245 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group, the average levels of retail prices of coal and of gas at 17th June showed little change as compared with those at 31st May. Prices of coal averaged about 58 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 207 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 207 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; prices of gas averaged 40 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 117 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. There were no appreciable changes in the prices of lamp oil and matches between 31st May and 17th June, but there was an increase of nearly 1\frac{1}{2}d. per 1b. in the average price of common wax candles, following an increase by that amount in the maximum permitted price. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 17th June was about and light group as a whole the index figure at 17th June was about 55 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1939, and about 183 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

As regards other items* included in these statistics, there were relatively few changes in prices between 31st May and 17th June. In the "other items" group as a whole the average level of prices at 17th June was about 99 per cent. higher than at 1st September 1939, and about 256 per cent exhaust at 1st 1939, and about 256 per cent exhaust at 1st 1939. September, 1939, and about 256 per cent. above the level of July,

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in working-class family expenditure prior to August, 1914, the resultant general average increase at 17th June, 1947, is approxiresultant general average increase at 17th June, 1947, is approximately 103 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same figure as at 31st May, 1947, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st September, 1939. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken at each date) is to show the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom in the cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevailing in working-class families prior to August, 1914, no account being taken of any changes in the standard of living or of any readjustments in consumption since that date consumption since that date.

The rise of 48 points since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to about 31 per cent. Of these 48 points, nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ points represent the effect of the increases, since that date, in the taxes on sugar, tobacco and cigarettes, and matches, and rather more than one-half of a point is due to increases resulting from the Purchase Tax.

INDEX FIGURES: 1930 to 1947.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase in the United Kingdom for all items at the beginning of each month as compared with July, 1914.

| Year. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--------------|------|------|-------|----------|-----|------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | 79 | | | 10 To 10 | | | | | 300 | OF STREET | To Villa | PROVING N |
| 1930 | 至.66 | 64 | 61 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 55 |
| 1931 | 至53 | 52 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 48 |
| 1932 | 至47 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1933 1934 | £ 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 43 |
| 1934 | 秦42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| 1936 | 43 | 42 | 41 46 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| 1937 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 46 55 | 46 | 47 55 | 48 | 51 | 51 |
| 1938 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 55 56 | 56 | 58 55 | 60 | 60 |
| 1939 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 65 | 56 69 | 56 73 |
| 1940 | 74 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 80 | 81 | 87 | 85 | 87 | 89 | 92 | 95 |
| 1941 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 101 |
| 1942 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1943 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1944 | , 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1945 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 107 | 105 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1946 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 105 | 105 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| 1947 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103+ | | | | 100 | 15V1885 |

* Soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushes, pottery, tobacco and cigarettes, fares and newspapers.

† Figure for 17th June, 1947, the terminating date of the index.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

July, 1947.

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

| Country and Base of Index.* | Latest Period for which Index Figure is Available. | Index Figure. | Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month (in Index Points). | | Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.† | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | - | | | | Index Points. | Per Cent. |
| EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: | Section 1 | | Simo | | | |
| Bulgaria (1939=100) All Items Food Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.—Mar., 1939= | March | 631·8 823·8 | - 8 - 16 | | 531·8† 723·8† | 532† 724† |
| 100) All Items Food Switzerland (June, 1914 =100) | May (1st.) | 311 372 | + 1 + 1 | | 310† 371† | 208† 268† |
| All Items | May (end) | 216·2 220·2 | | -0 | 79·0 89·0 | 58 68 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES: | 250,215,315 | | | | | |
| Canada (1935-39=100) All Items Food India (Bombay) (July, 1933—June, 1934= 100) | May (beginning) | 133·1 154·9 | + 2+ 3 | :-5 | 32·3† 55·5† | 32† 56† |
| All Items Food United States (1935-39 | April | 270 329 | + 1+ 1 | 77 | 165 217 | 157 194 |
| =100)‡ All Items Food | April (middle) | 156·1 188·0 | | 1.5 | 57·5 94·5 | 58 101 |

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

| of the state of th | Thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1947. | s Thirteen weeks ended 29th March, 1947. | Thirteen weeks ended 29th June, 1946. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| (1) C1 (| £ | £ | £ |
| (1) General Account. Contributions received from: | | | |
| Employers | 6,456,000 | 6,338,000 | 6,191,000 |
| Employed persons | 6,456,000 | 6,338,000 | 6,191,000 |
| Service Depts. | 317,000 | 116,000 | 786,000 |
| Exchequer | 6,587,000 | 6,313,000 | 6,583,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 1,119,000 | 4,352,000 | 413,000 |
| Total Income | 20,935,000 | 23,457,000 | 20,164,000 |
| Benefit | 6,443,000 | 10,976,000 | 6,396,000 |
| Cost of Administration | 1,491,000 | 1,471,000 | 1,562,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments | 119,000 | 122,000 | 68,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 8,053,000 | 12,569,000 | 8,026,000 |
| (2) Agricultural Account. | | | |
| Contributions received from Employers | 127,000 | 113,000 | 133,000 |
| Employed persons | 126,000 | 112,000 | 132,000 |
| Exchequer | 126,000 | 112,000 | 132,000 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 30,000 | 117,000 | 16,000 |
| Total Income | 409,000 | 454,000 | 413,000 |
| Benefit | 25,000 | 112,000 | 37,000 |
| Cost of Administration | 47,000 | 42,000 | 50,000 |
| Miscellaneous Payments | | 1,000 | - |
| Total Expenditure | 72,000 | 155,000 | 87,000 |

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1947, expenditure on unemployment allowances at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of the Assistance Board (excluding the cost of administration) amounted approximately to £595,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 29th March, 1947, the corresponding expenditure was £1,480,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 29th June, 1946, it was £771,000.¶

* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items.

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Canada, beginning of September, 1939.

‡ Official consumers' price index for wage earners and lower salaried officials in large cities.

in large cities.

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

|| Contributions made under Section 96 of the Unemployment Insurance

¶ Comparison of the figure for the second quarter of 1946 with those for the later periods is affected by the operation of the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations,

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 123, compared with 139 in May, 1947, and 126 in June, 1946. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 50 fatal accidents were reported in June, 1947, compared with 30 in May, 1947, and 24 in June, 1946.* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below.

| MINES AND QUARRIES.† | 1 | FACTORIES—continued. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Under Coal Mines Acts: | | Electrical Stations |
| Underground | 29 | Electrical Stations Other Industries |
| Surface | 3 | who or supposed by |
| Metalliferous Mines | 1 | WORKS AND PLACES UNDER |
| Quarries | 3 | ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES |
| | | Аст, 1937. |
| TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES | 36 | Docks, Wharves, Quays |
| TOTAL, MINES AND QUARTEES | _ | and Ships 5 |
| | | and Ships 5 Building Operations 21 |
| FACTORIES. | | Windles of Francisco |
| Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- | | Construction 6 |
| | | Construction 6 |
| tery and Glass | 2 | Warehouses |
| Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. | 4 | |
| Metal Extracting and | 1 | TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 77 |
| Refining | 1 | D |
| Metal Conversion and | 1000 | RAILWAY SERVICE. |
| Founding (including | 10000 | Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1 |
| Rolling Mills and Tube | | Engine Drivers, Motor- |
| Making) Engineering, Locomotive | 7 | men |
| Engineering, Locomotive | | Firemen |
| Building, Boilermaking, | A STATE OF | Guards (Passenger) |
| etc | 5 | Labourers |
| Railway and Tramway | | |
| Carriages, Motor and | | Permanent Way Men 4 |
| other Vehicles and Air- | | Porters |
| craft Manufacture | 3 | Shunters |
| Shipbuilding | 7 | Other Grades 2 |
| Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades | 5 2 | Contractors' Servants 1 |
| Cotton | 2 | STATE OF THE PARTY OF A PARTY OF |
| Wool, Worsted, Shoddy | 1 | TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 10 |
| Other Textile Manufacture | 1 | |
| Textile Printing, Bleaching | | Total (excluding Seamen) 123 |
| and Dyeing | 1 | Total (environing Seminen) |
| Tanning, Currying, etc | 1 | SEAMEN. |
| Food and Drink | 3 | Trading Vessels 4 |
| Food and Drink General Woodwork and | | Fishing Vessels |
| | 2 | Tishing vessers |
| Paper, Printing, etc. | 1 | TOTAL, SEAMEN 50 |
| Pubber Trades | 1 | TOTAL, SEAMEN 3 |
| Rubber Trades | - 2 | Total (including Seamen) 17: |
| Gas WOIKS | 4 | Total (including Seamen) 17. |
| reaction and the land | | |
| | | |

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

| Act, 1926:— | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| I. Cases. | 1 | I. Cases—continued. | |
| LEAD POISONING. | N. S. | | |
| Operatives engaged in: | | EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATI | ON |
| Smelting of Metals | 860 | (SKIN CANCER). | |
| Plumbing and Soldering | CO. | | 16 |
| Shipbreaking | 3 | Pitch | 12 |
| Printing | | Paraffin | |
| Other Contact with | | Oil | 1 |
| Molten Lead | | | _ |
| White and Red Lea | | TOTAL | 29 |
| Works | | | |
| Pottery | | | |
| Vitreous Enamelling | | CHROME ULCERATION. | |
| Electric Accumulator | | Manufacture of | |
| Works | 1 | Bichromates | 2 |
| Paint and Colour Works | | Chromium Plating | 2 2 2 |
| Other Industries | | Other Industries | 2 |
| Painting of Buildings | | The second secon | _ |
| | - | TOTAL | 6 |
| TOTAL | 4 | TAX FOR THE STATE OF | - |
| 789 TB 47647 | | Total Cases | 44 |
| OTHER POISONING. | | TRUTH | - |
| Aniline | 2 | II. Deaths. | |
| NEW TOTAL STREET | - | ANTHRAX. | |
| TOTAL | 2 | AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY | |
| Stockholmen Park Brown Males and Stockholmen | 0717 | Handling and Sorting of | 1 |
| ANTHRAX. | | Hides and Skins | 1 |
| Handling and Sorting of | 2 | must be black of he would | 1 |
| Hides and Skins | 3 | TOTAL | 500 |
| TOTAL | 3 | Total, Deaths | 1 |
| TOTAL | 3 | Total, Deaths. | 1 |
| Barrier of The State Sta | (S 30) | | 100 |
| * TL C 11 C 1 | - Harris | 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | C-624 |

* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes

arising from the recent war. Seventeen such accidents were reported during June, 1947, compared with eight in May, 1947, and three in June, 1946.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1947, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 31st May, 1947, and the 4 weeks ended 29th June, 1946.

‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether or not they have been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR MAY, 1947.

A statement has been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service showing the numbers of persons released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services during May, 1947. In that month 67,860 releases and discharges were reported. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of May, 1947, was 4,546,410.

Particulars are given below chowing in detail the gurphers of

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during May, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st May, 1947, together with (c) a comparison of the latter with the numbers laid down in the Government's programme.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing

| Service | | Class A. | Class B. | Other Releases and Discharges. | Total. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TR 1 / 2 / 2 / 2 | | | May | , 1947. | CISTABLE CALL | |
| | | | | N | Men. | min Hust |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | | | 3,660 43,760 9,370 | 70 1,840 250 | 1,260 2,070 1,450 | 4,990 47,670 11,070 |
| | Total | | 56,790 | 2,160 | 4,780 | 63,730 |
| | | | | Wo | omen. | C CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | | | 220 2,290 1,030 | $\frac{-}{10}$ | 30 350 200 | 250 2,640 1,240 |
| | Total | | 3,540 | 10 | 580 | 4,130 |
| | | | and of | Total, Men | and Women. | A BED |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | | | 3,880 46,050 10,400 | 70 1,840 260 | 1,290 2,420 1,650 | 5,240 50,310 12,310 |
| | Total | | 60,330 | 2,170 | 5,360 | 67,860 |
| | | | 18th J | une, 1945, t | o 31st May, 19 | 947. |
| | | | | . M | Ien. | Designation of the second |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | | | 616,750 2,176,920 767,410 | 20,600 201,040 55,370 | 44,690 188,300 51,530 | 682,040° 2,566,260 874,310 |
| The state of | Total | | 3,561,080 | 277,010 | 284,520 | 4,122,610 |
| | | | france is a | Wo | men. | tore said |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | :: | | 70,640 177,820 130,670 | 2,860 960 | 5,550 19,770 15,230 | 76,490* 200,450 146,860 |
| | Total | | 379,130 | 4,120 | 40,550 | 423,800 |
| | | | rodaus i s | Total, Men | and Women. | all substitution |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | | | 687,390 2,354,740 898,080 | 20,900 203,900 56,330 | 50,240 208,070 66,760 | 758,530* 2,766,710 1,021,170 |
| A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | Total | - | 3,940,210 | 281,130+ | 325,070 | 4,546,410 |

Comparison of the Numbers Released and Discharged with the

| | | Men. | | Women, | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Service. | Pro- gramme. | Releases and Dis- charges. | Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Pro- gramme. | Pro- gramme. | Releases and Dis- charges. | Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Programme. | |
| Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force | 672,000 2,561,800 863,120 | 682,040* 2,566,260 874,310 | +10,040 + 4,460 +11,190 | 75,450 204,210 146,930 | 76,490* 200,450 146,860 | +1,040 -3,760 - 70 | |
| Total | 4,096,920 | 4,122,610 | +25,690 | 426,590 | 423,800 | -2,790 | |

VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

Statistics relating to the Vocational and Disabled Training Statistics relating to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes during the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945,‡ up to 5th May, 1947, were published in an article in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 210). Further statistics showing the progress of the Schemes during the four weeks ended 2nd June, 1947, are given below. The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 2,992, and a total of 25,885 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes

training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes

* These figures include an estimate of 1,800 men and 100 women whose release had been effected at 31st May, 1947, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.
† Individual specialist releases numbered 17,649 men and 567 women.
‡ The figures published in last month's GAZETTE were erroneously described as covering the period from 30th June, 1945 (instead of 2nd July, 1945), to 5th

23,393 males and 2,492 females, and of the total 4,670 trainees were disabled persons. Over 4,300 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 2nd June, 1947.

| The same of the sa | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Applicants admitted to training during | | | |
| period: | | | |
| Able-bodied | 2,099 | 261 | 2,360 |
| Disabled | 585 | 47 | 632 |
| Total | 2,684 | 308 | 2,992 |
| The state of the s | | | |
| Numbers of persons in training at end of period at: | | | |
| Government Training Centres— | | 200 | |
| Able-bodied | 16,153 | 167 | 16,320 |
| Disabled | 2,915 | 19 | 2,934 |
| Technical and Commercial Colleges— | | | |
| Able-bodied | 2,223 | 1,852 | 4,075 |
| Disabled | 601 | 217 | 818 |
| Employers' Establishments— | | | |
| Able-bodied | 653 | 167 | 820 |
| Disabled | 555 | 26 | 581 |
| Residential (Disabled) Centres | 293 | 44 | 337 |
| Total | 23,393 | 2,492 | 25,885 |
| | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF | | COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF |
| Trainees placed in employment during period: | | | |
| Able hedied | 3,655 | 228 | 3,883 |
| Disabled | 428 | 26 | 454 |
| Disabled | 420 | 20 | 434 |
| Total | 4,083 | 254 | 4,337 |

During the period from 2nd July, 1945, up to 2nd June, 1947, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 37,209, of whom 34,620 were males and 2,589 were females.*

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The Further Education and Training Scheme was instituted in March, 1943, for the purpose of assisting men and women eligible under the Scheme to obtain the further education and training which their war service had interrupted or prevented. The figures given below, which show the progress made under the scheme up to the end of June, 1947, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see, for example,

up to the end of June, 112,889 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme. Awards had been made in 70,892 cases; in addition over 4,000 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case. The total number of awards made during June was 3,081.

The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during June, 1947, and (b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme up to 30th June, 1947.

| 100 30 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 | June, 1947. | Cumulative totals up to end of June, 1947. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Number of applications for assistance made Number of awards made by | 4,425 | 112,889 |
| Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments | 1,183 1,595 303 | 23,850 37,171 9,871 |
| Total awards | 3,081 | 70,892 |
| Number of applications rejected Persons transferring to other training schemes | 879 | 18,065 |
| or withdrawing applications Cases under consideration at end of period | 711 | 9,736 14,196† |

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The Business Training Scheme was introduced early in 1946 for the training of men and women in business administration after their release from war service. The figures given below, which show the progress made under the scheme up to 21st June, 1947, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of

This Gazette (see, for example, page 210 of last month's issue). The number of persons who, at 21st June, 1947, had already completed a General Business Course was 4,765. Of this number, 3,119 had proceeded to Specialised Business Courses, while a further 554 were under submission to such Courses; this latter figure includes 123 persons who had completed a General Business Course within the previous four weeks. At 21st June, 957 persons had been allocated to, or were attending, a General Business

Statistics relating to the progress of the Business Training Scheme (a) during the four weeks ended 21st June, 1947, and

The figures given in last month's article have been revised. The amended figures for the period ended 5th May are: 30,537 males and 2,335 females.
 † This figure includes over 4,000 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

(b) during the period from the inception of the Scheme to 21st June are given in the following Table:—

July, 1947.

| Carried Constant of the Consta | Four weeks ended 21st June, 1947. | Cumulative totals up to 21st June, 1947. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Number who have completed a General Business Course Number placed in Specialised Business | 309 | 4,765 |
| Courses | 343 | 3,119 |
| Number placed in business training vacancies | 10 | 151 |
| Number in employment* | 84 | 941 |

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

FACTORIES ACT—WOODWORKING MACHINERY REGULATIONS, 1922— APPORTIONMENT OF DAMAGES WHERE CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE OCCURS.

The workman was employed to manipulate a circular saw in the operation of which he was highly skilled. There was a guard to the saw which did not comply with Regulation 10 of the Wood-

to the saw which did not comply with Regulation 10 of the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, in that it did not extend from the top of the riving knife to a point as low as practicable at the cutting edge of the saw. The workman preferred to work with the guard some $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, although he could have had it lower, and it was his duty to adjust the guard.

In an accident the workman lost part of a finger, whereupon he claimed damages relying on Regulation 21 which requires the guards to be maintained in an efficient state. Regulation 23, however, provides that the worker shall use and maintain in proper adjustment the guards provided in accordance with the Regulations.

Mr. Justice Hilbery dismissed the action holding that it was caused entirely through the workman's negligence, but fixing the damages at £600 in case another Court should decide differently. The workman appealed contending that the breach of

statutory duty by the employers freed him from any duty at common law to take care.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Oaksey, Tucker and Cohen) allowed the appeal and held that the employers were in breach of their statutory duty and so had contributed to the accident. Had the accident not occurred after the passing of the Law Reform (Contributory Negligence) Act, 1945, the workman could not have recovered owing to his negligence. The case was therefore one in which the damages should be apportioned and borne equally between the two parties. Cakebread v. Hopping Brothers (Whetstone) Ltd. Court of Appeal, 6th February, 1947.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—CHANGE IN RATES OF REMUNERATION OCCURRING AFTER DISABLEMENT.

The worker, who was paid by the piece, contracted dermatitis

The worker, who was paid by the piece, contracted dermatitis and became entitled to compensation. The cost-of-living National Award was increased, and the worker applied for compensation. Section 6(1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943, provides that whenever there is any change after the accident in the rates of remuneration in the class of employment in which the workman was injured compensation shall be based on the new rates. The cost-of-living National Award was increased, but the employers contended that the piecework rates which the worker had earned had been re-assessed on transfer to a new process and claimed to set off the resulting decrease against the increase in the cost of living. The County Court Judge found the decrease insufficiently proved and found in favour of the worker. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Oaksey, Morton and

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Oaksey, Morton and Bucknill) dismissed the appeal. They held that mere proof of reduced hourly earnings by workers of the class in question did not constitute sufficient proof of a reduction in piecework rates to show a change in the rate of remuneration as required by Section 6(1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1943. A change in process did not render it impossible, although it might be difficult, to ascertain what change had taken place in the piecework rates. The worker was therefore entitled to compensation on the basis of the increased National Award. Evans v. Morris Motors Ltd. Court of Appeal, 13th February, 1947.

FACTORIES ACT—NEGLIGENCE—SAFE MEANS OF ACCESS TO PLACE OF WORK.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Cassels, J., given on

The workman was employed as a fitter in a large shop belonging The workman was employed as a fitter in a large shop belonging to the appellants, his work being concerned with cylinder heads for aeroplane engines. After the worker had finished his work on cylinder heads, he had to take them some way down the shop to an inspector, which necessitated the cylinder head being carried by the worker himself and another workman. On this occasion, when they reached the place where the cylinder head had to be put for inspection, there were already two cylinders there and the inspector directed the worker and his mate to put their block in another place. To do so the worker had to move backwards, and as a result he hit his foot against the blocks already deposited and fell over, badly injuring his hand and in consequence having to have a finger amputated. Cassels, J., gave judgment against the employers, who appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Greene, M.R., Asquith, L. J., and Roxburgh, J.) dismissed the appeal and held that a workman was entitled to have a safe means of access to his work and this extended also to the short distance over which the worker and his mate had to move on being directed by the inspector to deposit the cylinder head in a place different from the usual. no breach of the common law duty to provide a safe system of working:—Hopwood v. Rolls Royce Ltd. Court of Appeal, 27th and 28th February, 1947.

BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY-ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS-NEGLIGENCE—LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS AND SUPPLIERS OF ELECTRICITY.

This was an appeal from a decision of Wrottesley, J

The workman was a maintenance electrician employed by the first defendant, a steel company, and was injured on 22nd October, 1944, by an explosion caused by the electricity supply system in the first defendant's works which received its power from the second defendant's power station. It was alleged that the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence in that he did not turn certain switches which would have cut off the electricity and prevented the second of the two explosions. Each defendant was covered by statutory Regulations, and the plaintiff founded his covered by statutory Regulations, and the plaintiff founded his case on the breach of the appropriate Regulations by the defendants. Wrottesley, J., found in favour of both defendants and held that the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence. The plaintiff appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Morton, Tucker and Somervell, L.JJ.) held firstly that the plaintiff had not been guilty of contributory negligence, and secondly that the breach of statutory duty by the first defendant was the proximate cause of the accident and that

first defendant was the proximate cause of the accident and that the second defendant company were liable for their default under the Regulations to an employee of the consumer. Judgment was given for the plaintiff and damages were apportioned between the two defendants, one-third to be borne by the first-named defendant and two-thirds by the second-named defendant.—

Heard v. Brymbo Steel Company Ltd. and Another. Court of Appeal, 31st March, 1947.

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 termining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions*

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

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

Case No. 320/47 (5th May, 1947).

SECTION 35 (6) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935: CLAIMANT, UPON DISCHARGE, RECEIVED EQUIVALENT OF 12 DAYS' PAY IN RESPECT OF HOLIDAYS EARNED, BUT NOT TAKEN, DURING HER 13 MONTHS' EMPLOYMENT: CLAIMANT HELD TO HAVE CONTINUED TO RECEIVE WAGES AND NOT TO HAVE BEEN UNEMPLOYED DURING 12 DAYS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT: CASE DISTINGUISHED FROM THAT IN WHICH U.D. 466/46 WAS GIVEN.

The claimant was employed as temporary clerk by the Canadian The claimant was employed as temporary clerk by the Canadian Treasury at Lancaster for about 13 months until she was discharged because of "redundancy" on 26th-July, 1946. She was then paid the ordinary wages due to that date and in addition, soon afterwards, the equivalent of 12 days' pay in respect of holidays which she had earned but had not taken during her pacied of employment. period of employment.

Under her contract of employment or the conditions of her service she was entitled to $1\frac{1}{2}$ days of holiday for each month of service; the days of holiday to which she was entitled in respect of the whole period of employment being $13 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 19\frac{1}{2}$ days. She had taken at various times $5\frac{1}{2}$ days only; she did not choose to take more prior to her discharge and had she continued in the employment she could have taken at any time or at odd times employment she could have taken at any time or at odd times later in the year the twelve days of holiday due to her. There was in her case no specified holiday season or period during which holidays were to be taken; and while she could retain or "carry over" holidays in respect of a period of two years she was not entitled to forego the holidays and claim pay in lieu thereof, as in the case of the claimant to whom Umpire's Decision 1154/27†

The Umpire ruled that the Court of Referees were right in deciding, on application of the principles enunciated in Umpire's Decisions 8820†, 995/26†, 6711/32†, 2354/38† and similar decisions,

Decisions 8820†, 995/26†, 6/11/32†, 2354/38† and similar decisions, that the claimant continued to receive wages and could not be deemed to be unemployed during the 12 days immediately following the termination of her employment on 26th July, 1946.

Umpire's Decision 466/46† does not apply to this case. It refers to a claimant who, where a Holiday Scheme of the kind described therein was in operation, received payments or credit notes in respect of a continuous holiday of certain length

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

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

† See footnote * in first column on page 247.

or duration to be taken during a defined holiday season. As stated in that decision "where such a Holiday Scheme is in operation for the purpose of enabling the workers to whom it applies to have a holiday with pay during the Summer holiday season in accordance with the Scheme, it should not be held that a cash payment made or credit note given for 'holiday money' in respect of that future but certain holiday is a payment which the claimant continues to receive following the termination of the employment; and that it should, in accordance with the fact, be regarded as paid or received for that future holiday period irrespective of as paid or received for that future holiday period irrespective of whether the actual incidence of that holiday is or is not (as in many cases it cannot be) ascertained.

The facts of the present case are obviously different and materially distinguishable and are not such as to bring it within the principles of Umpire's Decisions 86/46 and 466/46.

Case No. 355/47 (16th May, 1947).

CLAIMANT OFFERED TRAINING IN COAL MINING AFTER SHORT PERIOD OF EMPLOY-MENT SUBSEQUENT TO DISCHARGE FROM H.M. FORCES: SITUATION SUITABLE AND CLAIMANT WITHOUT JUST CAUSE FOR REFUSING IT.

The claimant, who was 30, and unmarried, served six years in H.M. Forces and, after his discharge, was employed as goods porter from 22nd March to 21st May, 1946. He said that he left that employment of his own accord. He was registered for employment as a general labourer and, according to a statement submitted to the Umpire, he had been employed for three years as a shipyard labourer before his period of service in the Forces. It was stated that he had been away from that occupation for a considerable period, and he was now regarded as an unskilled

worker.
On 27th November, 1946, he was offered training in coal mining at a rate of £4 10s. during the first six weeks and a minimum rate of £5 per week thereafter. Hostel accommodation was available for him close to the place of employment, which was near enough to his home to enable him to return home at weekends. He refused to consider the offer on the ground that he would not accept employment which involved going down coal mines or work which required him to leave home. He lived with his widowed mother, and a brother, aged 26, and a sister, aged 25, both of whom were employed. No evidence was offered of any domestic circumstances which made it necessary that he should live at home.

Before the Court of Referees, he said that he had been promised a training course as a plumber, and he was waiting for that course.

The Court found that the situation was suitable for him and disallowed his claim.

In deciding claimant's appeal, the Umpire said that in Decision

588/40* an earlier unreported decision given in that year was

The rules and principles which recognised the reasonableness of allowing an insured contributor to remain unemployed for a certain time before he could be expected to take employment away from home were introduced by the Umpire. But those rules and principles were introduced in peace-time, and they were framed in the light of conditions generally prevailing in time of peace, and when there was throughout the country formity in the demand, or in the lack of demand, for labour. The rules and principles are not necessarily applicable and, in my view, should not operate in the same way in time of war, such as the present, when the demand for labour . . . is urgent in the national interests, and is more clamant in some districts than in others. In these circumstances it is not researchilates. than in others. In these circumstances it is not reasonable that a claimant, who is resident in a place where there is no immediate call for his services, should be allowed to invoke the rules and principles of peace-time decisions, and thereby draw support from the Unemployment Fund on the ground that he has not been long enough unemployed."

The Umpire added that conditions of war have ceased, but the conditions which now prevail are very far from the "conditions generally prevailing in time of peace." The demand for labour is still urgent in the national interests, and it is conspicuously urgent in the coal mining industry. Men discharged from the Forces have the benefit of a period of leave with pay, during which it is open to them, and they are expected, to make enquiries about suitable employment. It is not in the interest of the claimant himself that, after that period, he should remain for any considerable time unemployed when work is available for him in an occupation which must be considered suitable. In the Umpire's view the situation was suitable for the claimant and he did not view the situation was suitable for the claimant, and he did not show just cause for refusing it.

Case No. 372/47 (27th May, 1947).

SECTION 31 (6) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: APPLICATION OF REGULATION 2 OF NATIONAL INSURANCE (WAITING DAYS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT) REGULATIONS, 1947, TO "IDLE" OR REST DAY OUTSIDE LIMIT OF CLAIMANT'S NORMAL WORKING WEEK AND IN RESPECT OF WHICH HE RECEIVED NO WAGES OR REMUNERATION: RECKONING OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

By the National Insurance (Waiting Days for Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1947,† made by the Minister of National Insurance, acting in conjunction with the Treasury, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 69 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, "and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf," it is provided that for Subsection 6 of Section 31 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, there shall be substituted the following subsection:

subsection:—
"(6) Benefit shall be payable in respect of each week of a continuous period of unemployment:

Provided that benefit shall not be payable in respect of any of the first three days of any such period, unless it is day not earlier than the tenth day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and unless, within the period of thirteen weeks beginning with the first of those three days or the tenth day of February, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, whichever is the later, an insured con-tributor has been unemployed for a further nine days in the same

continuous period of unemployment."

In the case under review the first three days of the "continuous period of unemployment'' were 13th, 14th and 15th February, 1947. During the 13 weeks beginning with the first of these three days claimant was unemployed for a further nine days in the same continuous period of unemployment if Monday, 3rd March, was, for continuity purposes, a day of unemployment.

The Umpire found no valid ground for holding that the principle enunciated and applied in Universe. Position 2076/278

enunciated and applied in Umpire's Decision 2076/27* and followed in a long line of later decisions (including Umpire's Decisions 18420/31* and 325/47) should not be applied here. Monday, 3rd March, was for claimant an "idle" or rest day outside the limit of his normal working week and in respect of which he received no wages or remuneration. It was a day in which he received no wages or remuneration. It was a day in respect of which he was not entitled to benefit but which should be treated as a day of unemployment in estimating the number of days when he "has been unemployed . . . in the same continuous period of unemployment.'

Case No. 378/47 (29th May, 1947).

SECTION 23 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: CLAIMANT RECEIVED HALF-PAY THROUGHOUT SUSPENSION OF WORK DURING "FUEL CRISIS": CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE MAINTAINED: CLAIMANT NOT UNEMPLOYED.

The claimant, a member of the London Society of Compositors. was one of many insured contributors in the printing trade suspended from work because of the enforced stoppage or limitation of electrical and other power during the recent "fuel crisis." He claimed unemployment insurance benefit on the footing that he was unemployed and available for work during the period of

He received from his employer half-pay throughout the period in accordance with the terms of a "recommendation" dated 21st January, 1947, contained in a Joint Statement issued by the British Federation of Master Printers, the Newspaper Society and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and entitled "Stoppages in Production arising from Short Supplies of Fuel and Power—Arrangements to Cover Emergencies."

This Joint Statement, after referring to the cuts in the supplies of electricity and gas which "had already occurred in many parts of the country" and to the "possibility of further interference with production, perhaps on a larger scale than hitherto," proceeds

It is felt to be desirable that the loss of production through enforced stoppages of this kind should be overcome so far as is possible through the co-operation of employers and employees, and that arrangements should be made to avoid upsetting the normal contract of service between employer and employee. It may be unavoidable in some circumstances that protective notice may have to be given by employers, but to reduce the number of cases where this may be necessary to the minimum it is suggested that accounts the contract of the it is suggested that arrangements in regard to payment of wages where suspension of work occurs should be made along the lines of the emergency agreement which applied during the war covering stoppages through Air Raid Warnings and Air Raid

Recommendations are then made in the Joint Statement relating (1) to short periods of suspension of less than a day and (2) to longer periods of "one day or over," such periods being regarded as analogous to suspension under war conditions caused by air raid warnings and air raid damage or destruction, respectively. It is the latter recommendation (2) only which is relevant to the facts in this case. It is as follows:—

"(2) Suspension of work for register of any day or over.

'(2) Suspension of work for periods of one day or over—owing (2) Suspension of work for periods of one day of over to lack of fuel for generation of power or for heating, or owing to complete shutdown of essential services of gas and electricity.
 (a) Employees to receive half-pay for the period of complete

suspension of work, or

(b) to receive full wages for half the normal period of his or

The position under existing agreement between employers and employees was that an employee on termination of his employment was entitled to 2 weeks' notice or 2 weeks' wages in lieu of notice; but in view of the difficulties created by the unexpected or abnormal cuts in power and of the doubts as to whether or to what extent, in the circumstances, the agreement was enforceable, the aforesaid recommendations were made, "to avoid upsetting the normal contract of service between employer and employee." In effect, the employer, in accordance with the recommendation, made an

offer to the claimant in the terms thereof; the claimant accepted by choosing alternative (a)—"half-pay for the period of complete suspension of work." In doing so the contractual relationship of employer and applications of the contractual relationship of employer and applications of the contractual relationship of employer and applications of the contractual relationship of the of employer and employee was maintained; the claimant con tinued to receive wages in accordance with the contract and he

was not, therefore, unemployed.

The Umpire decided that, in those circumstances, the Court of Referees were right in applying to the case the principle of Umpire's Decision 1925.* In the present case such written evidence as Decision 1925.* In the present case such written evidence as existed indicated that half-wages were paid under an arrangement intended to continue the contractual relationship of employer

It was suggested at the hearing of the appeal that half-wages is not a "substantial payment" or a "substantial proportion of wages"; but this suggestion could not be accepted in view of the finding in a number of decisions including Decisions 772* and 2925/39 (not reported). Umpire's Decision 438/41 (not reported) cited as authority for allowance does not apply.

In that case the claimant, given the option of continuance of his contract of service at half-wages during the period of suspension or of discharge on payment of one week's wages in lieu of two weeks' notice, chose the latter alternative. His employment had therefore terminated and it was held that this payment was not substantially equivalent to the remuneration which he would have received if the employment had not terminated (Section 35) (6) of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935) until expiry of the two weeks' notice. In the present case the claimant's employment had not terminated for he chose the alternative of continuance at half-wages for the period of suspension.

CASE No. 400/47. (31st May, 1947).

SECTION 22 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1935: NATIONAL INSURANCE (EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT) REGULATIONS, 1946: APPLICANT FOR EXTENDED BENEFIT COULD NOT HAVE SATISFIED CONTRIBUTIONS (FIRST STATUTORY) CONDITION WITHIN PRESCRIBED FERIOD: HELD NOT TO BE A PERSON TO WHOM REGULATION 2 OF REGULATIONS APPLIES.

At the time of his claim in February, 1947, the claimant did not satisfy the First Statutory Condition for receipt of benefit as stated in Section 22 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, amended. With the exception of employment on 17th J amended. With the exception of employment on 17th July, 1944, in respect of which one contribution was paid, he had not been employed since the year 1943, and the condition as stated in Section 22 (1) with the qualifications set out in Section 22 (2)

to (4) of the Act was not fulfilled.

As a benefit year does not begin unless and until (inter alia) the First Statutory Condition is satisfied, the claimant's position under the Act was, at the time in question, that he was not in a benefit year and could not satisfy or be treated as having satisfied

His contention was that he was entitled to benefit on application of the provisions of the National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1946.† The scope of the Regulations is indicated in Regulation 2 thereof, and by Regulation 3 and for the purposes thereof the First Statutory Condition (Section 22 (5)) is modified as indicated in Part 1 of the Schedule to the Regulations: "a person who under Regulation 3 of these Regulations is treated as being in a benefit year shall be deemed to have fulfilled the First Statutory Condition in respect of the

period during which he is so treated and that sub-section [Sub-section (5) of Section 22 of the Act] shall apply accordingly."

Regulation 3 (1) of the Regulations provides that "for the purpose of enabling the provisions of Regulation 2 to be satisfied, but for no other purpose—(a) a person who is not in a benefit year on 10th February, 1947, may be treated as being in a benefit year on that date if he could have satisfied the First Statutory Condition on a day in the period from let January Statutory Condition on a day in the period from 1st January, 1946, to 9th February, 1947, had he on that day made a claim for

The claimant was not in a benefit year at the time in question and could not have satisfied the First Statutory Condition on any day from 1st January, 1946, to 9th February, 1947. He was not entitled to benefit because he failed to satisfy the First Statutory Condition and not "by reason only of having exhausted his right thereto." The Umpire accordingly decided that the Regulations did not apply in this case.

Case No. 411/47 (6th June, 1947).

Section 1 (2) (b) of Unemployment Insurance Act, 1944; Claimant, separated from her Husband, Receives from him the sum of 3s. 6d. per Week in Respect of each of her two Children residing with her: She unsuccessfully Applied for Maintenance for herself also: Held to Prove that she "Can obtain no financial assistance from" her Husband.

The claimant is separated from her husband and as a result of a Court Order she receives from him the sum of 3s. 6d. per week in respect of each of her two children who reside with her and are under her care. She unsuccessfully applied for maintenance for herself also.

The Court of Referees found that the claimant satisfies Section

1 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance (Increase of Benefit) Act, 1944. The Insurance Officer appealed against this decision on the ground that although the payments made by the husband are for the children only, nevertheless these payments swell by this amount the family fund out of which the claimant has to maintain herself and her children; and thus they assist her

The Umpire said, however, that Section 1 provides only for increasing the rate of benefit in respect of the insured contributors themselves, and places married women on a different footing from single women, because, he assumed, normally they have

support from their husbands, quite regardless of whether or not

here are any children.

In the case, however, of a married woman separated from her husband, it is a question of fact, in the Umpire's view, whether she gets the kind of support above mentioned, but, if she does not get that support, then such a woman is put on the same footing as a single woman. In order to interpret the meaning of the 'can obtain no financial assistance from him' with the appropriate rate of benefit for the woman herself; and looking at the whole Act he observed that by Sections 3 and 4 respectively provision is made for increase of benefit in respect of dependent children and dependent adults.

The Umpire added that to suggest that because the claimant,

whose children live under her care, derives some benefit from a family fund which is increased by the husband's contribution towards the maintenance of the children, she can and does obtain financial assistance from him, does not take sufficient account of the purpose of the Act. Could it properly be said that if the claimant were living with a relative of her husband who con-tributes towards the maintenance of that relative, and thereby indirectly caused the claimant to derive some material benefit from the family fund because the claimant might share some of the food provided for that relative, that, in such circumstances, the claimant can obtain financial assistance from her husband is Such a proposition is much too wide, and disregards the purpose

The claimant is the trustee, for her children, of her husband's contribution towards their maintenance, and the fact that out of these monies she purchases food and clothing for the children and does not keep separate accounts, does not preclude her from asserting that "she can obtain no financial assistance from him."

There was a further matter in the case under review which equired to be considered. The eldest child is now over 16 years age and therefore the husband's contribution towards that child's maintenance, which is being continued without regard to this fact, is a voluntary contribution and not now under a Court

In the Umpire's view this was immaterial if the statutory authorities were satisfied that the contribution was for the child; and in the circumstances of the case he saw no reason for doubting that the contribution was for the child.

On the facts before him, the Umpire decided that the claimant had proved that she satisfied the conditions of Section 1 (2) (b) of the Act, and was entitled to benefit at the increased weekly

Case No. 484/47 (27th June, 1947).

NATIONAL INSURANCE (EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT) REGULATIONS 1946: REGULATIONS CONSTRUED AND APPLIED TO THE PARTICULAR CASE OF A CLAIMANT WHO HAD BEEN CONTINUOUSLY EMPLOYED IN COAL MINING INDUSTRY FOR 30 YEARS TO 2ND FEBRUARY, 1943: WHO WAS THEREAFTER SICK AND INCAPABLE OF WORK UNTIL 3RD JULY, 1946: WHOSE CLAIM FOR BENEFIT IN JULY, 1946, WAS DISALLOWED AS HE COULD NOT THEN OR THEREAFTER SATISFY THE FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION: AND WHO HAD NEVER BEEN IN A BENEFIT YEAR.

This appeal from a decision of the Court of Referees in relation to an application for benefit under the National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1946,* was brought by the Chief Insurance Officer under Regulation 6 of the Regula-

by the Chief Insurance Officer under Regulation 6 of the Regula-tions which is as follows:—
"The provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts and any regulations and orders made thereunder relating to the deter-mination of claims by insurance officers and courts of referees to the necessary modifications, apply to any question arising under these regulations, including in particular the question whether a person is not entitled to benefit by reason only of having exhausted his right thereto, but excluding any other question arising under regulation 2 or 5."

The reference to the Court of Referees was in the following terms:—"Referred for decision whether the claim for benefit may be allowed as from and including 12th February, 1947, in respect of extension of Unemployment Benefit, and in particular whether applicant is a person to whom the National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1946, apply, on the ground that he is not a person who is not entitled to benefit only by reason of having exhausted his right thereto."

The findings of the Court of Referees on this reference were: "Apart from sickness, claimant could have been in benefit between 1st January, 1946, and 9th February, 1947, and under S.R. and O. 1946, No. 2152,* is deemed to have exhausted his benefit"; and their decision was: "claim for benefit allowed as from and including 13th February, 1947."

The application for benefit in this case appeared to be an applica-

The application for benefit in this case appeared to be an application under Regulation 7 of the Regulations; for it was apparent that the claimant was not entitled to benefit unless, by virtue

of the regulation, the Minister was authorised to pay it.

The claimant had been employed continuously in the coal mining industry for 30 years to 2nd February, 1943. He was sick and incapable of work from that time until 3rd July, 1946. His claim for benefit in July, 1946, was disallowed because he could not then or thereafter (apart from the Regulations) satisfy the First Statutory Condition, having due regard to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

Further (apart from the effect of the Regulations) he had never been in a benefit year and was not in the position of an insured contributor who had "exhausted his right to benefit" (cf. Umpire's Decision 400/47, see above).

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 247. † See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947 (page 84).

^{*} See footnote * in first column on page 247.

^{*} These decisions have been published as follows:
U.D. 772 in U.I. 440, page 244 (Volume I);
U.D. 1925 in U.I. 440, page 431 (Volume I);
U.D. 8820 in U.I. 440, page 13 (Volume III) (Pamphlet No. 50);
U.D. 995/26 in U.I. 440, page 88 (Volume VI) (Pamphlet No. 5/1926);
U.D. 1154/27 in U.I. 440, page 70 (Volume VI) (Pamphlet No. 3/1927);
U.D. 2076/27 in U.I. 440, page 139 (Volume VI) (Pamphlet No. 7/1927);
U.D. 18420/31 in U.I. Code 8B, page 197 (Volume XI) (Pamphlet No. 10/1931);
U.D. 6711/32 in U.I. Code 8B, page 65 (Volume XI) (Pamphlet No. 3/1932);
U.D. 288/40 in U.I. Code 8B, page 41 (Pamphlet No. 6/1940); and
U.D. 466/46 in U.I. Code 8B, page 10 (Pamphlet No. 6/1946).

[†] See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1947 (page 12).

^{*} National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1946. See this GAZETTE for January, 1947 (page 12).

In those circumstances, on his application for benefit under the In those circumstances, on his application for benefit under the Regulations he could receive payment of benefit only if, by virtue of and in accordance with the Regulations, the Minister was authorised to pay it. By Regulation 2 thereof the Minister is authorised, "subject to the provisions of these Regulations" "in respect of any period of unemployment occurring on or after 10th February, 1947, but before the appointed day, to pay benefit to persons, on the recommendation of the local tribunal, for such purposer of days of unemployment as many be appointed. number of days of unemployment as may be specified in the recommendation, being days for which they are not entitled to benefit by reason only of having exhausted their right thereto."

By definition in the Regulations, "unless the context otherwise 'local tribunal' means a court of referees constituted

under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The Regulations confer no power of authority on the Court of Referees or the Umpire to allow benefit thereunder; such allowance being for the Minister in the circumstances stated in Regulation 2. In purporting to allow the claim for benefit in His case the Court of Referees acted outside their jurisdiction and were ultra vires

was, however, within their jurisdiction to determine the question whether the applicant was not entitled to benefit "by reason only of having exhausted his right thereto" and as relevant thereto, whether the claimant "may be treated as being in a benefit year" on 10th February, 1947, under Regulation 3 (1) (a) of the Regulations. The Court of Referees appear to have decided these two questions in favour of the applicant (although they failed to make any recommendation on which the Minister could pay benefit) and it is on those questions, as on other questions described in Regulation 6 (*supra*) that an appeal to the Umpire was authorised and was entertained. Had the Court of Referees made the "recommendation" mentioned in Regulation 2 the Minister would not be authorised to make the payment appeared that the recommendation was not in accordance with the

On the questions raised in this appeal and which were within the jurisdiction of the Umpire and that of the Court of Referees, the Umpire ruled that the evidence justified a finding that the claimant "is not entitled to benefit by reason only of having exhausted his right thereto."

It was suggested that as he was never in a benefit year and did

not receive unemployment insurance benefit he cannot be regarded as "having exhausted" his right thereto. He was treated as in a benefit year on 10th February, 1947, by virtue of Regulation 3 (1) (a); for he could have satisfied the First Statutory Condition "on a day in the period from 1st January, 1946, to 9th February, 1947, had he on that day made a claim for benefit."

Subparagraph (2) of Regulation 3 provides that:—
"For the purpose of enabling the provisions of Regulation 2 to be satisfied but for no other purpose, a person who under the Unemployment Insurance Acts has not exhausted his benefit rights in a benefit year which has ended (whether before or after the date of these regulations), but who is treated as being in a benefit year under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, shall be deemed to have exhausted those rights, unless and until, apart from these regulations, he commences another benefit year in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.'

In effect, by virtue of the Regulations, the claimant was found

by the Umpire to be in the position of one who, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of the Act for receipt of benefit is deemed to satisfy the First Statutory Condition and to be in a "benefit year" on and after 10th February, 1947, who has "benefit not exercised, and therefore not exhausted: but who, for the purpose of obtaining the extension of benefit for which provision is made in Regulation 2—but for no other purpose—is

deemed to have exhausted those rights."

In the opinion of the Umpire the terms of Regulation 3 (2) justified a finding that the claimant should be deemed to have exhausted his right to benefit within the meaning of Regulation 2; and in respect of the questions raised on appeal and set out above he decided that the provisions of the Regulations were satisfied.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During June, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued eleven awards,* Nos. 960-970. Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 961 (6th June).—Parties: Members of the North

of Scotland Shiprepairers Employers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: That the employers should continue to observe the terms of an agreement with the Union which they had terminated with effect from 29th January, 1947, and that they should restore the reduction in wages as from the same date, when hours were reduced from 47 to 44 per weeek. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim as stated, but awarded that the employers should, as from 29th January, 1947, pay the workers covered by the claim at the rate of 2s. 4\frac{1}{3}d. per hour for a 44-hour week, with the addition

thereto of 4s. 6d. per week.

Award No. 963 (11th June).—Parties: Local Authorities and members of associations represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Staff of Hospitals and Allied Institutions (England and Wales), and members of trade unions

* See footnote * in second column on page 249.

comprising the Employees' Side of that Council in their employment. Claim: That employees required to work on Bank or Public Holidays should be paid double time and in addition be given a day off in lieu with pay. Award: The Tribunal found that employees required to work on Bank or Public Holidays should be paid double time and in addition should be given a day off in lieu for which they should be paid one half day's pay.

Award No. 969 (25th June).—Parties: Members of the Enter-tainments Protection Association Ltd., and members of the Musicians' Union in their employment. Questions raised: Whether the employers concerned are observing recognised terms and conditions of employment, or terms and conditions not less favourable in respect of musicians employed in certain terms and conditions of employment, or terms and conditions not less favourable, in respect of musicians employed in certain variety theatres and music halls in the London district. Award: The Tribunal found that, save in respect of that part of London covered by an agreement between the Society of West End Theatre Managers and the Musicians' Union and therein defined as "the district known as the West End of London," which agree in the London district prosing observed, there were in the London district no recognised terms and conditions of employment" for musicians in the theatre and music hall industry.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

During June, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued eight awards, Nos. 611-618. Three of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 612 (29th May).—Parties: The Northern Ireland Road Transport Board, and certain persons employed in the Freight Section of the Board. Claim: For a reduction in hours without loss of pay (with overtime paid at higher rates), and for six additional days' holiday with pay; separate claims were made for horse carters and for other workers in the Freight Section. Award: The Tribunal awarded (1) that the working week should be a guaranteed week of 44 hours, spread as specified over 5 or 5½ days, as required; (2) that the wages should be the same as those now paid for a 48-hour week; and (3) that, for workers other than horse carters overtime calculated on a for workers other than horse carters, overtime calculated on a daily basis should be paid for at higher rates. The Tribunal found against the other parts of the claim. The award was to have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay-period following 9th June, 1947, in the case of horse carters, and as from 4th August, 1947, in the case of other workers.

Award No. 613 (29th May).—Parties: The member firms of the Belfast and North of Ireland Carriers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim*: For a guaranteed week of 44 hours, with pay at the same rates as for a 48-hour week and with overtime paid at higher rates, and for a 48-hour week and with overtime paid at higher rates, and for improvements in regard to holidays with pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded (1) that the normal working week should consist of 44 hours, spread as specified over 5 or 5½ days, as required; and (2) that the wages should be the same as those now paid for a 48-hour week. The Tribunal found against the other parts of the claim. The award was to have effect from the first full pay-period following 9th June, 1947.

Award No. 614 (2nd June).—Parties: The Antrim, Belfast, Award No. 614 (2nd June).—Parties: The Antrim, Belfast, Bangor, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Ballyclare, Banbridge, Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Dromore, Lurgan, Lisburn, Portadown, Strabane, Saintfield, Omagh, Dungannon, Newtownards, Donaghadee, Larne, Carrickfergus, Portstewart, Portrush, Enniskillen and Lisnaskeagh members of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firm. Claim: That journeymen and apprentices should be granted 12 working days' leave annually with full pay, in addition to 6 fixed holidays. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During June, 1947, the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2093-2096. Three of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2093 (6th June).—Parties: Senior officers of Swindon Borough Council, and Swindon Borough Council. Claim: To determine the increases in salary which should be payable as from 1st April, 1946, to the senior officers of the Swindon Borough Council. Award: For certain of the categories of Borough Council. officers concerned, the Court awarded specified salary scales and annual increments, to operate from 1st April, 1946, and also awarded the salaries at which the officers at present in post should enter the scale as from 1st April, 1946, or the date of their entry into the Council's service, whichever was the later. For the remaining categories of officers the Court awarded fixed salaries to operate from specified dates. The Award is subject to the assent of the appropriate Statutory Authority where such assent is necessary, and is without prejudice to any national negotiations which may hereafter take place for the establishment of salary scales for the categories of officers covered by this award.

Award No. 2094 (17th June).—Parties: The Fire Brigades
Union, and Lever Bros. (Port Sunlight) Ltd. Claim: That

the present rates of pay of firemen and leading firemen employed by the firm in its fire brigade at Port Sunlight be increased by £1 per week as from the first pay day in January, 1947. Award: The Court awarded that the present rates of pay be increased by 8s. per week from the beginning of the first pay period following th February, 1947.

Award No. 2095 (19th June).—Parties: The National Joint

Awara No. 2095 (19th June).—Parties: The National Joint Council for the Mastic Asphalt Industry—Operatives' Side and Employers' Side. Claim: To determine, in accordance with the provisions of Industrial Court Award No. 2070, certain matters on which the National Joint Council had failed to reach

agreement. Award: The Court made an award in respect of those matters in dispute which were relevant to the terms of reference under which Award No. 2070 was given. (A summary of Award No. 2070 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946, page 379.)

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During June, 1947, four awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945. NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During June, 1947, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were

Tobacco Wages Councils:—
Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal N. (29), dated 3rd June, 1947; relating to the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration in the event of the present cost-of-living figure being terminated.

July, 1947.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal U. (47), dated 20th June, 1947; relating to (a) the continuance of the statutory minimum remuneration in the event of the present cost-of-living figure being terminated; (b) the extension of the provision for overtime on the basis of a working week of 45 hours (hitherto applicable only to the cerement section of the trade) to all workers; and (c) the provision

ment section of the trade) to all workers; and (c) the provision of guaranteed weekly remuneration.

Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal R.R. (17), dated 24th June, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised basic and supplemental time rates and overtime rates.

(2) Proposal R.R. (18), dated 24th June, 1947; requiring annual balidays and cartain customary holidays to be allowed to workers. days and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers

and fixing payment for such holidays.

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During June, 1947, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain)
Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1092
(D. (91)), dated 5th June, and effective from 20th June, 1947.—

The State of the Manual Proposition of the Prop

This Order prescribes general minimum piece rates.—See page 239.

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1137 (H. (50)), dated 13th June, and effective from 30th June, 1947.—This Order prescribes basic time rates, supplemental time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates.—See pages 239 and 240.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1179 (F. (43)), dated 18th June, and effective from 7th July, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece

work basis time rates, and overtime rates. The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1198 (S.B. (25)), dated 19th June, and effective from 9th July, 1947.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and

overtime rates The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1947: S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1308 (M. (61)), dated 28th June, and effective from 11th July, 1947.—This Order provides for the continuance of the statutory minimum remunera-tion in the event of the present cost-of-living figure being terminated.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL

During June, 1947, notice of intention to submit to the Ministry

of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals was issued by the following Wages Council:

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N. 52) dated 20th June, 1947, to continue the statutory

minimum remuneration after the termination of the cost-of-

living index figure.

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDER.

During June, 1947, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (N.I.B.S. (55)), dated 19th June and effective from 25th June, 1947.—This Order prescribes a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work in the trade from 48 to 45, while maintaining the current statutory. trade from 48 to 45, while maintaining the current statutory minimum remuneration appropriate to a 48-hour week—See page 240.

CATERING WAGES ACT.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

Wages Regulation Orders have been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service in respect of workers employed in unlicensed places of refreshment. An article dealing with these Orders will be found on page 220 of this GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

(Note.—The prices are net; those in brackets include postage.) BUILDING INDUSTRY.—Building Apprenticeship and Training Council: Third Report, December, 1946. Ministry of Works. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 224.

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.—Report of an Enquiry under

Section 2(1) (a) of the Catering Wages Act into the Problems Affecting the Remuneration of Catering Workers which Result from the

ing the Remuneration of Catering Workers which Result from the Practice of Giving Tips. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 220.

MINES AND QUARRIES.—Provisional Statement of Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during 1946. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 226.

PORT TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.—(i) Report of a Committee of Inquiry into the Amount and Basis of Calculation of the Guaranteed Wage to be made to Dock Workers under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme. 1947. Ministry of Labour

(Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1947. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 223.

(ii) Report of an Inquiry held under paragraph 5 of the Schedule to the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 223

See page 223.

RAILWAY SERVICE.—Report of a Court of Inquiry into Applications by the Trade Unions representing the Employees of the Railway Companies for improvements in Wages and reductions in Weekly Hours of Work. Cmd. 7161. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (8d.).—See page 220.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.—Preliminary Draft of the Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 221

Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 221.

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. Pamphlets Nos. 60 and 61. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price SCOTLAND.—(i) Industry and Employment in Scotland.

SCOTLAND.—(i) Industry and Employment in Scotland. Cmd. 7125. Scottish Office. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 221. (ii) Scots at Work. Outline of the White Paper on Industry and Employment in Scotland. Scottish Home Department. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 221.

SHIFT WORKING.—Report of Committee on Double Day-Shift Working. Cmd. 7147. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).—See page 218.

YOUNG PERSONS.—School and Life: A First Enquiry into the Transition from School to Independent Life. Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education (England). Ministry of Education. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

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

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^{*} See footnote * in next column.

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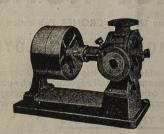
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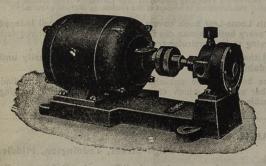


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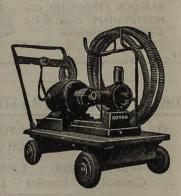
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