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OCTOBER, 1947 **Published Monthly** 

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZE

BRITISH

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LONDON:

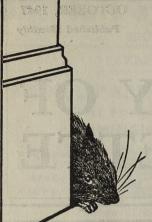
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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OCTOBER, 1947.

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#### SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

#### EMPLOYMENT

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

Males aged 14-64. Fem	ales aged	14-59.	(Thousands)		
nelitä kaita kana alla kana kana kana kana kana kan	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.
Numbers employed in Industry:— Manufacture for Export Other Manufactures:— Metal and Chemical Industries	990	410	1,468	1,518	1,580
Equipment, etc., for the Forces Manufacture for Home	1,070	3,132	340)	2,848*	2,817
Market Other Industries :— Equipment, etc., for the	1,586	1,014	2,496)	_,,,,,	_,0
Forces Manufacture for Home Market	200	698	100	2,688	2,669
Basic Industries and Services Building and Civil	4,683	1,566 5,191	2,570) 5,583	5,618	5,622
Engineering	1,310 2,887 2,225	722 1,958 1,598	1,210 2,297 1,979	1,306 2,329 2,086	1,321 2,333 2,094
Total	17,920	16,289	18,043	18,393*	18,436
Civil Defence, N.F.S. and Police	80	127	91	90	91
Services	480	5,090	1,401	1,259*	1,242
yet taken up Employment Insured persons registered as	_	40	105	160	135
Unemployed	1,270	103	560	252†	242†
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,200	20,154*	20,146

The total number employed in industry in August, 1947, included 12,844,000 males and 5,592,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed a decrease of 239,000 and the number of females an increase of 755,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 340 and 341.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 15th September, 1947, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for August and for mid-1939.

	Mid-1939.	11th Aug., 1947.	15th Sept.,	Increase(+) or Decrease () at September compared with August.		
Men (18 and under 65) Boys (14 to 17) Women (18 and under 60) Girls (14 to 17)	992,000	181,042	171,484	- 9,558		
	20,000	5,162	5,327	+ 165		
	239,000	59,815	58,910	- 905		
	19,000	3,672	4,191	+ 519		

The numbers unemployed at 15th September, 1947, represented  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females separately being the same.

Of the total of 239,912 persons unemployed, 233,249 were wholly unemployed and 6,663 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 64,421 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 54,058 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 114,770 for more than eight weeks.

\* Revised figures.
† Estimate for end of month.

The figures for September, 1947, are analysed in greater detail on pages 343 to 346, 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 September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £33,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 243,000 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 those employed in the iron and steel industry, the baking industry in Scotland, the retail grocery trade in Scotland, the furniture manufacturing industry (timeworkers only) and by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. in England and Wales.

It is estimated that the weekly wage rates at the end of September, 1947, were about 69 per cent. higher than in September, 1939, about the same as at the end of August, 1947.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in September was about 41,000, the average reduction being about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours a week. The principal reductions affected workpeople employed in the fur trade, in leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture, in the retail grocery trade in Scotland, and in the baking industry in Scotland.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in September are given on pages 349 to 352.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 104. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during September, in these 114 stoppages (including also workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 85,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during September, was about 354,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during September are given on page 353.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 16th September the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 101. The corresponding figure at 12th August was 100.

The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to increased prices for coal and household soap.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 354.

#### MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

#### REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1939-1946.

A Report\* on the work of the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the years 1939-1946 has recently been published

by H.M. Stationery Office.

The principal subjects dealt with in the Report are mobilisation of man-power for the war, demobilisation and re-allocation of man-power after the end of hostilities in Europe, and other work of the Ministry. It also contains a list of the principal Acts, Proclamations and Orders made during the years 1939-1946 related to the work of the Ministry.

#### MOBILISATION FOR WAR

The Report opens with a brief summary of the mobilisation of man-power for the prosecution of the war. The fundamental aim of the Ministry's policy was to mobilise the nation's resources in such a way and at such a speed that our naval, military and air forces and our war production reached their highest point at the time when maximum impact on the enemy was required. The mobilisation fell into two parts—the mobilisation for the Forces under the wide powers given to the Minister by the National Service Acts, 1939 to 1942, and the mobilisation for the munitions and other vital industries, for which purpose powers were given to the Minister by Orders and Regulations under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940. After the peak of general mobilisation was passed in September, 1943, the Ministry were still continuously engaged in strengthening the fighting Forces and the industries essential to military operations. The extent of the mobilisation was considerably greater than in the First World

War, largely due to the contribution of women to the war effort.

Dealing with the events which immediately preceded the outbreak of war, the Report describes the National Service campaign of 1939. It resulted by August, 1939, in nearly 1½ million actual enrolments for various forms of national service, about three-quarters of which were for whole-time or part-time civil defence.

Mobilisation for the Forces and Civil Defence.—For the first time in our history the call-up to the Forces was entrusted to a civil Department and for the first time conscription was extended (in 1941) to women. An account is given in the Report of the registrations under the National Service Acts, deferments, first by means of the Schedule of Reserved Occupations and finally by the District Man-Power Boards, postponements on account of exceptional hardship, provision for conscientious objection, medical examination and posting to the Forces. By the end of the war with Germany, the Ministry had posted about three million men to the Forces and directed nearly a million men to the Home Guard and over a quarter of a million to part-time Civil Defence Services. About 126,000 women were posted to the Women's Auxiliary Services and 212,000 directed to part-time Civil Defence Services. time Civil Defence Services; but the Women's Auxiliary Services were largely recruited by volunteers, and the contribution of women to the man-power mobilisation was chiefly in building up the war industries. The Forces attained their maximum strength about mid-1945.

Mobilisation for Industry.—In the mobilisation of labour for industry, the reserves of men were exhausted by mid-1941, but the mobilisation of women was continued. The Employment Exchanges for one purpose or another made over 32 million registrations of men and women, and, with the Ministry's Appointments Offices, filled 22½ million vacancies for workpeople in industry, ranging from the most highly skilled and administrative staff to general unskilled labourers. A summary of the contents of the Report on the various aspects of the mobilisation scheme

Labour Controls.—There were no labour controls when the war tarted. In May, 1940, the Minister took drastic powers of control by Regulations under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts and a comprehensive system of labour controls was gradually instituted, mainly by means of directions to work, registrations for employment, control of engagement and the Essential Work These controls remained in force so long as the war with Germany lasted. The controls operated with relatively little friction and successfully achieved their purpose of ensuring that the labour available was utilised and distributed in accordance with the national interest.

Supply and Distribution of Labour.—For building up the war

Supply and Distribution of Labour.—For building up the war industries, it was necessary to draw on all available sources of labour—the unemployed, the 'non-industrial' section of the population, men and women over 'working age,' as well as on labour from overseas. Later, prisoners of war became available for employment. Labour was released for more essential work by limitation of supplies and concentration of production and is by limitation of supplies and concentration of production and in

Skilled labour was diluted by the employment of semi-skilled and unskilled men and female workers. The employment of part-time workers was widely developed, the number so employed

rentually reaching about 900,000.

The identification of women who could be transferred away from home, and other mobile labour, became of great importance. The distribution of labour to important projects, such as the transport services before D-Day and the pre-fabricated harbours, was secured largely through the preference system. To illustrate the position, a somewhat detailed account is given of the labour supply problems in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the building and civil engineering industries, and nursing and domestic service.

Training.—To increase the supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers, training schemes were instituted at Government Training Centres run by the Ministry, supplemented where necessary by courses at technical colleges and commercial schools and in selected employers' works. More than 525,000 men and women were admitted to Government courses of war-time training.

Welfare.—In June, 1940, the administration of the Factory Acts was transferred from the Home Secretary to the Minister

of Labour and National Service. The present Report does not cover the work of the Chief Inspector of Factories, who issues a separate Report, but some mention is made of the war-time developments in regard to improved canteen facilities, extended personnel management, and extended factory medical and nursing services. The Ministry developed many welfare activities outside the factory, more particularly for transferred workers and for

married women workers.

Statistical Summary of the Results of Mobilisation of Man-Power.—In the four years between mid-1939 and mid-1943, the numbers in the Forces and Civil Defence and engaged in the the numbers in the Forces and Civil Defence and engaged in the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces rose from 1,830,000 to 10,200,000, *i.e.*, by nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions. The increase was achieved by a reduction of about  $4\frac{3}{4}$  million in the number of persons engaged in manufacture and services for home civilian needs and export, by the absorption of nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million from the unemployed and of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million persons from the non-industrial classes. After September, 1943, there was a retirement from industry of a considerable number of women who would not have entered industry except under pressure of war-time needs; but fortunately by this time large stocks of munitions had been built up fortunately by this time large stocks of munitions had been built up.

#### DEMOBILISATION AND RE-ALLOCATION OF MAN-POWER.

The Government had already, in September and November, 1944, announced their policy for an orderly redistribution of manpower on the termination of hostilities, and these plans were put into operation after the defeat of Germany in May, 1945, and continued with the necessary modifications after the defeat of Japan in August, 1945. The enormous change-over during the period was accomplished without any marked increase in the number of unemployed or large dislocation of industry by strikes or lock-outs.

Recruitment for the Forces.—With the end of the war the callup of men under the National Service Acts was continued, but normally restricted to men up to the age of 30. Changes were necessarily made as to reservation and deferment and the selection boys for coal mining ceased. The recruitment of women to the Auxiliary Services was placed on a voluntary

Demobilisation.—Demobilisation of the Forces commenced on 18th June, 1945. Releases were either in Class A, based on age and length of service, or in Class B, i.e., men and women of national importance. The release scheme worked with complete smoothness and by the end of 1946 over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million men and women were released. Of the Class B releases, about one-half were for

building and civil engineering.

Resettlement.—A booklet was issued in May, 1945, to all men and women in the Services which set out the plan of release and explained the rights they would have and the facilities that would be available to assist their return to, and resettlement in, civil life. The work of the Ministry in the resettlement in civil employment of ex-Service men and women, and those who had been employed on work of national importance, included the provision of lectures to the Services; information films and leaflets; the Resettlement Advice Service—about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million enquiries were dealt with by the Service by the end of 1946; Civil Resettlement Livits to ease the return of expressions and the service by Units—to ease the return of ex-prisoners of war to civil life; the work of Appointments Department in assisting men and women seeking employment in a technical, professional, managerial, or administrative capacity; the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944; the Interrupted Apprenticeships Scheme; the Vocational Training Scheme; the Further Education and Training Scheme; the Resistence Greater Scheme; the Business Training Scheme; Resettlement Grants; and advice on overseas settlement.

Re-allocation of Labour to Industry.—In the re-allocation of

labour to industry the Government's policy was to restrict labour controls, so far as this could be done without detriment to the national interest. By the end of 1946, "directions" to work were, subject to some exceptions, limited to men aged 18 to 30, that is, the current call-up age for the Armed Forces, and were issued only to meet the special needs of a few industries and services identified from time to time as having high priority. Control of engagement was similarly limited to men aged 18 to 30 except for men in building and civil engineering and agriculture, where the upper age limit was 50. Men normally employed in agriculture or coal mining could still not be engaged for work agriculture or coal mining could still not be engaged for work outside those industries, except with the consent of the Ministry. Registration for employment ceased in 1945. Industries under the Essential Work Orders at one time covered 8\frac{3}{4}\text{ million workers}; but by the end of 1946 only about 235,000 workers were affected, and notice had been given of still further relaxations in the controls.

Between mid-1945 and the end of 1946, the strength of the Forces and Civil Defence was reduced by over 3½ million and the numb of men and women employed on munitions work was reduced

by some 3½ million. There was, however, an overall shortage of labour for industry, owing to the arrears of work to be overtaken and the war damage to be repaired, and this shortage was par-ticularly marked in some industries of vital importance to the national economy (coal mining, agriculture, etc.). A number of official schemes were introduced to secure foreign labour to supplement British labour

fraining.—After the end of the war, training in engineering under the Government schemes practically ceased, but training in a large number of other industries was provided under the Vocational Training Scheme, more particularly for men and women released from the Armed Forces. The major industry

Welfare.—Modifications also became necessary in the welfare arrangements which had been developed by the Ministry. It was still necessary to arrange for many transfers from one area to another in connection with schemes of reconstruction, and the provision of heatels force and allowences are to was continued.

provision of hostels, fares and allowances, etc., was continued.

Statistical Summary.—The total working population at the end of 1946 was about half-a-million more than at mid-1939. The number actually employed in the Forces, Civil Defence and industry was about a million more than at mid-1939. The metal and chemical industries and the basic industries and services (except mining and quarrying) were employing substantially higher numbers but, except in building and civil engineering, where at the end of 1946 the numbers were not far short of their pre-war level, the other industries and services remained much below their pre-war level.

#### OTHER WORK OF THE MINISTRY.

Disabled Persons.—In July, 1941, the Ministry inaugurated an Interim Scheme for the training and resettlement of disabled persons, partly to enable them to make a useful contribution to the war effort. Following the Report of the "Tomlinson" Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons, the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act was passed in 1944, and replaced the Interim Scheme. The Act applies to civilians as well as to ex-Service men and women and covers disablement from all causes. Among the many activities under the Act described in the Report are (1) the Quota Scheme, whereby the Minister requires all employers of 20 or more persons to employ not less than a prescribed percentage (at present, three per cent.) of registered disabled persons, (2) the Designated Employment Scheme, under which vacancies in specified employment (at present, passenger electric lift attendant and car park attendant) are reserved for disabled persons, and (3) the work of the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation Ltd., a non-profit making company which is setting up factories for the employment of severely disabled persons.

ployment of severely disabled persons.

Juveniles.—Boys and girls were required to register on reaching the age of 16, not for labour supply purposes, but to encourage those whose time was not fully occupied to associate themselves with some youth organisation. In 1945, the Juvenile Employment Service was reviewed by the "Ince" Committee, which defined the functions of the Service as firstly vocational guidance, secondly the placing of juveniles in employment, and thirdly supervision. Steps were initiated to put the recommendation of the Committee into operation so far as this evold be dation of the Committee into operation so far as this could be done without legislation.

Unemployment Insurance.—A number of Acts of Parliament and Statutory Rules and Orders, as well as administrative measures, adapted the Unemployment Insurance Acts to war-time conditions The total number of insured persons was substantially owing to the call-up of men and women to the Forces, but the drop in the numbers of the unemployed reduced the claims for benefit to abnormally low figures and enabled the Unemployment Fund to repay all outstanding debts. The Report in the main describes the position up to April, 1945, when the functions of the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935 to 1944, apart from certain specified duties, and under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, 1934 to 1940, were transferred to the Minister of National Insurance.

Industrial Relations.—The policy of the Government was to eave the settlement of wages and conditions of employment to the joint voluntary negotiating machinery established by agreement between employers' and workers' organisations; and the joint machinery proved well able to deal with the new problems that arose. The Ministry were active in encouraging the formation of Joint Industrial Councils and other forms of conciliation machinery wherever possible. At the end of 1946 some  $15\frac{1}{2}$  million out of approximately  $17\frac{1}{2}$  million workers in industry and services were covered by joint voluntary negotiating machinery or by statutory machinery. In 1940, after discussion with the National Joint Advisory Council, the Minister made the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order which in certain circumstances provided for the compulsory reference of disputes to arbitration by the National Arbitration Tribunal. A considerable amount of work by way of conciliation or reference to arbitration came to the Ministry under this Order, as well as under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. During the period covered by the Report the Ministry settled about 2,350 industrial disputes by conciliation and referred about 1,670 for settlement by arbitration. The Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942, made provision for the restoration after the war of local practices which the trade unions had relaxed; this relaxation was a valuable contribution by the trade unions to the war effort. Among other subjects mentioned in the Report are the new Fair Wages Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons in October,

1946, and the enactment of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions

Act, 1946.
Considerable developments occurred in connection with the statutory regulation of remuneration and conditions of employment of catering and other workers. A Catering Wages Commission was set up under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and, on the advice of the Commission, 5 Wages Boards were established. Under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, the 52 Trade Boards established under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, became Wages Councils with wider powers. These and the Central Wages Board under the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, were active in putting forward proposals as to rates of wages, hours of work and holidays.

Labour Statistics.—Throughout the war the Ministry continued

the collection and publication of statistical and other information. The collection of some statistics was dropped in the interests of economy and the publication of others ceased, as being likely ment was in the form of periodical surveys of the numbers of workpeople employed in the various industries. These surveys, together with information obtained from other sources, formed the basis of the Man-Power Rudgets, and of the Man-Power Rudgets. to convey information of value to the enemy. The chief the basis of the Man-Power Budgets, and of the War Cabinet's allocations of labour during the war period.

Summaries are given in the Report of some information collected, e.g., rates of wages and earnings of manual workers, hours of work, holidays with pay, the cost-of-living index figure, stoppages of work arising out of industrial disputes, and trade union member-

International Labour Relations.—The Governing Body of the International Labour Office laid it down in February, 1939, as its considered policy that the activities of the International Labour Organisation should be maintained at the highest possible level even if war should come, and in January, 1945, Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Minister of Labour and National Service, could say of the International Labour Organisation: "It is the only great international organisation set up after the last war which has continued to function effectively throughout the war." The problem of the relationship between the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations was settled in December, 1946, when the International Labour Organisation was recognised as a "specialised agency" and provision made for securing the fullest collaboration between the two organisations. Of particular importance was the development of Industrial Committees, for the principal industries of international importance, arising British Government proposal.

Another development was the appointment of Labour Attachés to British Embassies and Legations abroad, the first of whom was appointed to the British Embassy in Washington in 1942.

Advisory Bodies.—In October, 1939, the National Joint Advisory Council was established, comprising representatives of the British Employers' Confederation and of the Trades Union Congress General Council, under the chairmanship of the Minister. On all matters of major importance within the Ministry's functions, the Minister sought the advice of the National Joint Advisory Council or its Joint Consultative Committee. The Women's Consultative Committee was set up in March, 1941, to advise on questions affecting women and on the best methods of securing services for the war effort. Advisory bodies were for particular industries (engineering, building and civil engineering, etc.) and also for particular functions (welfare, disabled persons, juveniles, and the various branches of the Appointments Department Technical and Scientific Register)

## CONTROL OF ENGAGEMENT ORDER. 1947.

#### FURTHER DETAILS RELATING TO THE ORDER.

An article appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 286) on the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, which came into operation on 6th October. Since the Order was published, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued a statement giving further details on the subject. Particulars are given below relating to (i) the circumstances in which employers may re-engage former employees, (ii) the meaning of the phrase "seeking to engage" and (iii) the definition of employment in a managerial capacity or in a professional, administrative

or executive capacity.

Re-engagements.—Re-engagement by the same employer may be permitted in the following circumstances, without reference to a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service: (a) immediately following any period of sickness which caused the termination of employment; but, in the case of employees of building or civil engineering contracting undertakings, the re-engagement must be for work on the same site at which the man concerned was working before the engagement was terminated; (b) on resumption of work on the termination of any stoppage of work due to a trade dispute which caused the suspension of employment; and (c) if the period between termination and re-engagement is not more than 14 days—except in the case of employees of building and civil engineering contracting under-

takings.

"Seeking to Engage."—The expression "seeking to engage" as used in the Order means that an employer is prohibited from advertising, circularising, exhibiting posters or otherwise publicising vacancies in respect of persons covered by the Order. An employee

<sup>\*</sup> Ministry of Labour and National Service: Report for the Years 1939-1946. Cmd, 7225. H.M. Stationery Office: price 7s, 0d, net (7s, 5d, post free).

is, however, at liberty to seek employment by advertising or by direct approach to an employer; but, if he is within the restricted classes, he must obtain this employment by applying to and being submitted by a Local Office of the Ministry or approved employment agency. An employer who makes contact with an employee covered by the Order, through advertisement or direct approach, must not offer to engage him without first consulting a Local Office or approved employment agency.

Employment in a Managerial Capacity.—For the purpose of the Order, the term "manager" does not necessarily comprise all persons who are called managers; it relates to a salaried official in executive charge of a department, works, contract or office and includes superintendents, and general foremen and head foremen in charge of other foremen, but not foremen, chargemen, piece-workers or anyone in receipt of hourly rates

Employment in a Professional, Administrative or Executive Capacity.—These terms may be defined as follows:—

(a) Professional. Persons holding standard qualifications of a professional nature are normally regarded as professional; but not all qualified persons are necessarily employed in a professional capacity. For example, a qualified accountant employed as an audit clerk could not be said to be employed in a professional capacity.

(b) Administrative and Executive. Employment in an administrative or executive capacity may be held to exist if the person concerned is required to take decisions, to organise or to develop ideas on his own initiative, even within a clearly defined policy or directive.

A list of examples of professional, administrative or executive workers is given below. For employment in such capacities, persons may ordinarily be engaged direct, unless they are normally employed in agriculture or coal mining. The list, which is not intended to be exhaustive, is as follows:—accountants, actuaries, architects (including town planners), auctioneers, average adjusters and underwriters, barristers and solicitors, buyers, clerks of works, commercial travellers, dentists, dieticians, insurance assessors, journalists, medical practitioners, nursery nurses (certificated), nurses and midwives (including students, pupils and probationers), opticians, patent agents, pharmacists, physiotherapists and radiographers, political organisers and agents, scientists, secretaries to clubs, companies and institutions, social workers, surveyors, teachers, technical advisers and representatives, theatrical artists and professional workers, valuers,

Examples of workers whose employment is not regarded as "professional, administrative or executive" are set out in the list below which is also not exhaustive (for employment in these capacities, persons must be engaged through a Local Office of the Ministry, unless the worker is an excepted person): clerks and supervisors, other than those with executive responsibility; shorthand typists and typists; distributive trades (wholesale and retail) assistants and indoor salesmen; domestic workers in private or institutional service, industry or offices, including doormen, commissionaires and watchmen; draughtsmen designers and stressmen (not of executive or higher standard); manual workers of all kinds, including chargehands and foremen; transport workers and operative staffs, e.g., drivers, conductors, guards and inspectors, including foremen.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE ORDER.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have recently issued a statement regarding the submission to employment of workers covered by the Control of Engagement Order, 1947. This statement is reproduced below. It is stated that the following principles will be observed in carrying out the provisions of the Order: (1) that the best possible use should be made of an applicant's skill and experience; and (2) that applicants should be found work with the minimum of delay.

First Preference Vacancies.—Local Offices of the Ministry have been instructed that applicants within the scope of the Order should first of all be offered vacancies which, having regard to their industrial qualifications, are suitable, and which in the national interest should take precedence over others. These vacancies are those to which the Ministry accord "First Preference." This is done by a priority system under which First Preference will be given to :-

(a) all vacancies arising in undertakings in certain specified industries or services which are very important and which in general are known to be undermanned. The industries in this category include coal mining, agriculture, iron and steel, and certain of the principal export industries (e.g., cotton and wool

(b) vacancies on classes of very important work where the shortage of labour is not general or where the work concerned is normally only a part of the output of individual undertakings, and where therefore the undertakings concerned have to be individually identified and notified to Local Offices;

(c) vacancies at individual undertakings not covered by either of these categories where the Regional Controller (or in certain cases the District Officer) of the Ministry of Labour and National Service considers that urgent and important work essential to the national prosperity is seriously retarded or likely to be seriously retarded because of shortage of a small number of workers. This provision will serve to keep the alrangements flexible, and not unduly centralised, so as to cover important individual cases not within the two preceding categories, and it will enable urgent not within the two preceding categories, and it will enable urgent cases to be dealt with rapidly.

A list of the industries, services and specially important work covered by (a) and (b) above is set out below. This list is determined primarily by labour shortage and is not a list of the most important work being done in the country. For example, the main engineering group of industries is omitted because generally it is not at present short of labour although clearly its output is of the greatest importance to exports and to essential re-equipment. It should be noted also that this list will be altered from time to time to correspond with changes in the industrial and man-power

October, 1947.

If there are no suitable First Preference vacancies, or if the applicant is not prepared to consider any such vacancies, he will be offered suitable vacancies on other essential work.

The industries and services to which First Preference is to be

accorded are as follows :-

List A—Very important industries and services, undertakings in which are generally undermanned. Tin plate manufacture.
Iron and steel tube making.
Wire, wire netting and wire rope
manufacture.
Scrap merchants wholly or mainly
engaged upon the recovery of iron
and steel scrap, and undertakings
engaged on ship breaking.
Ball and roller bearings manufacture,
China clay.
Pottery.

Agriculture and norticulture,
Coal mining (deep mining),
Coal mining (open cast),
Cotton preparing, spinning, etc.
Cotton manufacturing (weaving etc.),
Woollen and worsted,
Rayon yarn manufacture,
Rayon weaving (excluding processes
connected with natural silk),
Inte

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Lace (excluding dyeing and dressing). Certain other textile industries. Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing,

Iron ore mining and quarrying.
Iron founding (including engineers' iron and steel founding).
Pig iron manufacture.
Steel melting and iron puddling furnaces, iron and steel rolling mills and forges.

Pottery.
Gypsum mining and quarrying.
Shale oil mining.
Printing and bookbinding (excluding newspaper printing).
Domestic service in hostels and canteens for workers engaged in undertakings in the industries specified in this list.
Coke ovens producing coke for use in the iron and steel industry. List B-Very important work where the shortage of labour is not general or where the work concerned is normally only a part of individual industrial undertakings.

Products and services required in connection with the development of atomic

nergy.

Manufacture of refractories.

Certain undertakings engaged in brick and tile making.

Manufacture, installation, repair and maintenance of the following plant or

quipment:—
Electrical generating plant required by electricity undertakings;
Machinery and equipment for deep mines, and open-cast coal production;
Plant and equipment required by gas undertakings;
Equipment for the coal-oil conversion programme;
Railway freight locomotives, and wagons intended for the transport of fuel.
Construction of power stations.
Work connected with the Scottish hydro-electric power schemes.

Essential Work.—It is clearly impossible to give Local Offices an exact definition of essential work. Local Offices will reach decisions on individual vacancies taking account of the present national situation, the nature of vacancies and such general guidance as they will receive from time to time. They will seek instructions from District and Regional Offices when they are

Certain general guidance is being given initially. For example, (1) Local Offices are being told that generally they can assume that, because of the shortage of materials and the control over their use, the output of the manufacturing industries is required their use, the output of the manufacturing industries is required in the national interest either for export or for essential home production; (2) it is not desired in present circumstances that the building and civil engineering industries should further expand; (3) in general, work in fishing, food processing, the extractive industries (i.e., mining and quarrying), and laundries (excluding dry cleaning), and domestic work in hospitals and similar institutions, and also in households where there are special circumstances of hardship, should be regarded as essential; (4) generally, employment by public utilities is essential in the national interest, but vacancies in their showrooms should be regarded as in retail distribution; (5) certain jobs in some catering establishments, garages, hotels and undertakings concerned with wholesale and retail food or fuel distribution, or the retail or wholesale distribution of supplies to agriculture or industrial establishments or for export will clearly be essential, but not all such jobs will be in this category.

The general assumption should be that vacancies for work in The general assumption should be that vacancies for work in (a) retail or wholesale distribution other than that mentioned above, (b) entertainment and sport, (c) personal services, such as hair-dressing, window cleaning, etc., (d) green keeping and sports ground maintenance, and (e) road passenger services other than public omnibus services or other clearly useful services, such as works buses, should not be filled by workers for whom suitable work that is clearly essential is available. (Vacancies in day nurseries provided to facilitate the employment of married women should be regarded as essential.)

should be regarded as essential.)

Local Officers of the Ministry will bear in mind that it will frequently be possible to submit for vacancies about which there is doubt workers who are outside the scope of the Order or who cannot be submitted for essential work.

This general guidance will be amplified and varied from time to time as experience is gained.

#### ISSUE OF EXPLANATORY LEAFLET.

A leaflet giving information relating to the Control of Engagement Order in considerable detail has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The information given is in the form of a "quiz," that is, by means of questions and answers. Copies of the leaflet (P.L. 278) can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry.

#### PLACING WORK OF THE **EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

#### ANALYSIS OF VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistics are compiled at four weekly intervals showing the Statistics are compiled at four weekly intervals showing the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of the period, analysed by sex, age and industry. The figures for the period 7th August to 3rd September, 1947, are given below.

The total number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 3rd September, 1947, was 219,502, compared with 164,833 during the preceding four weeks: the numbers of vacancies notified and

the preceding four weeks; the numbers of vacancies notified and remaining unfilled at the end of each of these periods were 605,965 and 607,817, respectively. These figures do not include vacancies notified to the Technical and Scientific Register or to Appointments Offices (see page 347 of this GAZETTE), and vacancies notified for, or filled by, prisoners of war or British Service personnel are also excluded. Where an employer has notified his requirements in terms of an intake to be spread over a specified period, only the number of vacancies to be filled in the next four weeks is included in the figures of vacancies unfilled. The total figures given above are analysed in the Table below, which also shows the total number of placings in Great Britain since the beginning

Western Frequency L. The focalities the Stobles	Four wee 3rd Sep 19	tember,	Four wee 6th A 19	Total Number of Placings 26 Dec., 1946, to	
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	3 Sep.,1947 (36 weeks).
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	135,062 17,328 53,630 13,482	251,427 59,411 211,176 83,951	104,606 11,320 40,069 8,838	250,991 60,514 212,014 84,298	1,125,634 164,470 407,071 130,239
Total	219,502	605,965	164,833	607,817	1,827,414

The number of placings during the four weeks ended 3rd September was considerably higher than in the preceding period of four weeks. Placings during the latter period, however, were affected

by the August Bank Holiday.

The numbers of vacancies unfilled include requirements for replacement of wastage as well as for net additions to labour strength, but it is not possible to say how many are required for

each of these two purposes.

An industrial analysis of the figures for the four weeks ended 3rd September is given in the following Table:—

S The Boyelerine - Frenting-one	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.
Industry Group.	Placings during 4 weeks ended 3rd Sept., 1947.	Vacancies unfilled at 3rd Sept., 1947.	Placings during 4 weeks ended 3rd Sept., 1947.	Vacancies unfilled at 3rd Sept. 1947.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc Mining and Quarrying	4,656 5,436	7,539 15,640	2,167 100	906 230
Metal Manufacture	3,141	6,699	690	1,483
Engineering, etc., and Construction and Repair of Vehicles	17,297	39,445	5,484	14,849
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Other Metal Industries	2,666 7,665	5,278 15,292	5,998	109 24,770
Cotton	889	5,824	1,324	24,657
Woollen and Worsted Other Textile Industries	1,537	3,092	758 2,059	15,623 17,875
Clothing (inc. Boots and Shoes)	998	4,445	3,321	41,431
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture	3,186	4,426	4,114	10,541
Woodworking, etc. (inc. Furniture) Building and Civil Engineering	3,152 59,041	5,933	774 302	2,788 798
Paper and Printing Industries	1,274	3,351	1,729	11,128
Other Manufacturing Industries Transport and Communication	9,153 6,519	21,832 22,813	5,412	22,120 2,821
Distributive Trades	7,088	14,606	7,929	29,425 5,887
National Government Service Local Government Service	5,234 3,732	11,287 10,332	3,008 2,001	6,321
Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, etc., Service	3,362	2,573	9,011	17,017
Laundry Service and Dyeing and Cleaning	482	693	1,879	11,614
Private Domestic Service	88	294	2,962	15,807 16,927
All other industries and services	5,103	9,724	4,885	
Total, all industries and services	152,390	310,838	67,112	295,127

The building and civil engineering industries account for no less than 39 per cent. of the total number of males placed in employment during the period. This reflects the high rate of turnover in these industries, and also the fact that they have continued to be subject to the operation of the Control of Engagement Order. These industries also account for 31 per cent. of the vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd September.

The figures for females show that the placings during the four weeks represented only small proportions of the vacancies in the textile and clothing industries. In these two groups of industries the numbers of vacancies remaining unfilled at 3rd September were 58.155 and 41.431, respectively.

58.155 and 41,431, respectively.

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

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

In the enquiry of April, 1947, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to a previous enquiry made in October, 1946, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1947, of the numbers paid at time rates and at piece rates, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners other than office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or where the works were stopped for the whole of the week as a result of shortage of fuel, power or other supplies, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers contributions to statutory insurance schemes (health and pensions, unemployment, etc.). The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, who had entered their employment since July, 1941, and of

the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1947, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 53,500, of which approximately 51,800 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was over 5½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1947, are shown, industry by industry in the Table on pages 326 and 327, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1947, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 328 and 329, and a further Table on pages 330 and 331 shows the average percentage increases in weekly and hourly earnings in April, 1947, as compared with those in October, 1938 (the latest pre-war date for which statistics of average earnings are available). The percentage of workpeople in each industry who were paid at time rates and at piece rates (or on other systems of payment by results), respectively, are shown for on other systems of payment by results), respectively, are shown in the Table on pages 332 and 333. Particulars of the average earnings in the last pay-week of October, 1938, and of the average hours worked in that week, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, and February, 1945, respectively.

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

The average earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1947, of the 53 million workpeople covered by the returns received were

54 mmon workpeople covered cy		State of the latest th	
shown below :—			
Men (21 years and over)†		124s.	
Youths and boys (under 21 years)		46s.	10d.
Women (18 years and over):			
Excluding part-time workers‡		67s.	3d.
Part-time workers!		34s.	3d.
Counting two part-time workers	s‡ as		
representing one full-timer		67s.	4d.
Girls (under 18 years)		40s.	7d.
Advantage of the state of the s			

These figures, however, relate only to the wage-earners emoyed in the establishments from which returns were received and the average earnings shown are affected by the fact that

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

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week), who had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941, have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 326 to 333, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 37s. 1d. in April, 1947, and the hours worked averaged 16·2.

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

different industries, with varying levels of wages, were not represented in equal proportions in the returns. For example, returns were obtained from a much higher proportion of employers in the engineering industry than in the building industry, and the engineering industry has therefore an unduly heavy weight, in comparison with the building industry, in the calculations from which the foregoing averages are derived. In order to eliminate the effects of such disparities, general averages for all industries combined, and for each of 16 broad groups of industries, have been calculated\* on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in April, 1947. These averages are set out in the following Table, together with the percentage increases which they show as compared with similar averages relating to October, 1938, calculated by "weighting" the average earnings in each industry by the total numbers employed at that date. In computing the averages for April, 1947, the earnings of women emputing the averages for April, 1947, the earnings of women employed at that date. puting the averages for April, 1947, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.t

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

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).‡	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.‡
and the state of t	Averag	e Earnings	in the last	pay-week	in
**************************************	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	115 81	57 9	§	§	110 7 v
B Treatment of non-metalli-	113		3	3	110 , 0
ferous mine and quarry products	124 9*	58 10	68 10	§	117 105
Brick, pottery and glass	123 6	54 4	64 4	40 2	101 11/
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. Metal, engineering and	122 1	50 0	65 70	39 5	103 0 √
shipbuilding	134 6	45 5		42 3	116 6
Textiles	113 6		66 0V	44 2	97 51
Clothing	117 5	44 0	65 2	38 2	71 10
Food, drink and tobacco	117 5 121 6			38 3	91 9
K Paper, printing, station-					
ery, etc.  Building, contracting, etc.	134 8 111 8		66 5	37 6	102 8
Miscellaneous manufact-		156678	Villa Maria		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
wring industries N Transport, storage, etc.	130 9	47 8	70 3,	41 4	102 4
(excluding railways)	121 11	49 11		§ .	116 11
Public utility services	109 6	46 5.	59 2	38 6	100 5
establishments	118 1	51 11	77 5	39 0/	111 7 V
All the above	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
	Ave	rage Perce	ntage Incre	eases since	
		Octo	ber, 1938.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	93	91	§	8	95
Treatment of non-metalli-		71	3	3	
ferous mine and quarry products	88	89	132	8	93
Brick, pottery and glass	99	96	131	171	114
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. Metal, engineering and	76	70	101	117	87
shipbuilding	79	74	117	112	95
Textiles	98 88	102 90	108 91	125 129	114 108
Clothing	83	78	99	118	105
Food, drink and tobacco	80	63	91	101 122	95 98
Woodworking Paper, printing, station-	0.3	85	106	122	70
ery, etc.	60	64	95	120	78
Building, contracting, etc.¶	69	99	§	§	70
Miscellaneous manufact-	89	79	121	124	120
uring industries Transport, storage, etc.	89	19	121	124	120
(excluding railways)	74	84	142	§ 80	78
Public utility services Government industrial	74	68	114	80	68
establishments**	57	59	73	§	58
All the above	79	81	107	117	94
		U TO SOLVE	7133776		

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

\* The averages for ''all workers'' have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.
† See footnote † in previous column.
‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for ''all workers,'' women employed as part-time workers in April, 1947 (see footnote ‡ in previous column) have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

ne full-timer. § The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for mercal averages.

heral averages.

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

| For the engineering industry, most returns used in 1938 July.
| For the building and contracting industries, the returns collected in 1938 related to the last pay-week of September.

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

employed in each industry (instead of the numbers employed by those firms who supplied returns) is to lower the average shown for men by 8d. and that for girls by 5d. and to raise the average for boys by 6d., whilst that for women remains the same. In calculating the average earnings of women and "all workers" at April, 1947, women who were employed as part-time workers have, as stated above, been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full times. The inclusions as stated above, been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-timer. The inclusion of these women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics the general average of 67s. 4d. for women in all industries combined would have been altered by only 1d. (to 67s. 3d.), and among the sixteen groups of industries for which separate figures are given in the Table, the exclusion of the women part-time workers would not in any case have altered the average earnings.

are given in the Table, the exclusion of the women part-time workers would not in any case have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 8d.

In the last week of October, 1938—the latest pre-war date for which similar statistics are available—the average earnings of the wage-earners employed in the groups of industries covered by the foregoing Table were approximately 69s. 0d. for men, 26s. 1d. for youths and boys, 32s. 6d. for women, 18s. 6d. for girls, and 53s. 3d. for all workers combined. The corresponding averages for April, 1947, given in the Table, showed increases of 54s. 5d. or 79 per cent., for men; 21s. 3d. or 81 per cent., for youths and boys; 34s. 10d. or 107 per cent., for women; 21s. 8d. or 117 per cent., for girls; and 50s. 3d. or 94 per cent., for all workers combined. The percentage increases, however, varied widely in different industries. In those industries for which particulars are given on pages 330 and 331, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men particulars are given on pages 330 and 331, for example, the average percentage increases in weekly earnings shown for men ranged from less than 60 per cent. in some industries to over 105 per cent. in others, while those for women ranged from less than 75 per cent. to over 140 per cent. The fact that the average percentage rise in the earnings of women was greater than that shown for men is partly due to the increase since October, 1938, in the numbers of women engaged on work normally undertaken by men. In most of the principal industries in which such increases have occurred, war-time dilution agreements are still in operation providing that where women are ments are still in operation providing that where women agreements are still in operation providing that where women are employed on work previously done by men they should be paid either the full rates for men (usually after a qualifying period, or subject to ability to perform the man's work without extra supervision or assistance), or specified proportions of those rates, yielding wages higher than those generally paid for work not regarded as men's work. Some part of the difference is also due to the fact that war advances or war hopuses grated to due to the fact that war advances, or war bonuses, granted to women, while usually less in amount than those granted to men, have generally represented a somewhat greater percentage increase on pre-war rates than the war advances granted to men.

on pre-war rates than the war advances granted to men.

It should be noted that the figures of average earnings and percentages of increase of all classes of workers combined, as shown in the last column of the foregoing Table, are affected by the changes which have taken place since 1938 in the relative proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the various groups of industries, the proportions of men included in the totals for all the industries, combined on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries at the respective dates, having risen from between 61 and 62 per cent. in October, 1938, to over 69 per cent. in April, 1947, while the proportions of youths and boys declined from about 12 per cent. to about 7 per cent., and those of girls from nearly 7 per cent. to about 4 per cent. The proportion of women was slightly lower in April, 1947, than in October, 1938, but remained rather less than 20 per cent. If the proportion of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of the industries had remained the same in April, 1947, as in October, 1938, the averages quoted for "all workers" for the individual industries enumerated in the detailed Table on pages 326 and 327 would have been lowered in nearly all of the cases.

The average earnings and the percentage increases shown for all the industries taken tears the restrict include the effects of showers in

have been lowered in nearly all of the cases.

The average earnings and the percentage increases shown for all the industries taken together include the effects of changes in the relative numbers of workers employed in the different industries. It should also be observed that the figures shown in the above Table and in the detailed Table on pages 326 and 327, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations, and that they represent the actual earnings in the weeks specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece-workers, the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1947, compared with October, 1938.

The average hours worked in each industry in the last payweek in April, 1947, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 328 and 329. The following Table shows the averages for each of the 16 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, with the corresponding averages for the last pay-week in October, 1938, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-

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

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

Industry Group.	Men (21 years	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years	Girls	All
moustry Group.	and over).†	(under 21 years).	and over).‡	(under 18 years).	Workers.‡
	Avera	ge Hours v	vorked in t April, 194		y-week
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
ron, stone, etc., mining					TERRITOR.
and quarrying reatment of non-metal- liferous mine and	46.9	45.2	8	8	46.7
quarry products	48-8	45-4	42.0	§	48-2
Brick, pottery and glass	47-7	43.8	42.1	43.3	46.0
Chemical, paint, oil, etc. Metal, engineering and	46-8	42.7	42-1	42.3	45-4
shipbuilding	45.7	42.9	41.4	41.7	44.8
extiles	46.4	43.6	42.7	42.6	44.1
eather, fur, etc.	46.6	44.1	41.8	43-1	45-1
lothing	44.1	43.2	40.6	41.1	41.6
ood, drink and tobacco Voodworking	47·7 45·0	44·0 43·7	42·6 41·2	42·6 42·2	45·7 44·3
aper, printing, station-					
ery, etc	44.8	43.5	42.1	, 42.5	43.8
fiscellaneous manufac-	46.0	44.8	39-3	§	45.8
turing industries ransport, storage, etc.	46.5	43-5	42-0	42.3	44.7
(excluding railways)	49.0	46-2	43.9	8	48-6
ublic utility services	47.7	45.2	37.5	42.4	46.2
establishments	45-3	42.9	42.6	42.7	45.0
All the above	46-3	43.7	41-5	42:0	45.0
All the above		ge Hours w	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	he last pay	
factor entre s factor entre s result the sales		ge Hours w	orked in t	he last pay	y-week
factoria estas artes a facilista artes a regional de casalles	Average Hours.	ge Hours win C	vorked in to October, 19  Hours.	he last pay 38. Hours.	y-week Hours.
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	Averag	ge Hours w	orked in to	he last pay	y-week
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and	Average Hours. 45-9	ge Hours win (Hours.	Vorked in to October, 19 Hours.	he last pay 38.  Hours.	Hours. 45-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal- liferous mine and quarry products	Average Hours. 45-9	Hours. 45.7 47.3	Hours.	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §	Hours. 45-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7	Hours. 45.7 47.3 45.9	Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6	he last pay 38.  Hours.  § 45-2 44-1	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc.	Average Hours. 45-9	Hours. 45.7 47.3	Hours.	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §	Hours. 45-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shiphulding	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7	Hours. 45.7 47.3 45.9	Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6	he last pay 38.  Hours.  § 45-2 44-1	Hours. 45·8 49·3 46·8 47·2
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering and shipbuilding	Hours. 45·9 49·8 48·7 48·4 48·0 47·7	Hours. 45-7 47-3 45-9 46-7	Forked in to Detober, 19 Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5	Hours. \$ 45.2 44.1 44.6	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products cick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shipbuilding extiles externer fur, etc.	Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-0 47-7 47-4	Hours win ( Hours. 45·7 47·3 45·9 46·7 45·9 45·6 46·8	Forked in toctober, 19 Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7	Hours.  \$ 45.2 44.1 44.6 44.7 45.9 46.5	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing	Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-0 47-7 47-4 44-8	Hours. 45.7 47.3 45.9 46.7 45.9 45.6 46.8 45.3	Vorked in to October, 19 Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2	Hours.  \$ 45.2 44.1 44.6 44.7 45.9 46.5 42.7	Y-week  Hours.  45·8  49·3 46·8 47·2  47·1 45·8 46·8 46·8 42·4
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing ood, drink and tobacco	Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-0 47-7 47-4 44-8 49-4	Hours. 45.7 47.3 45.9 46.7 45.9 45.6 46.8 45.3 47.3	Vorked in to Detober, 19 Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8	Hours.  \$ 45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products ick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shipbuilding eather, fur, etc. lothing lood, drink and tobacco oodworking aper, printing, station-	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 44-8 49-4 46-9	Hours win ( Hours. 45·7 47·3 45·9 46·7 45·6 46·8 45·3 47·3 46·2	Forked in too tober, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3	Hours.  \$ 45.2 44.1 44.6 44.7 45.9 46.5 42.7 45.9 45.0	Hours. 45·8 49·3 46·8 47·2 47·1 45·8 46·8 42·4 47·8 46·4
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing ood, drink and tobacco foodworking aper, printing, stationery, etc.	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-4 44-8 49-4 46-9 46-1	Hours.  45.7  47.3  45.9  46.7  45.9  45.6  46.8  45.3  47.3  46.2  45.5	Forked in to October, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §  45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9 45-0 44-9	y-week  Hours.  45-8  49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8 46-4
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products ick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing bod, drink and tobacco oodworking aper, printing, stationery, etc. milding, contracting, etc. liscellaneous manufac-	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 44-8 49-4 46-9 46-1 46-3	Hours win ( 45.7 47.3 45.9 46.7 45.9 46.8 45.3 47.3 46.2 45.5 46.5	Forked in to Detober, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3 44.4 \$	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §  45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9 45-0 44-9 §	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8 46-4 45-4 46-3
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing ood, drink and tobacco oodworking aper, printing, stationery, etc. milding, contracting, etc. siscellaneous manufacturing industries	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-4 44-8 49-4 46-9 46-1	Hours.  45.7  47.3  45.9  46.7  45.9  45.6  46.8  45.3  47.3  46.2  45.5	Forked in to October, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §  45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9 45-0 44-9	y-week  Hours.  45-8  49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8 46-4
on, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. loothing ood, drink and tobacco oodworking aper, printing, stationery, etc. uilding, contracting, etc. ¶ liscellaneous manufacturing industries ransport, storage, etc.	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 44-8 49-4 46-9 46-1 46-3	Hours win ( 45.7 47.3 45.9 46.7 45.9 46.8 45.3 47.3 46.2 45.5 46.5	Forked in to Detober, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3 44.4 \$	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §  45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9 45-0 44-9 §	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8 46-4 45-4 46-3
con, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing od, drink and tobacco od, drink and tobacco rery, etc. uilding, contracting, etc. fiscellaneous manufacturing industries ransport, storage, etc. (excluding railways).	Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-0 47-7 47-4 44-8 49-4 46-9 46-1 46-3 48-6	Hours win ( Hours. 45·7 45·9 46·7 45·6 46·8 45·3 46·5 46·9	Forked in too tober, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3 44.4 \$ 44.5	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §  45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9 45-0 44-9 §	Hours. 45·8 49·3 46·8 47·2 47·1 45·8 46·8 46·4 45·4 46·3 46·8
ron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying reatment of non-metal-liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shipbuilding extiles eather, fur, etc. lothing	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-9 46-1 46-3 48-6 48-9	Hours.  45.7  47.3  45.9  46.7  45.9  45.6  46.8  45.3  47.3  46.2  45.5  46.9  48.1	Forked in to October, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3 44.4 \$ 44.5	he last pay 38.  Hours.  §  45.2 44.1 44.6 44.7 45.9 46.5 42.7 45.9 45.0 44.9 § 44.9	y-week  Hours.  45-8  49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8 46-4 45-4 46-3 46-8 48-8
and quarrying reatment of non-metal- liferous mine and quarry products rick, pottery and glass hemical, paint, oil, etc. letal, engineering   and shipbuilding extiles cather, fur, etc. lothing ood, drink and tobacco /oodworking aper, printing, station- ery, etc. uilding, contracting, etc.    liscellaneous manufac- turing industries ransport, storage, etc. (excluding railways) ublic utility services overnment industrial	Average Hours. 45-9 49-8 48-7 48-4 48-9 49-0 49-0	Hours win (6)  Hours.  45-7  47-3  45-9  46-7  45-6  46-8  45-3  47-3  46-2  45-5  46-9  48-1  47-6	Forked in to Detober, 19  Hours.  \$ 45.5 42.6 44.0 44.2 44.5 45.7 41.2 45.8 44.3 44.4 \$ 44.5 45.7 32.8	he last pay 38.  Hours.  \$ 45-2 44-1 44-6 44-7 45-9 46-5 42-7 45-9 45-0 44-9 \$	Hours. 45-8 49-3 46-8 47-2 47-1 45-8 46-8 42-4 47-8 46-3 46-8 48-8 48-0

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 328 and 329 will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hour worked by men in the lost row worked by men in the lost row worked by age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1947, ranged between 44 and 49, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately 46½ for men, 43½ for youths and boys, 41½ for women, and 42 for girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October 1938, these averages showed reductions of about 11. girls. As compared with the hours worked in the last week of October, 1938, these averages showed reductions of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours for men, of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours for youths and boys, of 2 hours for women and of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours for girls. For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the last pay-week of April, 1947, was 45 hours or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than in the last week of October, 1938. This comparison, however, is affected to a slight extent by the changes which took place between the two dates in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries, and in the proportions of men, youths, women and girls included, for, if the proportions youths, women and girls included, for, if the proportions in the different sex and age groups, and in the different industries, had been the same in 1947 as in 1938, the average hours shown for April, 1947, would have been about 443. The Tables above show that compared with October, 1938, the

\* See footnote \* in the first column on page 322.

† See footnote † in the second column on page 321.

‡ See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 321.

The hours worked by women employed as part-time workers in April, 1947, averaged 21½.

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

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

n July.

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

average hours worked by men in April, 1947, were lower in all but two industry groups (mining and quarrying, and transport), those worked by women were lower in all but one group, and those for youths and boys and girls, were lower in every case.

> HOURLY EARNINGS IN APRIL, 1947, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES SINCE OCTOBER, 1938

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1947, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours, and the average percentage increases as compared with the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1938. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 328 to 331.

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

Industry Group.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys (under 21 years).	Women (18 years and over).*	Girls (under 18 years).	All Workers.*	
1.00000 000	Avera	ge Hourly I	in the last pay-week			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
A Iron, stone, etc., mining	s. u.	s. u.	s. u.	s. u.	s. d.	
and quarrying	2 5.6	1 3.3	†	†	2 4.4	
8 Treatment of non-metal-						
liferous mine and quarry products	2 6.7 V	1 3.6	1 7.7 V	+	2 5.3	
Brick, pottery and glass	2 6.7 v 2 7.1 2 7.3	1 2.9	1 6.3	11-1-	2 5·3 2 2·6 2 3·2	
2 Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	2 7.3	1 2.1	1 6.7	11.2	2 3·2 V	
Metal, engineering, and	2 11 2	1 07	1 00.			
F Textiles	2 11.3	1 0.7	1 8.9	1 0.4	2 7·2 v 1 10·0 v	
Leather, fur, etc.	2 7.1	1 1.1	1 7.2 4	11.1	2 1.9	
Clothing	2 8.0 ~	1 0.2	1 7.3 2	11.17	1 8.7	
Food, drink and tobacco	2 5.5	1 0.5	1 5.7=	10.8	2 0.1	
Woodworking	2 8.4	11.9	1 8.2	11.0	2 3.7	
ary ato	3 0.1	11.1	1 6.9 ₩	10.6	2 4.1 √	
Building, contracting, etc.	2 5.1		1 7.4	†	2 4·1 √ 2 3·2 √	
_ Wilscenaneous manufac-						
turing industries Transport, storage, etc.	2 9.7	1 1.1	1 8.1	11.7	2 3.5	
(excluding railways)	2 5.9	1 1.0 v	1 11:1		2 4.9 1	
Public utility services	2 3.5		1 6.9	10.9	2 4.9	
Government industrial						
establishments	2 7.3	1 2.5	1 9.8	11.0√	2 5.8	
All the above	2 8.0	1 1.0	1 7.5	11.5	2 3.6	
	Ave	rage Percer	ntage Incre	ases since		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Don cont	
Iron, stone, etc., mining	rei cent.	rei cent.	rer cent.	rer cent.	Per cent.	
and quarrying Treatment of non-metal- liferous mine and	89	94	†	†	91	
quarry products	92	97	152	+	98	
Brick, pottery and glass	100	106	134	175	118	
Chemical, paint, oil, etc.	82	86	110	129	95	
Metal, engineering‡ and shipbuilding	88	86	131	127	105	
Textiles	104	111	117	142	122	
Leather, fur, etc	91	102	109	146	117	
Clothing	86	86	102	126	109	
Food, drink and tobacco Woodworking	86 91	75 96	105 122	117 136	104 107	
Paper, printing, station-	21	30	122	130	107	
ery, etc	64	71	106	132	85	
Building, contracting, etc.§	70	107	†	†	72	
Miscellaneous manufac- turing industries	98	93	134	138	130	
Transport storage etc		1	134	. 136	130	
(excluding railways)	74	92	152	t.	79	
Public utility services	78	77	87	85	75	
d Government industrial establishments	71	75	82	t	73	
rs						
d All the above	84	92	117	131	101	

For all industries combined, the percentage increase in the average hourly earnings of men, boys, women and girls was greater than the percentage increase in average weekly earnings shown in the Table in the first column on page 322, the average number of hours worked in the week having been less in April, 1947, than in October, 1938, ¶

Average Earnings and Working Hours in April, 1947, Compared with October, 1946.

The average weekly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1947, in all industries combined showed increases compared with October, 1946. For men the increase was 2s. 8d. a week, women 2s. 1d., for youths and boys 10d., and for girls 1s. 6d. In the case of men the increases in earnings varied in different groups of industries from 1s. 1d. a week in the building, contracting, etc., group, to 6s. 9d. in the transport, storage, etc., group and 8s. 1d. in the paper, printing, etc., group. For women the

\* See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 322.

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

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

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

|| See footnote \*\* in the first column on page 322.

¶ See first paragraph following the Table in the previous column.

October, 1946 April, 1947

increases ranged from 4d. in the transport group, to 6s. 0d. in the brick group, and 5s. 8d. in the printing group. For all workers combined the increase was 2s. 6d.

combined the increase was 2s. 6d.

The average hours worked decreased between October, 1946, and April, 1947, for men by 1·3 hours, for youths and boys by 1·0 hours, for women by 1·1 hours and for girls by 0·6 hours. In the industries covered by these enquiries there were reductions in normal full-time hours of work, excluding overtime, between the end of October, 1946, and the end of April, 1947, averaging 3 hours a week for about 3 million workpeople. The average hourly earnings in April, 1947, for all workers combined, were nearly 1½d. higher than in October, 1946.

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

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

Average Weekly Earnings.

Date.	Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.†
do at the design of	2 3	Average	Weekly E	arnings.	
October, 1938 July, 1940 July, 1941 January, 1942 July, 1942 January, 1943 January, 1944 January, 1944 January, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 April, 1947	89 0 99 5 102 0 111 5 113 9 121 3 123 8 124 4 119 3 121 4 114 1	s. d. 26 1 35 1 41 11 42 6 46 2 45 1 47 2 46 10 47 4 44 1 45 4 46 6 47 4	s. d. 32 6 38 11 43 11 47 6 54 2 58 6 62 2 63 9 64 3 63 2 63 2 59 10 65 3 67 4	s. d. 18 6 22 6 25 0 26 10 30 3 32 1 33 10 34 3 34 11 33 8 35 1 34 3 35 1	s. d. 53 3 69 2 75 10 77 9 85 2 87 11 93 7 95 7 96 8 93 9 96 1 92 7 101 0 103 6
	Pero	entage Inc	rease since	October,	1938.
July, 1940	44 48 61 65 76 79 80 73	Per cent. 35 61 63 77 73 81 80 81 69 74 666	Per cent. 20 35 46 67 80 91 96 98 94 94	Per cent. 21 35 45 64 73 83 85 89 82 90 85	Per cent. 30 42 46 60 65 76 79 82 76 80 74

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

78 81

101

109 117

results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated, from such information as is available to the Department, that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ardivery weak's work, applying of avertime was about a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 60-61 per cent.‡ higher in April, 1947, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 94 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

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

Average Weekly Hours Worked.

Date.		Men (21 years and over).	Youths and Boys.	Women (18 years and over).†	Girls.	All Workers.†
October, 1938	3 216	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
July, 1943		52.9	48.0	45.9	45.1	50.0
January, 1944		52.0	47.1	45.2	44.6	49.2
July, 1944	2000	51.2	46.7	44.6	44.2	48.6
January, 1945		49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0
July, 1945		49.7	45.6	43.3	43.5	47-4
T 1046		47.4	44-1	42.3	42.5	45.8
0 1 1046		47.6	44.7	42.6	42.6	46.2
April, 1947		46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0

Owing to payments for overtime, night shifts, and week-end work at rates above the normal rates, the increases in weekly working hours since October, 1938, which continued up to July, 1945, resulted in more than proportionate increases in weekly earnings.

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

	HERE WAS	
Average	Hourly	Earnings.

Date		Men.	Youths and Boys.	Women.*	Girls.	All Workers.*
		1	Average Ho	ourly Earni	ngs.	
October, 1938 July, 1943 January, 1944 July, 1944 January, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 April, 1947		 s. d. 1 5·4 2 3·5 2 4·5 2 5·1 2 5·0 2 5·3 2 4·9 2 6·4 2 8·0	s. d. 6-8 11-8 11-9 1 0-2 11-7 1 0-0 11-8 1 0-5 1 1-0	s. d. 9·0 1 4·3 1 4·9 1 5·3 1 5·6 1 5·5 1 5·0 1 6·4 1 7·5	s. d. 5·0 9·0 9·2 9·5 9·4 9·7 9·7 10·9 11·5	s. d. 1 1·7 1 10·5 1 11·3 1 11·9 2 0·3 2 0·3 2 2·2 2 3·6
		Per	centage In	crease since	October,	1938.
July, 1943 January, 1944 July, 1944 January, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 April, 1947	::	per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84	per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92	per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117	per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 94 119 131	per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77 91 101

The extensions during the war period of piecework and other forms of payment by results in some industries, to which reference has been made above, combined with increased production by workpeople employed on such systems of payment, contributed towards the increases in average hourly earnings shown in this Table, equally with the increases in weekly earnings. Where production was increased, the extra charges arising from the higher earnings were, of course, spread over the larger output.

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which occurred during and since the

war in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. On the one hand, the transference of workers from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings has tended to raise the general and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings has tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers," as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that, during the war period, the proportions of men, boys and girls represented in the figures were lower than in October, 1938, while those of women were higher. Since January, 1946, however, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938, while the proportion of women, which has been decreasing since January, 1945, was slightly lower at April, 1947, than at October, 1938.† If the average weekly earnings in each industry, both at October, 1938, and at April, 1947, are combined by the use of "weights" corresponding with the estimated numbers employed in the various industries at October, 1938, the figures so obtained for April, 1947, show increases of 77 per cent. for men, 80 to 81 per cent. for youths and boys, 105 to 106 per cent. for women, 117 to 118 per cent. for girls, and 81 to 82 per cent. for all workers combined. The result of this calculation is to eliminate the effects, on the general averages, of the changes which have taken place in the proportions of workpeople employed in the different industries covered by the enquiry (and in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in each of these industries), but not the changes in the proportions employed in different occupations within each industry.

Number of Time-Workers and Piece-Workers.

#### NUMBER OF TIME-WORKERS AND PIECE-WORKERS.

As stated above, additional particulars were obtained during the enquiry of April, 1947, relating to the number of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) at piece rates, etc. In the who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) at piece rates, etc. In the first category the firms were asked to enter the number paid only at time rates or receiving a standing wage, and in the latter category the number paid wholly or partly under any system of payment by results (e.g., by piece-work arrangements, output bonus schemes, etc.). Workers paid partly under payment-by-result systems and partly at time rates were to be entered in category (b). Satisfactory returns giving these particulars were obtained in respect of over 98 per cent. of the 5½ million workpeople covered by the enquiry. The proportions of time-workers and piece-workers in each of the 16 groups of industries, and in all the industries combined, in April, 1947, and October, 1938, are shown in the Table in the next column. These proportions have been calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in April, 1947, and

calculated on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in the individual industries in April, 1947, and October, 1938, respectively.

It will be seen from this Table, and from the detailed Table on pages 332 and 333, that the proportions of the total number of wage-earners employed at piece rates, or on other systems of payment by results, varied very widely in different industries. For example, in April, 1947, in the case of men in the building, transport and public utility groups of industries, only a very small percentage

were stated to be on piecework. On the other hand, in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group of industries the percentage on piece work was about 46. In the individual industries listed on pages 332 and 333, the percentages for men ranged from less than 10 in about a quarter of the industries to 50 or over in a few industries, such as iron and steel manufacture, electrical engineering, motor vehicles, hosiery and rubber. The proportion of women employed on piece work was as a rule substantially higher than the proportion of men so employed, and in several industries, including electrical engineering, electrical apparatus, cotton, hosiery, etc., the percentage so employed was 60 or more.

October, 1947.

Percentage of Time and Piece Workers, etc., employed in April, 1947, and in October, 1938, calculated on the basis of the total numbers employed in each industry.

Industry Group.	years	(21 s and er).	(und	er 21 ars).	years	en (18 and er).	(und	er 18 rs).		ll kers.
3113.		Percen		of Tim					the	
	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	72	28	93	7		*		*	73	27
Treatment of non- metalliferous mineandquarry									CALC.	
products Brick, pottery	84	16	89	11	77	23	*		83	17
Brick, pottery and glass Chemical, paint,	68	32	77	23	56	44	67	33	66	34
oil, etc Metal, engineer- ing and ship-	92	8	94	6	85	15	86	14	90	10
building	54	46	62	38	48	52	54	46	54	46
Textiles Leather, fur, etc.	73	27	87	13	42	58	56	44	57	43
Clothing Food, drink, and	73	27	86	14	64	36	71	20 29	70 68	30
tobacco	94	6	95	5	81	19	84	16	89	11
Woodworking	82	18	90	10	78	22	82	18	83	17
Paper, printing, stationery, etc. Building, con-	96	4	99	1	80	20	86	14	91	9
tracting, etc. Miscellaneous	98	2	100	0	93	7	E 150		98	2
manufacturing industries Transport, stor-	65	35	75	25	58	42	66	34	63	37
age, etc. (ex- cluding rail-	00		100		00					
ways) Public utility	98	2	100	0	98	2			98	2
services Government	99	1	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
industrial establishments†	90	10	92	8	79	21	90	10	89	11
All the above	77	23	82	18	62	38	69	31	74	26
		Perce	entage	of Tin	ne and	l Piece	Work	ers in	the	-

	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.	Time.	Piece.
Iron, stone, etc., mining and quarrying	73	27	91	9					73	27
Treatment of non- metalliferous	13	21	31	,					13	21
mine and	36	1 686	100	STORY .	100	633		10000	Nace .	375
quarry products	85	15	91	9	70	30	60	40	85	15
Brick, pottery					40					18
and glass Chemical, paint,	66	34	76	24	49	51	71	29	65	35
oil, etc.	95	5	95	5	76	24	85	15	91	9
Metal, engineer-	93	3	35		10	27	03	13	31	1
ing and ship-	100			1000	1973	-	10000	13 3		
building	61	39	61	39	45	55	58	42	59	41
Textiles	71	29	86	14	36	64	65	35	55	45
Leather, fur, etc.	66	34	88	12	77	23	86	14	73	27
Clothing	64	36	87	13	59	41	78	22	65	35
Food, drink and tobacco	92	8	95	5	73	27	83	17	86	14
Woodworking	-87	13	91	9	74	26	81	19	85	15
Paper, printing,	0,	13	1				01	1	05	100
stationery, etc.	95	5	97	3	71	29	86	14	88	12
Building, con-		1830	1	138	130,00		1666	1	1400	385
tracting, etc.	100	0	99	1	*			1	99	1
Miscellaneous		100	13.50	10000		1000		3300	1	
industries	73	27	77	23	58	42	66	34	69	31
Transport, stor-	13	1 21	11	23	30	72	00	34	03	31
age, etc. (ex-	1000	139	100	1			0.33	133	Back	0 5 35
cluding rail-	10000	123		27	1000		1	1480	(Charles	1999
ways)	97	3	99	1	97	3	*		98	2
Public utility	000	138	000	1	00		100		000	1000
Government	99	1	99	1	99	1	100	0	99	1
industrial							1000		1000	1 350
establishments	81.	19	72	28	76	24	*		80	20
Journal of the		-		10000		-	1 200			
All the above	82	18	79	21	54	46	73	27	75	25
THE RESERVE TO	1	180	-	100	1 4/2	1000	F. 31	1 100	13	1

As compared with October, 1938, the Table above shows that, taking all the workers as a whole, there has been a slight increase in the proportion paid at piece rates. In the case of women, however, there has been a marked drop (from 46 to 38 per cent.) in this proportion. Nearly all the figures for industry groups given in the Table above show a reduction in piece-working by women since 1938, and of the individual industries for which percentages for women are quoted on pages 332 and 333, nearly two-thirds had relatively fewer women piece-workers in 1947 than in 1938.

It should be noted that the comparison between 1947 and 1938 is affected by the changes that have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries and in the proportions of workpeople in different sex and age groups. If the percentages at April, 1947, are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers employed in October, 1938, the figures so obtained for April, 1947, show percentage numbers of workers employed on piece work in all industries combined as follows:—men 20, boys and youth 20, women 42, girls 31, all workers combined 25.

#### INDUSTRIES NOT COVERED BY THE ENOURY.

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. As regards manual wageearners employed in coal mining and dock labourers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below. In the railway service, statistics showing the average earnings of the wage earners employed in March, 1947, will be published in a future issue of this GAZETTE when they become available.

#### Coal Mining.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the estimated average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 2d. per man-shift) were approximately 26s. 11d. in the three months ended June, 1947, as compared with 11s. 3d. in the corresponding period of 1938, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to approximately 139 per cent.\* The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 129s. 4d. in the three months ended June, 1947, compared with 53s. 10d. in the three months ended June, 1938, showing an increase of approximately 140 per cent.

For the three months ended June, 1947, it is estimated that the weekly cash earnings of adult male workers in the industry averaged 136s. 10d., as compared with 58s. 5d. in the three months ended June, 1938. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods, 6s. 0d. in 1947 and 2s. 5d. in 1938, is not included in the figures.

The average level of weekly earnings given above has been calculated by reference to the total number of wage-earners whether they were actually at work or not. In consequence, the average rate of weekly earnings disclosed is substantially lower than it would be if wage-earners who are absent for a complete week were excluded from the calculation. Before any detailed comparison could properly be made between average weekly earnings in the coalmining industry and those in any other industry, it would be necessary to make adjustments to take account of the relative level of absenteeism in the two industries and also of such factors as the value of allowances in kind and variations in the amount of overtime worked. As average weekly earnings for other industries are calculated by reference to the number of wage-earners actually at work in a given week, a more comparable figure for the coalmining industry than that given above would be one calculated by reference to effective wage-earners only in a figure obtained reference to effective wage-earners only, i.e., a figure obtained by multiplying average earnings per shift by the average number of shifts worked by those who worked at least one shift in the

For the reasons already explained, no close comparison of weekly cash earnings in the coalmining industry with those in other industries is possible without taking account of various factors about which insufficient evidence is at present available. Nevertheless, an estimate adjusted in the manner discussed above would be much more illuminating than one made on the above would be much more illuminating than one made on this assumptions adopted hitherto. A calculation made on this revised basis shows that the average weekly cash earnings of adult male workers in the coalmining industry effectively employed during the last week in April, 1947, amounted to 141s. 6d. This estimate relates to the period immediately before the introduction of the five-day week. No account is taken in it of the money value of allowances in kind.

#### Dock Labour.

The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service given on pages 327 to 333 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock labourers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Corporation and, as regards certain ports, the Ministry of Transport, show that in the last pay-week in April, 1947, the earnings of all classes of dock labourers on the pay-rolls during that week, averaged 149s. 0d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, and payments for annual holidays. In the three months April-June, 1947, the average earnings were 152s. 11d. a week. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war date.

<sup>\*</sup> For list of industries covered, see pages 326 and 327.

† See footnote t in the first column on page 322.

† This figure applies only to the industries covered by the enquiry into average earnings in April, 1947. If industries not covered by the enquiry (e.g., agriculture, coal mining, railway service, and merchant shipping) were included, the figure would be raised to about 67 per cent.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 322.

† See the figures quoted in the third paragraph of the second column on page 322.

<sup>\*</sup> The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

<sup>†</sup> Excluding wage-earners in Admiralty establishments.

<sup>\*</sup> Since the beginning of May, 1947, when the five-day week was introduced in the industry, those workers working their five normal shifts in a week have been paid a bonus equivalent to an average shift's wage on the pre-five-day week basis, thereby increasing the earnings per manshift actually worked.

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

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

	Number	s of wage-	earners cove	ered by the	e returns.	Average	earnings*	in the la	st pay-weel	k in Apri	1, 1947.
							et augel	Women (	18 & over).		
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Excluding part-time workers.	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.†	Girls.	All workers.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND					1000011000	50075					
QUARRYING:—  Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc	4,875 13,729 6,314 8,050	287 833 437 586	78 26 38 695	6 2 12 357	5,246 14,590 6,801 9,688	121 3 113 11 118 6 114 3	57 9 56 7 60 10 56 7	66 5	66 2	= 40 11	116 8 110 7 114 4 104 7
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLI- FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:—						109					
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	11,483 8,055	530 346	49 268	23 35	12,085 8,704	126 0 125 6	55 1 54 1	62 6	62 0	=	122 7 120 5 116 6
Limekilns and Whiting Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	4,384 9,337	1,011	78 215	9	4,712 10,582	120 2 123 5	65 9	69 4	70 2	_	115 10
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	8,724	436	1,482	128	10,770	126 4	66 0	69 2	69 10	-	115 2
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS		11 110				75.	*		Part Trail		
INDUSTRIES:— Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc	33,919 13,572	4,168 2,087	2,669 14,076	449 3,301	41,205 34,724§	123 3 119 0	57 11 47 11	68 2 63 3	68 3 63 5	45 8 40 6	112 3 83 2
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc.,	25,913	3,303	4,853	864	34,933	126 8	54 2	64 5	64 9	35 1	108 11
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC.,	6 10 8								0.000		
INDUSTRIES:— Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	89,601 11,978	4,989 818	28,219 2,827	5,916 491	129,025 16,114§	123 8 115 0	52 1 45 7	66 10 60 7	66 11 61 6	39 4 36 6	104 6
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	33,300	2,337	10,269	2,705	48,611	120 6	47 1	63 0	63 4	40 5	99 8 100 5
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES:—	351200 10		Salina						1000		
Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling,	14,815	559	131	3	15,508	137 4	56 7	-	-	_	133 10
Forging, etc Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture	139,647 61,618 9,849	10,742 2,410 1,583	5,272 8,288 1,190	336 773 386	155,997 74,5948 13,008	142 6 139 6 137 3 130 7	59 9 53 11 56 9	68 6 78 7 62 6	69 0 78 7 62 7 76 0	34 10 46 8 40 7	134 1 129 0 117 9
Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc. ¶:	22,423 15,998	1,473 1,257	2,448 4,037	203 570	26,547 21,862	130 7 125 6	50 8 45 1	76 3 64 3	64 7	45 10 40 7	120 10 107 5
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	467,113 78,511	53,759 12,234	58,305 34,033	4,896 2,674	585,842§ 127,452	129 4 129 1	42 2 41 6	72 4 73 5	72 4 73 9	42 8 39 5	114 11 104 0
Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft	39,247 44,616	6,816 3,448	3,271	29 80	46,702 51,415	125 1 129 2	45 3 43 6	73 4 73 1	73 4 73 0	=	112 8
(including Components) Manufacture and Repair	230,854 142,056	24,035 18,679	25,430 1,721	1,756 239	282,075 162,695	143 4 139 5	44 8 46 8	79 9 75 5	79 8 75 3	48 7 32 11	128 7 127 11
Building and Repairing	15,387	2,539	408	36	18,370	131 6	44 8	70 3	69 8	_	117 11
Electrical Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	64,376 17,702	6,052 2,279	53,254 9,558 9,092	5,227 1,552	128,909 31,091	128 2 132 8	45 4 43 0	71 8 67 8	71 11 68 2	40 5 38 7 44 2	97 6 101 7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Engineering	12,073 10,273 9,741	1,485 1,405 1,802	9,092 4,810 633	971 720 30	23,621 17,286§ 12,206	128 6 126 10 130 9 137 7	45 9 47 6 50 5	71 0 70 7 75 6 69 10	68 2 71 0 71 7 74 4 70 1	48 1	101 7 97 9 101 8 115 7 105 2
Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	9,741 9,176 24,143	1,004	5,011 3,022	963 386	16,154 29,789	137 7	45 0	69 10	70 1	40 6 39 8	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
Iron Founding Other Metal Industries	104,586	12,066	51,773	9,801	178,913§	134 5	54 2 46 7	68 5	68 8	43 0	120 4 104 3
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :—	66,489	6,557	106,543	16,283	196,891§	114 0	56 3	71 0	71 0	48 3	83 2
Cotton	53,816	5,419	53,781	10,031	124,133§	111 9	50 4	65 1	65 5	48 6	83 2 83 7 83 10
(including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture Flax Spinning and Weaving	7,245 16,619 8,855	692 829 4,450	9,583 6,661 23,340	2,644 1,669 7,649	20,164 25,778 44,725§ 11,471	116 6 124 10 98 9	49 6 47 7 43 5 46 4	71 11 69 7 52 7	71 11 69 6 52 7	46 4 43 5 40 4 42 2 37 1	102 10 58 11
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	3,821 3,906 14,512	550 1,034 1,808	6,148 5,991 34,091	952 1,508 11,355	11,471 12,620§ 61,766	98 10 110 9 119 1	46 4 40 7 43 5	59 4	69 6 52 7 59 7 56 9 66 0	42 4	70 7 70 0 73 5
Carnets and Rugs	1,583 3,277	178 534	1,637 3,032	386 1,351	3,784 8,194	106 9 115 5	35 4	65 7 56 10 64 11	57 8 65 2 62 9	38 7 37 10	73 5 75 5 78 10 78 8
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	12,625	1,502	18,053	4,760	36,958§	119 11	48 1	62 5	62 9	39 5	18 8

• Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see note ‡ below) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

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

§ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.

|| These figures do not include information in respect of one large firm who supplied figures in October, 1946.

¶ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown by the federated firms were in general higher than those shown by the non-federated firms; for example, the average weekly earnings of "all workers" in April, 1947 (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time workers as representing one full-time worker), were 118s. 11d. for the federated firms, as compared with 113s. 9d. for the non-federated firms.

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

	Number	s of wage-	earners cov	ered by the	returns.	Averag	ge earning	s* in the la	st pay-wee	k in April	, 1947.
			Dawr 16		5/1/2 00/1			Women (1	8 & over).		
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Women (18 & over).†	Girls.	All workers.†	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Excluding partime workers.‡	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.†	Girls.	All workers.†
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND			000 00 000		e case dela	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Manufacture Fur Dressing, etc.	18,639 3,451 2,157	1,666 592 218	2,831 4,121 1,366	434 1,209 233	23,570 9,373 3,974	118 9 114 0 151 7	50 2 41 7 55 5	65 2 63 11 80 8	65 4 64 5 80 11	42 7 38 11 43 1	106 1 77 11 115 8
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—			Marina A	t man.							
Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	19,853	2,627	56,437	20,322	99,246§	131 7	43 8	68 9	69 3	39 10	75 0
Retail Bespoke— Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	1,538 510	165 17	2,514 528	1,383 215	5,600 1,270	120 0 115 5		63 9	64 2 63 2	29 4 28 11	70 1 78 0
All firms supplying returns  Dress Making and Millinery:  Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,048 1,663	182	3,042 19,632	1,598	6,870	118 10	-	62 5 63 6 74 3	64 0	29 3	71 7 66 10
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,708	170	925 20,286	260 10,496	1,235 32,660	141 0		71 0	70 11 74 6	34 1 40 1	64 11 66 9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	4,149 2,804 3,132	401 363 422	4,898 24,966 8,694	962 9,717 3,448	10,410 37,850 16,330§	117 6 109 9 108 3	45 11 41 4 41 11	74 1 64 2 61 11 62 3	64 8 62 5 62 4 67 8	37 10 40 6	82 9 59 5 66 2
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	33,284 4,056	4,372 1,156	24,606	5,034	68,236§	112 5 112 0	46 9	67 6	67 8 62 10	39 9	86 9 90 6
Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Laundry Service	1,042 5,098 13,088	249 1,405 3,505	44 661 48,455	12 218	1,351§ 7,386§ 74,934§	103 7 110 4	41 2 40 1	61 11	62 5	_ 34 3	89 10 90 5 63 5
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	3,726	498	6,503	9,848 1,454	12,244§	112 3 116 4	42 11 48 11	56 9 64 2	57 8 64 7	34 3 39 5	76 10
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES:—	48 D-08			at meet		Een V					
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	45,258	6,154	17,823	5,277	74,534§	122 7	41 9	63 11	64 4	36 0	95 10
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Grain Milling	4,269 49,527 16,728	6,154 736 6,890 881	1,068 18,891 2,929	358 5,365	6,431 80,965§	118 5 122 3	43 1 41 11	54 6 63 5	55 8 63 10	33 10 35 11 42 8	94 8 95 9 112 9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	13,185 56,480	1,525 4,761	15,066 32,503 13,174	730 5,994 7,148	21,268 35,770 100,892	127 8 124 6 114 1	56 0 42 7 48 2	66 9 61 6	67 1 61 9	36 1 40 9	82 0 88 11
Drink Industries	52,409 12,017	5,350 1,643	13,174 19,068	2,699 6,575	73,632 39,322§	111 3	47 1 48 6	58 4 64 7	58 10 65 0	41 8 38 1	94 8 76 7
Woodworking:—											
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Manufacture Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Up-	36,647 7,382	7,045 2,257	2,875 1,798	265 337	46,832 11,774	111 1	45 11 41 5	65 6 66 1	65 6 66 2	43 7 40 5	98 1 89 10
holstery, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	35,219 906	6,797	7,181	1,383	50,580	128 5	41 10	71 3	71 6	37 0	106 2
All firms supplying returns	36,125 12,542	190 6,987 2,598	195 7,376 1,676	37 1,420 342	1,332§ 51,912 17,158	112 0 128 0 141 5	41 9 44 3 42 6	71 0 74 4	71 3 75 4	36 10 43 10	91 11 105 10 118 4
Other Woodworking	12,014	2,765	2,500	515	17,799§	114 6	42 6	64 7	64 11	37 11	94 1
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN- DUSTRIES:— Paper and Paper Board Manufacture	33,802	2,517	7,577	2,516	46,412	123 9	54 0	64 9	65 0	43 2	106 0
Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery Manufacture	17,923	2,097	23,661	8,807	52,678§	121 10	44 3	65 1	65 4	39 5	79 5
Wallpaper Manufacture Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,119 2,216	288	2,300	693	3,116 5,628	111 4	44 8	66 0	66 6	44 2	94 0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	82,061	9,170	26,845	10,715	129,017§	140 9	36 7	67 0	67 5	35 0	109 3
Building, Contracting, etc. :— Building, Decorating, etc. Civil Engineering Construction, etc.	201,406 41,730	28,830 2,362	755 113	114	231,105	109 8	52 3 63 8	62 1	62 2	_	102 4 114 0
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	4,840	2,476	77	19	44,214 7,412	117 0 128 4	63 8 35 11	200 Z (0)	=		96 7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:—				anth.					500		
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	34,372 5,169 2,681	1,737 271 681	13,295 550 2,831	1,682 52 1,048	51,086 6,042 7,241	136 9 117 9 119 6	52 5 46 9 45 4	69 1 65 9 64 2	69 5 65 11 64 9	42 6	113 3 109 2 79 11
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	21,341	3,806	10,026	1,331	36,504	131 5	46 1	74 9	74 10	41 7	103 8
Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,013 26,613	1,175 2,515	4,863 16,856	1,390 3,288	13,441 49,272	128 5 127 1	43 9 49 10	74 8 66 5	75 3 67 3	40 8 40 9	92 8 96 11
			1					Sales Sales	da dejest	R. Spr work	
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC.: Tramway and Omnibus Service, and Other Road Passenger Transport	184,357	3.700	20.550	02	200 700	116 0	42.2	00 1	87 11		112 6
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service	31,461 27,810	3,790 2,093 928	20,550 303 934	93 48 42	208,790 33,905 29,714	116 9 127 8 133 5 123 7	42 3 53 5 51 5	88 1 65 11 60 0	66 3 60 3 67 5		122 5 128 5
Warehousing, Storage, etc.	22,642	1,303	1,858	282	26,085	123 7	51 0	67 0	67 5	37 8	115 0
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES:— Gas Supply	88,848	Signal -	2 422	05	05.050	110	45 0	71 8	71 0		115 2
Water Supply Electricity Supply	23,248 79,293	3,694 447 4,572	2,423 165 1,577	87 10 45	95,052 23,870 85,487	119 4 113 4 121 5	45 0 52 2 41 8	72 2	72 0	=	111 9 116 2
Local Authorities (Non-Trading) Services GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTAB-	282,147	6,580	81,040	2,000	372,233§	101 10	50 6	58 11	58 5	38 3	91 1
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTAB- LISHMENTS	191,986	11,108	15,661	744	219,499	118 1	51 11	77. 7	77 5	39 0	111 7

\* † ‡ § See footnotes on previous page.

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

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

			Women (	18 & over).				1000	Women	(18&over).	31. 4	RUTAR
Industry.	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Excluding part-time workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Excluding partime workers.	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.
RON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
QUARRYING:— Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	46.2	44-4	2016.00	155.05		45.9	31.5	15.6	esté alors	niz las		30.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	47·4 47·7	45·8 45·6		Ξ	=	47·3 47·5	28.8	14·8 16·0	-	-		28.1
Other Mining and Quarrying	45.3	44.0	41.7	41.7	42.5	44.9	30.3	15.4	19-1	19.0	11.6	28.0
REATMENT OF NON-METALLI-		On the		100		201				100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		
FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:— Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	47-7	45.3	835.01		11 to 1	47.6	31.7	14.6		nontre i	and has	30.9
Cement	50·7 48·0	45·1 46·3	43.3	43.2	_	50·2 47·8	29·7 30·0	14·4 17·0	17.3	17.2		28.8
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	48-5	45.1	41.3	41.7	-	48.0	30.5	15.1	20.1	20.2		29.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	49-2	45.2	41.6	41.8	-	47-9	30.8	17.5	20.0	20.0		28-9
		12.35				804			ota g	Sage Of the sage		
RICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES:—								· manual control	art.		ergus.	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc	49·2 46·6	44·9 43·9	44·1 41·7	44·0 41·7	43.1	48·4 44·0	30·1 30·6	15·5 13·1	18·5 18·2	18·6 18·2	12·7 11·2	27.8
Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture	46.1	42-2	42.0	42.2	43.4	45.1	33.0	15.4	18.4	18-4	9.7	29.0
P. C. C.			MAS 16	100		1984				anny and die		1k
HEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES:—		1 3	100000	100 k - 1	15,050					in the same of the	11001	07.7
Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc	46·7 47·4	42·1 44·3	41·8 42·3	42·0 42·6	42·2 43·0	45·3 46·2	31·8 29·1	14·8 12·3	19.2	19.1	11·2 10·2 11·4	27·7 25·9 26·6
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	46.7	43.3	42.2	42.3	42.5	45.3	31.0	13.0	17.9	18.0	11.4	20.0
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-			255.36			280.5		100	buck to			Prison h
BUILDING INDUSTRIES:— Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	48.2	44.7	AVE TI	_	362.1	48-0	34.2	15.2		-	idis red i	33.5
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc.	47.3	43.9	40.9	41.2	41·2 41·5	46·9 45·6	36·2 36·2	16·3 15·1	20.1	20.1	10·1 13·5	34.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	46·2 41·4 45·8	42·8 41·6 41·4	41.6 40.8 41.4	41·9 40·8 41·5	40·0 41·8	41·3 45·1	39·8 34·2	16·4 14·7	18·4 22·1	18·4 22·0	12·2 13·2	34·2 32·2
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.§:	46.8	42.6	41.4	41.6	41.9	45.5	32.2	12.7	18-6	18.6	11.6	28.3
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	46.0	42.9	41.1	41.2	41.5	45.2	33.7	11.8	21.1	21.1	12·3 11·4	30.5
Electrical Engineering	45·5 46·3	42·8 43·1	41·7 40·4	41·9 40·6	41.5	44·2 45·7 44·7	34·0 32·4 34·3	11·6 12·6 12·3	21·1 21·8 21·5	21.7		29·6 32·1
Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manu-	45.2	42.6	40.8	40.9		100.2	34.3	12.3	210	morarium.		100
facture and Repair	44·4 46·2	43·2 42·6	41·6 42·4	41·8 42·4	41·2 42·5	44·0 45·8	38·7 36·2	12·4 13·1	23·0 21·3	22.9 21.3	14·2 9·3	35·1 33·5
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	45.0	42.9	40.3	40-4	200 at	44.6	35.1	12.5	20.9	20.7	_	31.7
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture	46.4	42.8	41.1	41.4	41·9 41·6	44·0 43·1	33·1 35·7	12·7 12·2	20.9	20.8	11.6	26.6 28.3
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	44·6 46·2 44·9	42·3 42·6 43·0	40·1 41·1 39·8	40·6 41·3 40·1	42.0	43.9	33·4 33·9	12.9	20.7	20·6 21·4	12·6 14·3	26.7
Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	47·3 45·2	44·4 42·8	43·0 41·4	42.7	42.3	46·6 43·8	33·2 36·5	13·6 12·6	21.1	20.9	11.5	29.8
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding	45.9	42.6	41.7	41.7	41.8	45.2	35.0	15-3	20.4	20.5	11·4 12·3	31·9 28·6
Other Metal Industries	45.3	42.6	41.0	41.2	41.8	43.7	35.6	13.1	20:0	20.0	12.3	200
a real expension of the			Moder	301.1		309.5		all and a	sent olde	granous;		
EXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Cotton	46.5	43-9	43-9	43-9	43.2	44.7	29.4	15.4	19.4	19.4	13.4	22.3
Woollen and Worsted Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving	46.8	43.1	41.5	41.6	42.6	44.1	28.7	14.0	18.8	18.9	13.7	22.7
(including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving)	45.7	43.8	41.6	41·7 43·4	42·3 43·0	43·3 45·6	30·6 31·9	13·6 13·1	20.7	20.7	13·1 12·1	23:2 27:1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture Flax Spinning and Weaving Jute Spinning and Weaving	46·9 46·1 47·3	43·7 44·1 44·3	43·2 43·1 42·8	43·4 43·1 42·9	42·8 42·5	43.7	25·7 25·1	11.8	14·6 16·6	14·6 16·7	11·3 11·9	16·2 19·1
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery	46·8 43·6	43·4 43·5	41·7 41·6	41·8 41·9	42·8 42·1	43·6 42·4	28·4 32·8	11·2 12·0	16·1 18·9	16·3 18·9	10·4 12·1	19.3
Lace	45·1 44·5	40.7	41·1 42·2	41.6	40.9	43·1 43·0	28·4 31·1	10.4	16.6	16·6 18·4	11·3 10·8 11·3	21·0 22·0 21·8
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	46.8	43.6	41.2	41.3	41.8	43.3	30.7	13.2	18.2	18.2	11.3	24.6
Finishing, etc	46.8	43.5	41.8	41.9	42.0	43.3	28.6	13-1	112	1,3	Supply	2.853

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

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

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

§ The figures given for the engineering, etc., industry are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National
Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average hourly earnings shown by the federated firms were in general higher than those shown by
the non-federated firms; for example, the average hourly earnings of "All workers" in April, 1947 (including men, boys, women and girls and counting two part-time
women as one full-time worker), were 31.9d. for the federated firms and 30.5d. for the non-federated firms.

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

sectionings increased to HOURLY.	in Apri	il, 1947, by	the wage-e	vorked* in carners coverived.	red by the	returns				e-earners or received.		
Industry.	- HOLLING			18 & over).	Women					18&over).		
Co. Endud- Codering Odls (Odls )	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	Excluding part-time workers.	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men (21 & over).	Youths and boys.	ing part-	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.
2000 12000	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Manufacture. Fur Dressing, etc.	47·1 45·6 45·1	44·6 43·5 42·7	43·1 41·4 39·5	43·2 41·6 40·0	43·7 43·2 40·7	46·4 43·4 42·9	30·3 30·0 40·3	13·5 11·5 15·6	18·1 18·5 24·5	18·1 18·6 24·3	11·7 10·8 12·7	27·4 21·5 32·4
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :-												
Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke—	42.8	41.7	39.8	40.0	40.6	40.7	36-9	12.6	20-7	20.8	11.8	22.1
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.5	-	41.4	41.5	41-1	42.3	32.4	1	18.5	18.6	8.6	19.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	43·3 44·2	=	41.1	41.2	43·0 41·3	42·3 42·3	32·0 32·3	-	18·2 18·5	18·4 18·5	8·1 8·5	22·1 20·3
Dress Making and Millinery: Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.0	- 0	40.3	40.5	40.8	40.8	39.5		22.1	22.1	11.8	19.7
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	43·0 40·2	41.0	39·8 40·3 37·6	39·8 40·5 37·9	42·0 40·9 39·7	40·3 40·7 39·1	39.3	13.4	21·4 22·1 20·5	21·4 22·1 20·5	9·7 11·8 12·1	19·3 19·7 25·4
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries	43·8 45·3	42·5 45·0	39·5 41·0	39·8 41·0	40·9 41·9	40·4 42·2	35·1 30·1 28·7	11.7	18.8	18.8	11·1 11·6	17·6 18·8
Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making Boot and Shoe Repairing:	44.0	43.2	41.4	41.5	42.9	42.9	30.7	13.0	19-6	19.6	11.1	24.3
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns		44.3	44.0	44.0	E	44·9 44·4 44·8	29·7 27·8 29·3	10·8 11·2 10·9	17.1	17.2	三二	24·3 24·2
Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	46·8 46·3	44·2 44·8	41.3	41.6 41.4	41·6 42·7	42·6 43·2	28·8 30·2	11.7	16·5 18·9	16·6 18·7	9.9	17.9 21.3
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO										sylactraci	bo e sla	1 8000 KI
INDUSTRIES:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.:	40.7	112		0 10 10	12.1	155			359 2355	17.0	10.0	24.7
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	48·7 49·9 48·8	44·3 43·3 44·2	43·1 41·6 43·1	43.4	42·4 41·9 42·3	46·6 47·3 46·6	30.2	11·3 11·9 11·4	17·8 15·7 17·7	17·8 16·0 17·7	10·2 9·7 10·2	24·7 24·0 24·7
Grain Milling	48-9	45.0	42.4	43·3 42·5	42.7	47.6	30·1 31·3	14.9	17.5	17-6	12.0	28.4
other Food Industries	46·5 · 47·3 47·3	44·2 44·0 43·9	42.5	42·7 42·3	42·2 42·7 42·7	44·1 45·2 46·0	32·1 28·9	11.6	18.8	18·9 17·5 16·6	10·3 11·5 11·7	22·3 23·6 24·7
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	45.3	44.2	42·4 42·2	42·5 42·4	43.3	43.5	28·2 31·8	12.9	16·5 18·4	18.4	10.6	21.1
Woodworking:	160	44-1	41.5		420	151		10.5	100	18.9	12.2	25.9
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case M'f're. Cabinet Making, Furniture Making,	46·0 46·4	44.1	41.5	41·6 42·2	42.9	45.4	29·0 29·1	12.5	18.9	18.8	11.6	23.8
Upholstery, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.2	43.3	41.0	41.2	42.2	43-6	34.9	11.6	20.9	20.8	10.5	29.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	44·7 44·2 44·4	43.4	41.0	41.2	42.2	44·0 43·6 43·9	30.1	11.5	20.8	20.8	10.5	25·1 29·1 32·3
Other Woodworking	45.0	43.3	40.3	41.4	40.9	44.0	38.2	11.8	19-2	19.1	11.1	25.7
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., INDUSTRIES:				_				8	101 1	The State		
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and	48.7	44.7	42.9	43.0	42.7	47-2	30.5	14.5	18.1	18.1	12.1	26.9
Stationery Manufacture	45·3 45·1	43.6	41.9	42·1 41·4	42.2	43.3	32·3 29·6	12.2	18·6 19·5	18·6 19·5	11.2	22.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	45-2	42.5	41.6	42·0 42·0	41.0	43.2	32·6 38·8	14.0	19.0	19·0 19·3	12.9	23.5
in the boundary of the contract of the contrac			417	42.0	1		30.0			enthouse:	de la	I ISO District
Building, Contracting, etc. :-	45·4 47·9	44·5 45·1	38.5	38.5	-	45·2 47·7	29.0	14.1	19.4	19.4	=	27.2
Civil Engineering Construction, etc Electrical Wiring and Contracting	49.2	46.7	=	=	=	48.2	29·3 31·3	9.2	=		i eregaz	24.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTUR- ING INDUSTRIES:—						1 1 2				1 200	W but	10010
Rubber (excluding rubber garments) Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	48·7 48·0	44.4	41.4	41·8 44·0	42.5	46.6	33.7	14.2	20.0	19·9 18·0	12.0	29.2
Brushes and Brooms	46.0	42.7	40.9	41-1	42.2	43.2	31.2	12.7	18.8	18-9	12.0	22.2
ments and Apparatus  Musical Instruments, Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	44.0	43.5	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.4	35.8	12.7	21.5	21-4	11.7	28.
Other Manufacturing Industries	45.9	42.7	41.1	41.5	42.0	44.0	33.2	14.0	19.4	19.4	11.6	26.4
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC.:-	101 360					904			SECOND .	a Pikulas	i consti	
Tramway and Omnibus Service and Other Road Passenger Transport	47-4	44.8	44.4	44.3	_	47-1	29.6	11.3	23.8	23.8	_	28.
Goods Transport by Road Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service§	51·7 49·6	46.9	41.1	40·7 39·7	=	·51·3 49·2	29·6 32·3	13.7	19·2 18·3	19.5	=	31.
Warehousing, Storage, etc	47.7	45.3	42.8	42.8	43.5	47-2	31-1	13.5	18.8	18.9	10-4	29.
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :-			19	00		10	a de la constantina della cons	9			op ane	3 32
Gas Supply	48.5	45·6 46·0	40-4	40.4		48·2 48·8	29.5	11.8	21.3	21.0	=	28· 27· 28·
Electricity Supply	49.4	46.0	40.8	37.3	42.4	49.1	29.5	10.9	18.8	18.8	10.8	24.
CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE				31-3	S ALCOHOLD	be share a	202	1 10 110	9903		li gerial.	CHARLES THE
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ES-				1				STONE OF	UN-HUMBER	The Marie of	20 to 20 0	1000 01 600

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

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

and the best of th	Averagin the	last pay-v	veek in Ar	se* in Woril, 1947,	as compar	earnings ed with	earnii	ngs in the	e last pay	ncrease* v-week in ay-week in	April 19	47 25
Industry.			Won					area with	1	men.	October,	1930.
The state of the s	Men.	Youths and boys.	Excluding partime workers.†		Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	Youths and boys.	Excluding partime workers.†	Counting two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.;
Incu Scare and Munic un	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND QUARRYING:— Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Stone Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	88 87 109 92	67 112 90 84		Ш	_ =	89 93 111 90	68 81 111 95	53 114 95 91				70 88 113 95
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLI- FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:— Coke-Ovens and By-product Works Cement	78 75 117 96	62 62 107 92		E	1111	80 78 121 108	88 78 112 99	73 73 108 99	1 H L		111	90 82 116
Quarry Products	96	116	131	133	-	100	95	128	152	153	-	102
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES:  Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass and Glass Bottle, Jar, etc., Manufacture	100 95 84	99 108 95	138 128 138	139 128 139	155 179 118	112 126 104	104 92 87	107 114 104	138 130 148	139 131 148	165 184 124	116 126 107
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc	79 77	80 64	105 101	105	118 109	95 84	86 81	100 72	119 112	118	133	104
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	72	61	90	91	117	74	77	73	93	93	117	89 79
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES:— Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc. Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacture Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Engineering, etc.§:	66 78 95 64 84 83	69 94 78 128 77 77	148 79 159 120	 148 79 158 121	— 113 — 123	67 83 105 65 91 94	66 74 106 57 90 92	76 87 93 119 94 96	 157 78 180 142	 155 78 178 142	- 126 - 145	67 79 116 60 99 106
General Engineering, and Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft (including Components) Manu-	76 73 67 79	73 68 146 78	125 126 —	125 128 —	119 104 —	90 105 82 92	87 88 80 98	86 82 166 97	140 143 —	140 143 —	134 122 —	102 120 97 112
(including Components) Manufacture and Repair Ship Building and Repairing Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps,	73 99 83	58 125 85	99 —	99 —	83 —	82 113 90	87 94 96	68 137 99	102	101	91 —	96 109 104
etc., Manufacture  Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc. Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares  Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	76 94 99 84 71 94	48 81 89 82 91 76	101 142 138 131 128	102 144 138 135	94 152 141 158 —	95 125 131 107 71 119	90 103 107 100 80 107	64 96 100 97 100 94	121 165 165 161 —	120 163 164 163 —	111 169 154 188	111 139 145 126 80 134
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron Founding Other Metal Industries	92 92	82 79	124 117	124 118	52 126	104 116	87 103	87 94	130 133	130	63 142	101 129
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Throwing, Spinning and Weaving	124    94	156	126    108	126    109	143    124	134    114	128    100	158    120	132    118	132    118	157    138	140    121
(including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture Flax Spinning and Weaving Jute Spinning and Weaving Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets and Rugs Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	88 69 103 94 97 51 77 89 101	113 70 115 92 114 59 46 90	132 146 91 75 102 78 89 78 104	132 146 91 75 105 79 92 79 105	155 134 124 102 103 109 120 95 123	115 97 97 94 125 82 89 103 127	97 69 110 102 110 70 67 104 109	96 78 128 106 131 74 68 107	137 131 100 91 122 93 93 95 119	136 130 101 91 124 93 94 95 119	167 117 159 123 117 134 144 117 143	120 91 111 108 141 99 88 121 141
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR INDUSTRIES: Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods Manufacture. Fur Dressing, etc.	90 85 82	90 90 86	117 107 75	117 108 76	122 137 100	97 124 107	90 95 94	99 104 104	118 132 103	118 132 101	130 158 123	99 142 125

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

† The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week and had entered the employment of the firms concerned since July, 1941. ‡ In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers (see footnote † above) have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker.

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

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

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

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

	Averagin the	last pay-w	veek in Ar	se* in W. oril, 1947, a k in Octob	as compare	earnings ed with	earni	ngs in the	e last pay	ncrease* v-week in ny-week in	April, 19	47, as
Industry.	A CHESTRA	Youths	Exclud-	Counting	Digista des Cabillações	i Dorozak (d.) Graficagi u		Youths	Exclud-	men.		
Calaira (d	Men.	and boys.	ing part- time workers.†	two part- timers as one full- timer.‡	Girls.	All workers.‡	Men.	and boys.	ing part- time workers.	two part- timers as one full- timer.‡		All workers.
BETTERN TRANSPORT TO THE	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES:— Tailoring:												
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke— Firms employing 10 or more	91	79	108	109	129	118	104	_	115	115	139	127
workers	63	10 10 <u>2</u> 15	65	66	75	57	63	-	78	78	86	64
workers All firms supplying returns Dress Making and Millinery:	88	=	84 68	86 69	76	80 61	82 68	=	80 78	82 78	87	77 67
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	107	=	108 100	109 99	131 97	106 124	124	Ξ	118 113	119 113	142 102	115 136
All firms supplying returns Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc	108 79 66	81 70	108 99 93	109 101 95	131 114	106 108	124 90	94	118	118 105 107	141 126 134	116
Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making	72 74	78 85	87 76	87 77	118 134 112	98 105 92	74 72 72	82 80 89	107 94 84	94 84	142 116	110 109 94
Boot and Shoe Repairing: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	72 74	60 64	90	91	_	66	73	70 72	93	94	_	70
All firms supplying returns Laundry Service	74 86	60 85	91 103	92	93	73 68 117	74 74 91	69 94	95 91	96 93	93	76 71 109
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc	91	91	108	109	144	117	87	99	122	119	149	123
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO									10 F/ 1000			
INDUSTRIES:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	89	73	94	95	104		92	07	113	113	126	119
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	100 90	100 76	94 92 93	96 94	104	111 100 110	101 93	87 115 90	117	120 112	126	107
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	101 67	38	109 94	110	173	96	91	63	112	112	185	90
Other Food Industries Drink Industries	76 74	52 73 17	99	95 100 109	. 123 93	107 92 83	76 87 82	46 65 87	114 114 112	114 113 113	105 135 102	121 103 91
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc	42	17	58	60	71	61	53	27	72	72	82	72
Voodworking :—											31/12/31/0	
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case M'f're Cabinet Making, Furniture Making,	78 69	100 93	94 98	94 98	137 122	86 94	78 78	109 105	101 116	100 115	154 133	88 104
Upholstery, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	87	70	105	105	107	102	101	83	123	122	122	117
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Carriage, Cart, etc., Building	80 87 93	71 85	104 143	105	107	86 102 104	81 101 101	83 87	122 136	122	122 136	90 116 110
Other Woodworking	77	99	130	131	136	97	87	114	158	157	165	110
APER, PRINTING, ETC., IN-							10	(40)	strau T han		del con un sid us	
Paper and Paper Board Manufacture Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and	87	77	103	104	111	99	93	89	108 .	109	124	105
Stationery Manufacture	63 77	61	96 108	96 108	127	97 109	72 99	70	107 142	107 142	141	107 134
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	62 54	114 59	101	102	157	101	68	132	116	116	181	112
	34	39	91	92	113	69	3/	65	101	102	124	13
UILDING, CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Building, Decorating, etc.§ Civil Engineering Construction, etc.§	65 86 62	108	=	_	_	67	67 81	116	_	_	_	70
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	62	77 70	=	=	=	86 70	63	88 73	OPEN TO LOS		=	82 72
fiscellaneous Manufacturing						120		10000				
INDUSTRIES:— Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	92 89	66	113	114	111	122 99	100	77 97	128	126	120	129
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	89 94	79 91	110 102	111	121	99 109	97 94	97 106	120 120	120 121	137	106 120
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments, Toys, Games	77	80	122	122	129	107	91	93	140	139	146	122
and Sports Requisites Other Manufacturing Industries	85 86	80 90	149 111	151 113	140 123	118 117	91 96	90 110	156 128	158 129	153 138	125 129
DANGBORE STORAGE FEG.												
RANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC.:— Tramway and Omnibus Service and Other Road Passenger Transport	62	63	142	141		-	67	70	157	157	mer <u>sa</u> nii	70
Goods Transport by Road   Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service	62 93 78 94	86 58		141	器三十	64 97 76	86 70	70 98 62				70 92 69
Warehousing, Storage, etc	94	111	97	98	105	115	87	116	104	106	111	109
UBLIC UTILITY SERVICES :-					50 50		18		180			
Gas Supply	73 74 68	72 72 59	=	= 1	=	76 75 69	78 75	78 77	1	=	11	81 75 69
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	76	62	112	111	83	69	67 83	69 71	86	86	88	76
			R S	25	100	1.0	Ç0	A Section	The Control of the Co		ore condition	al Paris
OVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTAB-				1							September 1	73

<sup>\* † \$</sup> See footnotes on previous page.

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

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

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

### TABLE IV.—PROPORTIONS OF TIMEWORKERS AND PIECEWORKERS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1947.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Note.-Time workers include workers employed on plain timework and workers in receipt of a standing wage. Pieceworkers include workers paid at piece rates of wages or under any other system of payment by results, including those paid partly at time rates and partly by results.)

Industry.		en	You	ths	Wor	men		rls.		II learn
	(21 &	Piece-	Time-	Piece-	Time- workers.	over).	Time-	Piece-	Time-	Piece- workers.
Charles The company of the company o	workers.  Per cent.	workers.  Per cent.	workers.  Per cent.	workers.  Per cent.	Per cent.	workers.  Per cent.	workers.	workers.  Per cent.	workers.  Per cent.	Per cent.
IRON, STONE, ETC., MINING AND	1 10						1000000	OF STREET EAST AND STREET ESTABLE		
QUARRYING:— Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc	71	29	97	3	_	-		Sparage sal	73	27
Stone Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	71 77 74 56	29 23 26 44	93	3 7 10	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	78 75 60	27 22 25 40
Other Mining and Quarrying	20	44	88	12	63	35	82	10	00	The state of the s
TREATMENT OF NON-METALLI- FEROUS MINING PRODUCTS:—	100		and the			T ME P	No.	Con Marie Con	CILL SOM	Q dol.
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	94 94	6	98 94	2 6	96	-4	<b>美国</b>	max — cos	94 94	6 6
Limekilns and Whiting Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	77 75	23	92	8	82	18			78	22 24
Other Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	79	21	86	14	71	29	HOLLYON	OF SEAL SOL	78	22
	28		621				- Hallan	is sugar in	SUSTANIA SO	10000E
BRICK, POTTERY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES:—	66	24	74	200	64	36	73	27	66	34
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc	66 64	34 36	74 84	26 16	48	36 52	65	27 35	59	41
Manufacture	75	25	75	25	74	26	75	25	75	25
CHEMICAL, PAINT, OIL, ETC.,			223					4 m 2 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1	of tensions	E USE
INDUSTRIES:— Chemicals and Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc	90 92	10 8	93 94	7 6	84 91	16	91	9	89 92 93	11 8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	96	4	95	5	87	13	76	24	93	7
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-	10	18	752						130.30 W.C.00	Cally of
BUILDING INDUSTRIES:— Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces).	67	33	90	10	_	-	3-01	,ore	68	32
Iron Puddling, Steel Smelting, Rolling, Forging, etc	46 57	54 43 60	52 60	48 40	66 56	34 44	77 58	23	47 57	53 43 53
Tin Plate and Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tube Manufacture	40 53 64	60 47 36	75 56 77	25 44 23	66 56 55 48 66	34 44 45 52 34	58 72 35 45	28 65 55	47 52 65	48 35
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc Engineering, etc. : General Engineering, and Engineers'	20 . 80	101	11	300	01 01 4	1 10 12		Most Die	Contra	3000
Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	54 50 60	46 50 40	62 59 62	38 41 38	51 31 70	49 69 30	50 38	50 62	54 46 60	46 54 40
Constructional Engineering Motor Vehicle, Cycle and Aircraft	53	47	61	39	46	54	1		53	47
(including Components) Manufacture and Repair	47 60	53 40	61	39 40	44 84	56 16	32 50	68 50	48 60	52 40
Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Tram Building and Repairing	47	53	48	52	59	41	- Livers	NUMBER	47	53
Electrical Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc., Manufacture Hand Tools Cutlery Saws Files etc.	59 64	41 36	64 71	36 29	40 62	60 38	50 70 36	50 30	51 64	49 36
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	59 64 56 71	44 29 26 21	57 64	29 43 36	62 33 45 65	38 67 55	36 42	64 58	46 61 75	36 54 39 25 23
Heating and Ventilating Engineering Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General	74 79	The second second	81 92	19	73	35 27	78	22	77	The same
Iron Founding Other Metal Industries	54 65	46 35	61 69	39 31	60 57	40 43	64 59	36 41	55 63	45 37
								, 513 B	DANGEZ A	aosekaa
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:—	74	26	89	11	38	62	54	46	53 62	47
Woollen and Worsted	74 81	19	90	10	41	59	59	41	62 56	38
(including Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving) Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture Flax Spinning and Weaving Jute Spinning and Weaving	69 77 81	31 23 19	84 89 90	16 11 10	42 60 50	58 40 50	62 77 64	38 23 36	73 63	44 27 37 33 14 67 46
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	93 91	7 9	96 91	4 9 19	50 83 25 57	50 17	61	39 20 64	67 86 33	33 14 67
Hosiery	45 48 63	23 19 7 9 55 52 37	81 95	$\frac{19}{5}$	25 57 36	40 50 50 17 75 43 64	80 36 57 59	43	54 54	46
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	74	26	81	19	55	45	68	32	64	36
Finishing, etc	67	33	74	26	57	43	59	41	65	( 33

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general percentage.

TABLE IV.—PROPORTIONS OF TIMEWORKERS AND PIECEWORKERS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1947.

	Percentages* of workpeople paid at time rates and piece rates.  Men Youths Women Citate							al service and		
Industry.		over).		boys.		ower).	Gi	rls.		kers.
CENT Y MORKEN'S RESULTING	Time- workers.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.	Piece- workers.
of an executant medican flat See-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND	ind bdi	yd , mei	- besterool		and books		asa si si	Core and core	CONTROL TO STATE	fails
FUR INDUSTRIES:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	59 84	41 16	83	17	72	28 25	73 78	27 22	62	38
Leather Goods Manufacture	84	16	84 95	16	75 91	25	78 94	6	79 87	21 13
CLOTHING INDUSTRIES :—	Mariana ta	Visignity to during		20 3/13	d fluids, et bode to a	out to b	nisebbit n of tob	Laint 326 orași	Saltenary Morrosi	co beni
Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	86	14	87	13	54	46	70	30	64	36
Retail Bespoke— Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	67	33 46	0.00	ита	87 86	13 14	96 97	4 3	84 75	16 25
All firms supplying returns Dress Making and Millinery:	54 64	36	=	hands	87	13	96	4	83	17
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	96	4	五二	20 <u>100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1</u>	56 91 58	44 9 42	65 97 66 78 56 45 58	35 3 34 22 44 55 42	61 92 62	39 8 38 44 47 53 47
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	57 98 68	4 43 2 32	78 99 85 67	22	51 46 39	49 54 61	78 56	22 44	56 53 47	44 47
Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe and Slipper Making Boot and Shoe Repairing :	68 50	32 50	85 67	15 33	39 53	61 47	45 58	55 42	47 53	53
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	59 69	41 31	99	1	95	5		Lage Day	72 75	28 25 28 6
All firms supplying returns Laundry Service	61 95	39	99 99 97 95	3	95 93	7	95	5 17	75 72 94 83	28
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	90	10	95	5	78	22	83	17	83	17
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES:—	and the second	e stood		0.05/0.1	district	2511	atralas turi	H (its con	Table of	do setto
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	95 98	5 2	97 98	3 2	86 97	14	88 98 89	12 2 11	93	7 2
All firms supplying returns	96	4 2	100	3 2 3 0	86 96	14 4	89 94	6	98 93 98	7 2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	98 62 95 97 94	38 5 3	59 98 97 95	41 2 3 5	50 84 97 78	50 16 3	94 69 86 98	31 14 2 19	57 91 97	43 9 3
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc.	94	6	95	5	78	22	81	19	84	16
Woodworking :	342-11-1	ros or bi	ed to ton	Brest	s may be	in a day	203 nr lei	ron bili i	126)Y=0 98	Naov or
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Manufacture	93 95	7 5	97 96	3 4	92 87	8	88 87	12	94 94	6
Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Up- holstery, etc.: Firms employing 10 or more workers	74	26	86	14	78	22	90	10	77	23
Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	97 75	3 25	86	14	95 79	5 21	90	10	97	23 3 23 40
Carriage, Cart, etc., Building Other Woodworking	58 86	42 14	74 92	26	57 69	43 31	57 62	43 38	60 84	40 16
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC., IN-	1	51111-001	0.08	6.07		Treib ba	Albina .	to tests and	012	0.5
DUSTRIES:— Paper and Paper Board Manufacture Cardboard Box, Paper Bag and Stationery	93	7	98	2	64	36	69	31	87	13
Manufacture	92 98	8 2	95 89	5 11	72 94	28	79	21	81 96	19
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	86 98	14	91	9	70	30 10	70 94	30	77 96	23
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	98	2	100	0	90	10	94		90	21102393
Building, Contracting, etc. :-	00	- Add - 10	100		0.0				00	1.6
Building, Decorating, etc Civil Engineering, Construction, etc Electrical Wiring and Contracting	99 93 100	7 0	100 96 100	0 4 0	98		Ξ	=	99 94 99	6 1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		100004		dons	per day	inishing a	of to	edanut s	i kaki c	19. (0
INDUSTRIES:— Rubber (excluding rubber garments)	49	51	65	35	43	57	45	55	47	53
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	68 72	32 28	69 83	31 17	63 59	37	75	25	67 68	33 32
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	72	28	71	29	59	41	64	36	68	32
Sports Requisites	70 77	30 23	79 86	21	56 67	44 33	73 71	27 29	66 73	34 27
	000	ON SERVICE		Tarrey.	0.001.001	Missiska Maria	Hade of	odo (E) h	(11 to 610)	T MOISTS
TRANSPORT, STORAGE, ETC. :-			2 10		12 250 1200	lasthers	lottea s	o de la companya de l		in g X
Other Road Passenger Transport	100	0	99	1 1	99	1 3	Nio-in	-	99	1
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service Warehousing, Storage, etc.	82 97	18 3	96 98	4 2	99 97 84 96	16 4	96	4	99 82 97	18 3
parent on Sea in the Linear train		Edgardh :	Parision #	SHEET .	CONT. DAT	a tercos	ade ha	cause bouge	1200 28	Description of
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES:— Gas Supply	98	2	100	0	100	0	COLLEGE & C		98	2
Water Supply Electricity Supply Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	100	0	100	0	100	0		= 0	100 100 100	0
Local Authorities' (Non-Trading) Services	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTAB-	Palaus a		10 22 17	The same	fac y fiel	1 70 30 3	pa oddin	100 784001	60	41
LISHMENTS†	90	10	92	8	79	21	92	8	89	11

See footnote on previous page.
 Excluding wage-earners in Admiralty establishments.

#### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

#### LEATHER PRODUCING INDUSTRY: ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL LOAD.

The following is the text of a memorandum of agreement made on 24th September, 1947, between the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales, and the Amalgamated Society of Leatherworkers, the National Leather Trades Federation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union, for the payment of employees under "staggering of hours" arrangements during the fuel emergency:—

The Government have made it clear that during the coming

The Government have made it clear that during the coming winter the capacity for producing electricity will be considerably less than the demand during the peak periods of the day. The critical economic position of the country, however, makes it more than ever essential that total production of goods shall be maintained and increased. In order to prevent cuts or shedding of electrical load it will be necessary to make arrangements to transfer

some of the load from the high peak periods to other periods in which there is surplus electrical capacity available.

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 making arrangements which will give the greatest into account in making 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 tion, etc., but the following general terms and conditions for the leather producing industry have been agreed at national level so that representatives of employers and workpeople will be in a position to consider the detailed problems in their own areas and go ahead for 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 leather producing industry, has been drawn up

producing 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 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 adoption of certain alternatives or a combination of electrical terms the second conditions of electrical second conditions are second conditions agreed therein are designed as a permanent measure and may be subject to review at national level at the requirement of electrical second conditions are second conditions.

adoption of certain alternatives or a combination of alternatives. It may be necessary to introduce night shifts, especially in the case of heavy power users. Where the normal week of the industry cannot be achieved in five 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) Monday to Friday.
(i) Provided the number of hours worked per day does not exceed the normal number for the factory (or part of the factory) hours worked between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. shall be treated

as normal hours and paid at normal rates.

(ii) Hours worked before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m. shall be treated as overtime and be paid for in accordance with the

existing overtime agreements

(iii) Where, however, the normal time of starting in the factory (or part of the factory) is earlier than 7 a.m. then for "7 a.m." in (i) and (ii) above shall be substituted the normal starting time of the factory (or part of the factory) and for "8 p.m." shall be substituted a correspondingly earlier hour.

(b) Saturday Morning.

It is agreed that Saturday mornings may be worked for the full pormal working week. Work purpose of making up the full normal working week. Work done between 7 a.m. (or the normal starting hour if earlier done between 7 a.m. (or the normal starting hour if earlier in accordance with Clause 3 (a) (iii) above) and noon shall be treated as normal hours and shall be paid at normal rates. It is agreed that this clause applies only to Saturday work done in pursuance of "staggering of hours" arrangements with the appropriate electricity authority and not to Saturday morning work done in accordance with the provisions of the Shorter Working Week Agreement.

(c) Shift Work.

The existing Agreement with

The existing Agreement with regard to shiftwork shall

continue to apply.

(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 existing Overtime Agreement,

- (5) In firms 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 the parties
- (6) Any questions arising under or out of this Agreement shall be dealt with by the Joint Standing Committee.

### FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: AGREEMENT FOR EMERGENCY WORKING RESULTING FROM RESTRICTION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

The following is the text of an agreement made on 11th September, 1947, by the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council :-

The Parties to the National Labour Agreement having considered the Parties to the National Labour Agreement having considered the situation which will arise as a result of regional or district arrangements restricting the supply of electric power by the Electricity Supply Undertakings to individual factories or groups of factories during normal hours, or of other arrangements restricting the supply of electric power, and having observed that the Fuel and Power Emergency Lost Time Agreement existing between the Parties only provides for conditions which shall apply in the event of spasmodic withholding of fuel and power supplies, hereby

- That when, as a result of the supply of electric power being restricted under a predetermined district, regional or other arrangement, it becomes necessary for the employer to arrange, for some ment, it becomes necessary for the employer to arrange, for some or all of his workers, starting and stopping times which would not normally be worked, or to provide for working on a double day shift or a day and night shift or some other system of shift or other working or to adjust the spread of hours over a less number of days than that provided for in Clauses 2 (ii) and 2 (iii)\* of the National Labour Agreement, such starting and stopping times or such double day shift or such day and night shift or such other system of shift or other working or such adjustment in the other system of shift or other working or such adjustment in the spread of hours as aforesaid shall be known, for the purposes of this Agreement, as "emergency working" and all hours worked as a result of "emergency working" shall be known, for the purposes of this Agreement, as "emergency working hours."
- That a special allowance (not wages) as prescribed in Clause 3 of this Agreement shall be paid to every worker working emergency hours, except where the necessary adjustment is effected under the provisions of either Clause 3† or Clause 15‡ (or both) of the National Labour Agreement (provided that Clause 15 shall not be held to apply in such circumstances except by agreement between an employer and the majority of the workers affected) or under the provisions of Appendix 5§ of the National Labour Agreement (Short Time Agreement).
- 3. (a) That, for every emergency working hour worked between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., the special allowance shall
- (b) That, for every emergency working hour worked between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., the special allowance shall be three-half-pence.
- 4. That no worker subject to emergency working shall
  (a) work two shifts in any twenty-four hours;
  (b) change from one shift to another except at the week-end, unless in special individual circumstances and by agreement between the employer and the worker concerned.
- 5. That all time worked outside the starting and stopping times fixed under an emergency week in a factory shall be reckoned as
- 6. That, for the purposes of this Agreement, Clause 12 (c) of the National Labour Agreement shall be read as if it were worded as follows :-
  - "No woman worker, except women employed under the additional arrangements for the Dilution of Labour Agreement (see Appendix 3||) or employed under the Restriction of Electricity Supply Agreement (see Appendix 8) may be employed on a night shift."
- That, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, long as emergency working is in operation, the provisions of the National Labour Agreement shall (as regards the workers affected) apply in the same manner and with the same effect as if the emergency working week were the normal working week. Emergency working shall not commence until after one week's Labour Agreement for termination of employment, and the employer shall post up the emergency working starting and stopping times, day shift, night shift or adjusted spread of hours in the
- \* Clauses 2 (ii) and 2 (iii) provide that the normal working week may be spread err 5 or 5½ days at the discretion of the individual employer.

over 5 or 5½ days at the discretion of the individual employer.

† Clause 3 provides that the starting and stopping times of work are to be fixed by mutual agreement between the employer and the majority of his workers.

‡ Clause 15 provides (a) that all time worked before the normal starting time and after the normal stopping time is overtime, provided that, if notice of overtime working is given prior to the day to which such notice applies, overtime is not to commence in the case of each worker until he has completed his normal number of hours for that day, unless he is prevented from so doing by his employer; and (b) that all time worked on Sundays and public holidays is overtime.

§ Appendix 5 provides that, so long as short-time is in operation, the provisions of the National Labour Agreement relating to the normal working week (see footnotes\* and † above) are to apply to the short-time week in the same manner as if it were the normal working week and as if the short-time starting and stopping times were the normal starting and stopping times.—See the article in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1947 (page 116).

Appendix 3 relates to the employment of women as porters or labourers,

manner provided for posting up of the National Labour Agreement in Clause 22 of such Agreement.

8. That this Agreement, which may be referred to as Appendix 8 of the National Labour Agreement, shall come into force immediately and shall continue to be operative

- (a) until terminated by either the British Furniture Trade Confederation (Employers' Side) or the National Federation of Furniture Trade Unions (Workers' Side) giving notice of termination to the other; or

  (b) until terminated by the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council

#### **DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND** TURNOVER OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

#### DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The monthly statistics of unemployment which are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 343) include figures showing the numbers who have been unemployed for not more than two weeks, for more than two weeks but not more than eight weeks, and for more than eight weeks, respectively. Statistics providing a more detailed analysis, particularly of the last of these three categories, are compiled at quarterly intervals, and the figures for 15th September are given in the following Table.\*

Corresponding total figures for 16th June are given in the last column for comparison.

Duration of	Nu	at	Total			
Unemployment in weeks.	Aged 14 and 15.	Aged 16 and 17.	Aged 18 and under 21.	Aged 21 and under 60/65.†	Total.	wholly un- employed at 16th June, 1947.
		is near	. Ma	iles.		
4 or less	1,369 113 29 37 19 13 3 7	2,994 244 123 150 107 20 15 17	2,329 502 278 352 400 171 90 135	52,007 11,587 8,009 14,385 18,862 12,840 9,592 31,696	58,699 12,446 8,439 14,924 19,388 13,044 9,700 31,855	53,181 13,403 10,764 17,332 30,244 18,579 12,410 33,984
Total	1,590	3,670	4,257	158,978	168,495	189,897
	E de poi		Fem	ales.		200 ST 15 ST 15
4 or less	1,227 82 34 58 25 12 7	2,218 178 76 103 56 20 8	3,346 460 217 340 338 163 66 46	20,166 4,513 3,004 5,177 6,584 4,156 2,643 4,637	26,957 5,233 3,331 5,678 7,003 4,351 2,724 4,697	22,836 4,876 4,017 7,262 11,644 6,359 3,974 4,881
Total	1,450	2,668	4,976	50,880	59,974	65,849
		A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T	Tot	al.		A Company
4 or less	2,596 195 63 95 44 25 10	5,212 422 199 253 163 40 23 26	5,675 962 495 692 738 334 156 181	72,173 16,100 11,013 19,562 25,446 16,996 12,235 36,333	85,656 17,679 11,770 20,602 26,391 17,395 12,424 36,552	76,017 18,279 14,781 24,594 41,888 24,938 16,384 38,865
Total	3,040	6,338	9,233	209,858	228,469	255,746

Comparison between the last two columns of the Table shows that the number of wholly unemployed males fell from 189,897 at 16th June to 168,495 at 15th September. There was a substantial increase in the number who had been continuously unemployed for not more than four weeks (from 53,181 to 58,699), but this was more than offset by decreases in the numbers who had been unemployed for longer periods. It is noteworthy that there has been a decrease even in the number of men who have been unemployed for 12 months or more—from 33,984 in June to 31,855 in September—thus reversing the trend of the preceding 12 months. The figures for women show similar trends, an increase from 27,712 to 32,190 in the number who had been unemployed for not more than six weeks being outweighed by a reduction in the other categories, with a net reduction of 5,875

in the total number wholly unemployed.

Among the total of 168,495 wholly unemployed men at 15th September, 35 per cent. had been unemployed for not more than four weeks, while the number who had been unemployed for 12 months or more accounted for 19 per cent. of the total. Among women the corresponding percentages were 45 and 8, respectively.

#### 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

The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped, persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries and persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.
 † 65 in the case of men and 60 in the case of women,

weeks category three months later, etc. An analysis on these lines is given in the Table below; the numbers who went off the register during the three months June-September are expressed as percentages of the numbers on the registers in June, and corresponding percentages are given for the four preceding quarters

Turnover among the Unemployed, June-September, 1947.

Duration of Unemployment at	Number at 16th	16th	ction, June- Sept.	percentage reduction in preceding four quarters.				
16th June, 1947 (in weeks).	June, 1947.	Number.	Per cent. of number at 16th June, 1947.	Mar June, 1947.	Dec., 1946- Mar., 1947.	Sept Dec., 1946.	June- Sept., 1946.	
Emilyon to book s	20123	1	Males age	d 14 to	17.	10 m	(01)/1.02	
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26- ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39	4,698 277 108 77	4,572 244 90 53	97 88 83 69	97 81 74 65	92 63 63 49	95 72 65 43	94 75 57 47	
Total	/5,160	4,959	96	96	89	93	92	
	,	Male	es aged 18	and ur	der 21.		-	
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39	3,817 659 294 393	3,417 488 204 258	89 74 69 66	91 76 59 45	80 52 46 44	84 63 58 51	84 64 52 49	
Total	5,163	4,367	85	86	74	78	78	
	197.161	Mal	es aged 21	and u	nder 65.	37 (4)		
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 39 Over 39	86,165 29,308 18,177 45,924	67,303 16,468 8,585 14,228	78 56 47 31	85 63 48 32	66 38 29 20	72 47 36 31	71 45 34 23	
Total	179,574	106,584	59	71	51	58	57	
Total-Males	189,897	115,910	61	72	52	60	59	
		F	emales ag	ged 14 t	0 17.	TOGERS		
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 ,, 39 Over 39	3,327 178 48 39	3,246 146 33 25	97 82 69 64	97 89 79 61	91 60 50 26	95 74 68 75	96 81 80 71	
Total	3,592	3,450	96	96	89	94	95	
		Female	s aged 18	and ur	nder 21.		1965.7	
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 , 26 , , , 39 Over 39	3,761 623 254 171	3,423 460 188 125	91 74 74 73	92 75 61 51	84 62 52 30	89 71 74 74	90 78 78 65	
Total	4,809	4,196	87	88 -	80	86	87	
		Fema	les aged 2	21 and u	inder 60	0.		
Up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 ,, 26 39 Over 39	31,903 10,843 6,057 8,645	25,319 6,687 3,414 4,008	79 62 56 46	80 65 44 31	66 50 49 35	71 55 59 53	75 66 63 63	
Total	57,448	39,428	69	70	59	65	70	
Total—Females	65,849	47,074	71	73	62	69	72	

The Table shows that 61 per cent. of the males and 71 per cent. of the females who were wholly unemployed at 16th June had found work within the next three months. The percentage for males is considerably lower than the corresponding figure for the preceding quarter, but the latter was abnormally high following the temporary inflation of the preceding dual to the property in the ing the temporary inflation of the unemployed register in March arising out of the fuel and power crisis. Both for males and for females the percentage reduction between June and September was very close to the corresponding figure for the same quarter was very close to the corresponding lighter for the same quarter in 1946. The general pattern of the figures for the quarter was similar to that of previous 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.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

#### ISSUE OF ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

A series of articles on the Development Areas which appeared recently in *The Board of Trade Journal* has now been reprinted in booklet form and published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title of "The Development Areas To-day."\*

The booklet, which is fully illustrated, contains four articles

The booklet, which is fully illustrated, contains four articles describing the recent expansion in production in each of the four main Development Areas, in South Wales, the North East, Scotland and West Cumberland, respectively. To each article are appended lists of new factories completed, under construction or approved. It is stated that the factual information given is based on a tour of observation, and reports, etc., up to the beginning of June, 1947, and that considerable further progress has been made since that date.

<sup>\*</sup> H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free),

#### TRAINING OF JUVENILES FOR INDUSTRY.

#### A "SPECIAL APTITUDE" SCHEME.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have introduced a scheme whereby boys and girls possessing talents for skilled crafts for which no training facilities are available within reach of their homes may be given grants to enable them to take up training with employers in other areas. This is not a general scheme for the transfer of juveniles to work away from home, but is specially designed for those with marked aptitudes who live in areas where there is little opportunity for developing their talents in local employment. talents in local employment.

The scheme provides for the payment of initial expenses by way of travelling allowances and settling-in grants, and of a weekly maintenance allowance so calculated as to provide, according to the young person's earnings, for the cost of board and lodgings, midday meals, laundry, and fares between lodgings and workplace if not otherwise paid and if the distance is over two miles, with a balance for pocket-money varying according to age. Contributions towards the cost of weekly maintenance allowance will be sought from the employer and, according to family income and liabilities, may be required from the parent

Origin and Purpose of the Scheme.—The scheme has been adopted after consultation with the National Juvenile Employment Council, after consultation with the National Juvenile Employment Council, which consists of representatives of local education authorities, teachers, employers and workpeople. It is based on a recommendation made by the Committee on the Juvenile Employment Service,\* and it is also in conformity with a recommendation made to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the Joint Consultative Committee, representing the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress. Both of these Committees called attention to the fact that, while scholarships are provided to enable how and girls to obtain higher education are provided to enable boys and girls to obtain higher education with a view to entering the professions, there is no corresponding provision for a gifted boy or girl to receive financial assistance in training away from home for a skilled craft or trade.

If a boy obviously suitable by educational capacity and personal qualities to learn a skilled craft is living with his parents in a district where there is no possibility of training in that craft, and his parents cannot affect to maintain him away from home there is a double

cannot afford to maintain him away from home, there is a double loss; first, to the individual, who is deprived of the possibility of pursuing an occupation for which he is clearly fitted, and, second, to the national economy, which cannot afford to waste his potential skill, especially at a time when, owing to the fall in the birth-rate and the raising of the school-leaving age, industry is calling for more young entrants for skilled occupations.

It is to meet such cases that the present scheme has been brought

into operation as an interim measure, pending the possible establishment of a permanent scheme.

Scope and Eligibility.—The scheme will not apply to training for careers of a professional nature. It is confined to training for a skilled craft or trade for which a recognised period and degree of training is required, and in which there are good prospects. It will not cover employment in respect of which an apprenticeship premium is required, or one where board or lodgings are provided as part of the conditions of employment, and it will not apply (subject to special consideration in exceptional cases) to boys and girls who by choice or necessity have already taken employment away from home.

In the main, the juveniles who may be eligible to come within the scope of the scheme will be those who (a) have not yet entered employment; or (b) have had some employment but have become unemployed; or (c) are engaged in "non-progressive" employment, i.e., employment of the "blind alley" or "dead end"

Procedure.—Within the field described, consideration will be given to applicants for assistance who have a clearly marked aptitude for a skilled job. Local Juvenile Employment Officers of the Ministry will look out for such boys and girls at their interview with school-leavers or others seeking employment, and school-teachers may bring suitable pupils to the notice of these Officers. In assessing "marked aptitude," account will be taken of all available information about the applicant, including school reports and any progress already made in employment or school reports and any progress already made in employment or continuation classes. The Juvenile Employment Officer will

continuation classes. The Juvenile Employment Officer will also be able to receive advice from a representative of the local Juvenile Employment Committee, who will be present at the initial interview with the applicant and his parent or guardian. The selection of suitable openings and conclusion of arrangements with the prospective employers will be made by the Regional Offices of the Ministry. The applicant will then be interviewed again by the local Juvenile Employment Officer and, if the opening offered is accepted, the date for taking up work will be fixed. Arrangements will be made for the reception, lodging and welfare of the boy or girl, and periodical reports will be obtained from the of the boy or girl, and periodical reports will be obtained from the employer on his or her regularity of attendance at work and progress in employment. The continuance of the weekly maintenance allowance will be subject to the satisfactory character of these anowance will be subject to the satisfactory character of these reports. Juvenile Employment Officers and Committees will keep in close touch with juveniles assisted under the scheme, and will do whatever they can to help them to overcome any strangeness they may feel at work or in their lodgings.

Allowances Payable.—The following allowances will be payable to juveniles transferred under the scheme:—

(1) Free fare and travelling allowance for the first journey to the town of employment.

(2) Weekly maintenance allowance which, with the juvenile's weekly wage, *plus* any contribution made by the employer, *plus* any contribution made by the parent, will cover board and lodging, midday meals (where not included in board and lodging), and laundry, and will leave a pocket-money balance—9s. a week for a boy or girl at the age of 15, 12s. at 16, and 16s. at 17. It is contemplated that in most cases the young worker will be self-supporting at the age of 18.

(3) Fares between lodgings and place of work if the distance is more than two miles, unless the cost of this daily travelling or free transport is provided by the employer.

A settling-in grant of 10s.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Sickness or incapacity allowances.

For holiday visits to home, where the return fare is over 7s. 6d., two railway warrants a year at a cost of 7s. 6d. each to the juvenile to cover the whole journey.

Parent's and Employer's Contributions.—If the parent's income before deduction of income tax is not more than £600 a year, no contribution towards the maintenance allowance will be required; in other cases, a contribution will be expected. The employer will be invited to make a contribution towards the maintenance allowance, which, it is suggested, should not be less than one-fourth of the total after deduction of the parent's contribution. This, however, is not an indispensable condition of the grant.

#### GRANTS FOR TRAINING IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

#### FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

As indicated in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 186), the Business Training Scheme, which was introduced early in 1946 for the training of men and women in business administration after their release from war service, is being terminated at the end of 1947. The last General Business Courses started at various dates in September and places in these courses were allotted to selected ex-Service candidates in Release Group order. Students taking these courses will be the last to qualify for training in Specialised Business Courses.

The article referred to above included some information about the new permanent courses of training which will be instituted the new permanent courses of training which will be instituted to replace those provided under the Business Training Scheme. These courses, which are to be set up in Technical and Commercial Colleges under the auspices of the education authorities, will not be restricted to Government grant-aided students, but a certain number of training places will be made available for such students. In order to qualify for a financial grant from the Government, a man must be found eligible and suitable for training in business administration and must have obtained a place in an approved course which is considered by the Ministry training in business administration and must have obtained a place in an approved course which is considered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to be appropriate to his age and experience. Awards will also be payable in respect of a small number of three-months' courses which will be set up to meet the needs of older men, including those who have voluntarily extended their service in H.M. Forces.

Full particulars of the arrangements for the grant of Government awards are given in a new leaflet (P.L.270) entitled "Grants for Training in Business Administration," copies of which are available at Local Offices (including Appointments Offices and Re-

able at Local Offices (including Appointments Offices and Resettlement Advice Offices) of the Ministry.

Statistics showing the progress of the Business Training Scheme up to 13th September are given on page 356 of this GAZETTE.

#### RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF NURSES.

#### REPORT OF WORKING PARTY.

In January, 1946, the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Working Party, with Sir Robert Wood, K.B.E., C.B., as Chairman, to review the position of the nursing profession, with special reference to recruitment and training. The Report\* with special reference to recruitment and training. The Report\* of this Working Party has been published by H.M. Stationery of this Working Party has been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The first part of the Report surveys the size and structure of the profession as it stands and the problem of the wastage of trained nurses and student nurses. The second part contains proposals for a revised system of training, with estimates of the probable effect of the proposals upon hospital staffing.

The Working Party have made estimates of the annual intake and loss of trained nurses, based upon figures relating to the period 1939-1945. The estimates indicate that the number of trained nurses entering first employment, mainly in hospitals, each year

1939-1945. The estimates indicate that the number of trained nurses entering first employment, mainly in hospitals, each year was probably between 9,500 and 10,000, and that the average numbers of trained nurses leaving the profession each year were 5,600 from hospitals and 3,000 from public health and other nursing fields. Similar estimates relating to student nurses show that the annual intake of students to all types of hospitals, other

than maternity hospitals, during the period 1937-1943 was approximately 23,000, of whom 12,400, or about 54 per cent. were lost during training. As a result of numerous interviews with exstudent nurses, the Working Party conclude that the most important cause of wastage during training is the type of discipline which at present pervades the training schools. Contributory causes are inadequacy of food, the span and pressure of working hours, programmedation insufficient pay poor social and recreational poor accommodation, insufficient pay, poor social and recreational facilities, and the domestic work which student nurses have to

If the wastage rate of students is to be reduced to reasonable proportions, the Working Party believe that certain reforms in training methods must be introduced. After reviewing briefly the methods at present in operation, they outline a system which would provide a two-year course for all nurses, comprising 18 months of training common to all fields of nursing followed by six months of training common to all fields of nursing followed by six months of training in a special field to be chosen by the student. The course would be on the basis of a five-day training week of 40 hours and would allow for six weeks' annual holiday. The Working Party propose that students passing examinations shall receive provisional registration as State Registered Nurses at the end of the two-year course, subject to confirmation after a year's satisfactory practice under supervision, and that there shall be uniform qualification and title for all nurses, and a single Register. They also advocate, *inter alia*, the introduction of a three-shift system in hospitals for both student and trained nurses, the relieving of students, as far as possible, of domestic and renetitive relieving of students, as far as possible, of domestic and repetitive nursing duties and the grant of full student status.

The Working Party consider that a great part of the wastage during training could be prevented by selection methods that would

exclude persons clearly unfitted for nurse training, of whom many might nevertheless be suitable for ancillary nursing work. The task of recruitment of candidates for nursing is regarded as secondary to that of removing the deterrents to recruitment, which are considered to be similar in character to those that are respon-

The Report estimates that the additional staff required to give effect to the proposals of the Working Party would amount to not less than 22,000 to 24,000 trained nurses, with some 14,000 nursing orderlies. The hope is expressed that it may be possible to maintain an annual intake of 20,000 suitable recruits for the profession, in which was it is thought that an additional force of 24,000 trained. in which case it is thought that an additional force of 24,000 trained nurses could be built up in five years, raising the trained nursing force from 88,000, as in 1945, to 112,000. The Report advocates he removal of all restrictions on the employment of married persons in the civilian nursing services, the development of partime service, and the extension of the use of male nurses.

The Working Party believe that there is room, in hospitals of The Working Party believe that there is room, in hospitals of all types, for the employment in addition to the qualified State Registered Nurse of a nursing orderly grade which would be concerned with the simpler and more routine duties that do not require a background of full nurse training. They are, however, not in favour of perpetuating the existing grade of Assistant Nurse, which requires a two-year training.

In an appended Note, Dr. John Cohen, a member of the Working Party, states his inability to sign the Report, which, in his view, fails to take sufficient account of the relation between the planning of nursing and other health services and the planning of the

nursing and other health services and the planning of the

country's man-power resources as a whole.

The appendices to the Report include discussions of the following subjects: selection for senior posts in hospitals; "post-graduate" education for nurses; the supervision of nurses' health; nursing the chronic sick; and mental nursing.

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

#### OUTPUT, COSTS, PROCEEDS AND WAGES.

A statistical summary\* of the output, costs of production, A statistical summary\* of the output, costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the fourth quarter of 1946, prepared by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, has recently been published. Similar information in respect of the third quarter of 1946 was given in an earlier summary (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1947, page 84). The summary is based upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments and relates to undertakings which produced about 97 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal. In the courter of 1946, these undertakings produced about fourth quarter of 1946 these undertakings produced about 46,600,000 tons of saleable coal, of which about 42,700,000 tons were disposable commercially, the balance being for mine consumption and miners' coal.

The total costs of production amounted to about £76,800,000, equivalent to approximately 36s. 0d. a ton disposable commercially, of which 25s. 7d. represented wages costs, including flat rate advances, attendance bonus, subsistence allowances, payments to make up guaranteed wage, payments under the "Greene" to make up guaranteed wage, payments under the "Greene" and "Porter" awards and the Consolidated Wage Agreement of 20th April, 1944, and paid holidays. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to about £83,900,000, equivalent to about 39s. 4d. a ton. After taking into account the sale of miners' coal, there were credit balances of about £7,500,000,

or about 3s. 6d. a ton. The average earnings for the fourth quarter of 1946 per manshift worked and the average weekly earnings per wage-earner on the colliery books in each of the coal mining districts are shown in the Table in the next column.

#### Average Earnings-Analysis by Districts.

	per M	Earnings an-shift rked ages).	Average Weekly Earnings per Wage-earner (all ages).		
District.	Cash Allowances Earnings. In kind. Cash Earnings.			Value of Allowances in kind.	
Northumberland Cumberland Durham Yorkshire Notth Derbyshire Nottinghamshire South Derbyshire Leicestershire Lancs. and Cheshire Lancs. and Cheshire Cannock Chase South Staffs, Cannock Chase South Staffs, and E. Worcs. Shropshire Warwickshire South Wales and Mon. Forest of Dean Bristol and Somerset Kent Scotland Great Britain	s. d. 24 10-93 25 9-44 23 6-80 25 8-95 27 2-52 29 0-30 28 1-14 29 5-80 24 1-54 23 1-81 25 9-71 23 8-88 22 5-91 24 5-85 22 5-91 24 6-31 27 0-63 22 10-14	d. 22:78 ————————————————————————————————————	s. d. 127 10 133 7 121 9 126 0 133 9 142 0 144 8 154 10 125 2 131 7 121 2 115 3 116 7 124 6 131 3 117 3 118 5 115 3 124 8 132 2	s. d. 9 9 9 8 4 8 4 7 4 8 3 2 3 9 4 3 1 5 4 7 5 2 4 4 9 4 10	

The corresponding averages for Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1945 were as follows: 23s. 1.02d., 10.95d., 115s. 3d., and 4s. 7d.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

### REPORT OF SECOND SESSION OF PREPARATORY

The Report of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The introductory part of the Report refers to the establishment of the Preparatory Committee and reviews briefly the various stages of their work. It is stated that the First Session, which was held in London in October and November, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947, page 51), prepared a draft Charter for an International Trade Organisation. The draft was subsequently edited by a Drafting Committee and was further considered by the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee, which opened in Geneva on 10th April, 1947. The draft adopted by the Second Session will serve as a basis for discussion at the full Conference on Trade and Employment, which is to be convened on 21st November, 1947, at Havana, Cuba.

vened on 21st November, 1947, at Havana, Cuba.

This draft is reproduced as a second part of the present Report.

It is stated that, although the Preparatory Committee have reached It is stated that, although the Preparatory Committee have feather a large measure of agreement, the text of the draft is accompanied by a number of notes indicating the reservations which have been made and the interpretations of the text which are thought necessary in order to make the exact intention clear. The draft

Charter consists of 100 articles, grouped into nine chapters.

The first chapter, announcing the purpose and objectives of the International Trade Organisation which it is proposed to establish, says that the States parties to the Charter will undertake in the fields of trade and employment to co-operate with one another and with the United Nations for the purpose of realising the aims set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the attainment of the higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development envisaged in that Charter. To this end they will pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to promote action designed to attain certain specified objectives.

The second chapter of the draft Charter, which relates to

employment and economic activity, emphasises the importance of employment, production and demand in relation to the purpose of this Charter. It is proposed that each Member shall take action designed to achieve and maintain full and productive employments. ment and large and steadily growing demand within its own territory through measures appropriate to its political, economic and social institutions. Moreover, each Member, recognising that all countries have a common interest in the achievement and maintenance of fair labour standards relating to productivity. should take whatever action may be appropriate and feasible to eliminate sub-standard conditions of labour in production for export and generally throughout its territory. Further articles in this chapter are concerned with the removal of maladjust-

articles in this chapter are concerned with the removal of maladjustments within the balance of payments, the exchange of information
regarding employment and consultation between Members,
and safeguards against external deflationary pressure.

Economic development forms the subject of the third chapter,
which includes articles relating to the development of domestic
resources and productivity, to co-operation between Members
for economic development and to the means of promoting such
development. Other articles are based on the recognition that
international investment, subject to appropriate safeguards, can
be of great value for economic development, and that special
governmental assistance may be required to promote the establishment, development or reconstruction of particular industries, ment, development or reconstruction of particular industries, or particular branches of agriculture.

• Cmd. 7212. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

<sup>\*</sup> See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1945 (page 220).

Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment and Training of Nurses.
 H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free).

<sup>\*</sup> Coal Mining Industry Quarterly Statistical Statement. Cmd. 7219. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

The articles grouped in the three following chapters are concerned with commercial policy, restrictive business practices, and intergovernmental commodity agreements. The structure and function of the proposed Organisation are described in the seventh chapter. The Organisation will have a Conference comprising all members, an Executive Board, a Tariff Committee and other organs, and a Director-General and staff. The two remaining chapters of the draft Charter deal with the settlement of differences, interpretations and general provisions.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

#### 30th SESSION OF CONFERENCE.

The 30th Session of the International Labour Conferen which was announced in the international Labour Conference, which was announced in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 190), was held in Geneva from 19th June to 11th July, inclusive. The president of the Conference was Mr. C. J. Hambro (Government delegate, Norway).

(Government delegate, Norway).

The delegates appointed to represent His Majesty's Government were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, together with Mr. E. A. Hitchman, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as substitute delegate and adviser. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers, and Sir Joseph Hallsworth, member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, to represent the United Kingdom workers. In addition, 12 advisers were appointed to Kingdom workers. In addition, 12 advisers were appointed to the Government delegates, 8 advisers to the employers' delegate and 6 advisers to the workers' delegate.

The items on the agenda of the Conference were as follows:—

Report of the Director-General.

Financial and Budgetary Questions.

Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent
Territories (provisions suitable for a Convention) (second

Organisation of Labour Inspection in Industrial and Commercial Undertakings (single discussion).

Employment Service Organisation (first discussion).

Reports on the Application of Conventions (Article 22

of the Constitution).

Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations. In addition, the texts of certain Resolutions were submitted for consideration by the Conference, and the Conference were

also called upon to take a decision on a certain number of amendments to the Standing Orders.

Report of the Director General.—The Director-General's Report contained a general study of world economic developments and described the activities of the International Labour Organisation in the period since the 29th Session of the International Labour the period since the 29th Session of the International Labour Conference. Several plenary sittings of the Conference were occupied with the discussion of this Report. Mr. George A. Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, and Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, addressed the Conference during the discussion of the Director's Report.

Financial and Budgetary Questions.—The Conference approved a net expenditure Budget for 1948 at approximately 19 million Swiss francs, compared with approximately 16 million Swiss francs for 1947. The number of units of contributions from the States Members of the Organisation will be increased from 690 for 1947 to 784 in 1948. The United Kingdom contribution remains at 108 units.

remains at 108 units.

Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories.—
The work of the Conference in regard to conditions in dependent the work of the Conference in regard to conditions in dependent territories represented the final stage in discussions extending over a period of three years. The Conference adopted a series of five Conventions dealing with the following subjects: social policy in non-metropolitan territories; the right of association and the settlement of labour disputes in non-metropolitan territories; labour inspectorates in non-metropolitan territories; the application of international labour standards to non-metropolitan territories.

the application of international labour standards to non-metropolitan territories; and the maximum length of contract of employment of indigenous workers.

Organisation of Labour Inspection in Industrial and Commercial Undertakings.—The Conference adopted a Convention—the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947—concerning labour inspection in industrial and commercial undertakings. The Convention contained provisions dealing with the organisation of systems of labour inspection and the rights and duties of labour inspectors. of labour inspection and the rights and duties of labour inspectors. The Conference also adopted two Recommendations on the subject of labour inspection, one of which was supplementary to the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947, and the other related to the application to mining and transport undertakings of appropriate systems of labour inspection. In addition, a Resolution was adopted urging Governments to apply to all workers employed in industrial and commercial undertakings the legal provisions for the protection of workers which are enforceable by labour inspectors.

Employment Service Organisation.—The Conference had a

first discussion on this question, and decided the principles which would be embodied in a Convention and a Recommendation to be adopted at the next Session of the International Labour Conference.

Conference.

Reports on the Application of Conventions.—The appropriate Committee of the Conference examined the Reports submitted by Governments, and considered possible ways of securing improvements in the system of supervision. The Committee also discussed the present situation as regards the adoption, ratification and application of Conventions.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

and application of Conventions.

Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations.—This item placed on the agenda at the request of the Economic and Social Council, to which memoranda and resolutions on the subject had been submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor. The Conference unanimously decided on a certain number of measures. It passed a Resolution concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organise and to bargain collectively. It further decided to include the question on the agenda of the next Session of the Conference, with a view to the adoption of one or more Conventions on certain essential points and to the further consideration of certain other important matters which might be the subject of Conventions to be adopted at subsequent Sessions. The Conference also passed a Resolution asking the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine and report to the next Session of the Conference on a proposal to establish

international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association Resolutions.—After consideration by the Resolutions Committee the Conference adopted four Resolutions on the following subjects: European and world reconstruction, welfare facilities for workers, maintenance of rights of workers under social insurance schemes

Standing Orders.—The Conference had before them a number of proposals for the amendment of the Standing Orders.—The Conference adopted certain of these proposals, including amendments relating to the scope of the Committee on the application of Conventions, the disqualification of Members in arrears in the payment of their contributions to the Organisation, and the procedure for voting on reports of the Credentials Committee at Plenary Sessions of the Conference. Other proposals were remitted for further consideration at a later date.

Membership.—The Conference unanimously readmitted Austria to membership of the Organisation. It was announced that the Philippine Republic and El Salvador had indicated their intention to enter the Organisation under that provision of the Constitution which accords membership to any member of the United Nations. It was further announced that Yugoslavia had given the statutory two years' notice of her intention to withdraw from the Organ-

#### 102nd SESSION OF GOVERNING BODY.

The 102nd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva, under the Chairmanship of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B. With their Committees, the Governing Body were in continuous session from 4th to 17th June and meetings were also held on 5th and

The Governing Body made certain recommendations on financial restions to the 30th Session of the International Labour Con-rence. The Conference's decisions on finance followed these

The Governing Body took decisions on a number of forthcoming The Governing Body took decisions on a number of forthcoming meetings of the International Labour Organisation. As a result, the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference will meet in New Delhi on 27th October, 1947, probably lasting till 8th November; the Regional Meeting of Government Representatives of States in the Near and Middle East will meet in Cairo on 24th November, 1947, probably lasting till 29th November; the 103rd Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will be held in Geneva from 11th to 15th December, 1947, preceded by meetings of Committees of the Governing 1947, preceded by meetings of Committees of the Governing Body from 6th to 10th December; finally, the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference will meet in San Francisco on

The Governing Body had been asked to consider and report to the Conference on a variety of matters affecting the Standing Orders of the Conference. While certain questions were remitted to the Governing Body for further consideration, the Governing Body's recommendations were in general accepted by the Con-

It was decided to accede to a request from the Greek Government to send a mission to Greece to undertake a full examination of Greek social and labour laws and to make recommendations

Among other matters, the Governing Body reviewed the work of the Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation. It was decided not to proceed at present with proposals for the establishment of further committees.

#### WAGES AND HOURS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS IN EIRE.

Rates of wages, hours of work, and other working conditions for woollen and worsted workers in Eire are laid down in a national agreement drawn up by the Woollen and Worsted Industry Joint Industrial Council and ratified in May by representatives of the Association of Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers of Ireland and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union

The agreement fixes basic time paid operation rates of 79s. a week for men and 55s. a week for women 21 years of age and over, a week for men and 55s. a week for women 21 years of age and over, with lower rates for younger workers, varying according to age and according to age at entry into the industry. In addition, for defined occupations (specified in the agreement), minimum weekly time rates of wages are provided as follows: male occupations, 1st class 104s., 2nd 87s., 3rd 83s., 4th 79s.; female occupations, 1st class 61s., 2nd 58s. 6d., 3rd 55s. These minimum rates are also to apply to juveniles regularly employed on adult work, while, for specified occupations defined as juvenile, maximum weekly rates are fixed at 50s. for males and 40s. for females, irrespective of age over 18 years. Where the occupations as defined involve piece-work, an addition of 15 per cent. is payable. The agreement also includes scales of rates, with percentage additions, for weavers on three shuttles (85-110 picks a minute).

agreement also includes scales of rates, with percentage additions, for weavers on three shuttles (85-110 picks a minute).

The normal working week for day work is 48 hours. For work on the three-shift system, the weekly hours are 44 for the first and second shifts and a maximum of 40 for the third shift, or, alternatively, a maximum of 128 hours over three consecutive weeks. Hours on the two-shift system are to be fixed by local

and for work on public holidays.

The rates laid down in the agreement are to apply as and from 13th January, 1947, subject to the reservation that no male worker is to receive less than 15s. a week and no female worker less than

9s. a week above their normal weekly earnings at that date.

The agreement contains provisions allowing for the amendment of its terms by the Labour Court or for its determination by consent, and regulations for the settlement of disputes.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF WORK IN FRANCE.

The French Ministry of Labour and Social Security carry out at quarterly intervals an enquiry into employment, working hours and other aspects of economic activity in undertakings in manufacturing and certain non-manufacturing industries in France that are subject to the control of the Factory Inspectorate. The enquiry does not, in general, extend to undertakings employ-ing ten workers or less, and the data obtained relate to manual and non-manual workers, but not to employers or self-employed The main results of the enquiry relating to April, 1946, were described in an article in the September, 1946, issue of this were described in an article in the September, 1946, issue of this GAZETTE (page 250). A report on the enquiry relating to April, 1947, appeared in the August issue of *Revue Française du Travail*, the journal of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and the principal figures and conclusions of this enquiry are summarised sent article

The Table below shows, for the various industry groups within the scope of the enquiry, the numbers employed and the average numbers of hours worked in a week in April, 1947, with comparative figures for April, 1946. The Table also gives index figures of employment and of activity in April, 1947, in comparison with April, 1939, the index figure for activity being calculated from the statistics of numbers employed and hours worked.

Industry Group.	Total Number Employed in		Index of Employ-	of Hours in a V	Index of Activity Apr., 1947	
industry Group.	Apr., 1947.	Apr., 1946.*	ment, Apr., 1947 (Apr., 1939=100).	Apr., 1947.	Apr., 1946.*	(Apr., 1939 = 100).
Food and Drink Chemicals	000's 333 246 67	000's 325 219 52	90·4 106·9 131·4	44·8 44·5 45·6	42·8 43·8 43·7	103·2 116·6 138·8
board	80	67	95.6	43-3	42.4	103-7
Printing and Bookbinding Textiles Clothing Leather and Skin Wood Iron and Steel, etc. Other Metal	121 576 344 140 322 182	112 495 305 130 306 158	99·6 90·3 91·5 98·0 115·7 101·9	42·3 43·3 41·3 42·5 45·2 46·7	42.6 41.4 40.8 41.3 44.6 46.0	105·6 97·1 95·0 104·2 131·0 115·0
Working Precious Metals	1,220	1,080	109.7	46.0	44.4	121-0
Stone Dressing	18 19	17 18	二	_		=
Building and Civil Engineering Pottery, etc	555 160	545 136	115·1 114·6	47·3 45·8	46·4 44·7	133·1 132·3
Total, Manufac- turing and Construction Transport, Storage	4,383	3,965	103-2	44.8†	43.5†	113-5†
and Packing Commerce Entertainment Banking and Insur-	674 919 26	680 810 27	97·3 87·0	47·0‡ 42·7	45·7‡ 42·4 —	106·9‡ 90·9 —
ance Liberal Professions Personal Services	267 460 96	237 467 96	112·7 —	43·1	42.5	119.7
Total, all above Industries and Services	6.825	6.282	100-2	44.3+	43.5+	108-4+

In the activities covered by the returns, the general level of employment at 1st April had surpassed that in April, 1939, and the total number in employment was about 55,000 larger than before the war. Compared with the beginning of 1946 the improvement was still more apparent, the addition to the number at

Revised figures.
Excluding the industry groups for which no figures are given above.
Excluding State Railways.

work being approximately 750,000. It was pointed out further that good use was being made of the expanded staffs, as the average number of hours worked in April, 1947, was nearly 45 a week, compared with less than 41 hours in April, 1939, and 42½ hours at the beginning of 1946. A slight recession which had been reported at the end of 1946 did not continue into 1947. The expansion in employment and the increase in working hours, together with a rise of 10 to 15 per cent. in the level of industrial country, were taken as reassuring indications of the condition of output, were taken as reassuring indications of the condition of economic activity, and as due in part only to seasonal influences. The improvement was regarded as all the more healthy because it was especially marked in the most directly productive sectors of industry (iron and steel manufacture, building, metal working, woodworking, and chemical manufacture), where advances in activity were recorded of as much as 30 per cent. above the prewar level in some cases.

#### WAGES IN SWEDEN.

Statistics of earnings in Sweden during 1946 were published in the July, 1947, issue of Sociala Meddelanden, the official journal of the Swedish Social Board. The figures are preliminary esti-mates, based upon returns collected by the Social Board, in the mates, based upon returns collected by the Social Board, in the course of the annual enquiry into earnings, from undertakings employing a total of approximately 592,000 manual workers. Of this total, about 80 per cent. were employed in mining and the manufacturing industries and the remainder in building, transport, commerce, laundries, and State and local authority services. The proportions in which men, women, and young persons (under the age of 18 years) were represented in the total were about 79, 15 and 6 per cent., respectively. The particulars returned included the average numbers of men, women and young persons employed during the year, the total number of hours worked and the total remuneration received during the same period. As the total remuneration received during the same period. As on previous occasions, the remuneration taken into account comprised time wages, piece-work earnings, cost-of-living supplements, overtime payments and holiday pay. In addition, for the first time, account was taken of payments made by employers to workers absent on account of sickness or accident, supplementary to the pay received under the State insurance scheme or from sick funds (which was not so included). The effect upon average earnings of the inclusion of these supplementary payments was, however, considered to be insignificant except in the case of workers employed in State and local authority services.

The average hourly earnings during 1946 of manual workers in the industries and services covered by the enquiry were proin the industries and services covered by the enquiry were provisionally estimated at 2:14 kronor for men (other than foremen), 1:38 kronor for women, and 1:02 kronor for young workers. Compared with the corresponding averages in 1945,\* these figures represented increases of 8:1, 8:7 and 12:1 per cent., respectively. The increases in estimated average daily and weekly earnings were nearly the same as in average hourly earnings; but average yearly earnings showed a somewhat higher rate of increase reflecting an increase in the average number of hours worked.

yearly earnings showed a somewhat higher rate of increase, reflecting an increase in the average number of hours worked. The cash value of earnings had risen each year since 1939. The average hourly earnings of manual workers in 1946 were about 52 per cent, above the level of 1939. As, however, the official index figure of the cost of living in Sweden showed a net increase of approximately 42 per cent, between the two dates, the estimated increase in the purchasing power of hourly earnings in 1946 as compared with 1939 was about 7 per cent. only.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings in 1946, with comparative figures for 1945,\* of men and women (18 years of age and over) employed as manual workers in some of the principal industries in Sweden.

	Av	erage Hou	rly Earnings.			
Industry.		18 years over).	Women (18 year and over).			
	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.		
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.		
Mining, etc., of Minerals	2.48	2.33		_		
Stone Ouarrying and Cutting	1.83	1.63	-			
Brick and Tile Manufacture	1.79	1.62	_	_		
Lime & Cement Goods Manufacture	1.96	1.83		_		
Glass Manufacture	1.85	1.71	0.98	0.89		
Oil, Soap, Candles and Perfumes	2.10	1.98	1.35	1.27		
Iron, Steel and Copper Manufacture	2.04	1.88	_			
Iron and Steel Goods Manufacture	2.04	1.91	1.30	1.19		
Engineering (other than Electrical)	2.12	2.04	1.43	1:38		
Electrical Engineering	2.21	2.15	1.50	1.45		
Shipbuilding	2.23	2.05				
Other Metal Working	2.06	1.95	1-38	1-32		
Cotton	1.79	1.63	1.32	1.19		
Wool Textile	1.79	1.61	1.34	1.20		
Flax, Hemp and Jute	1.78	1.64	1.30	1.18		
Knitted Goods	1.92	1.77	1.39	1.25		
Tailoring and Garment Making	2.01	1.83	1.38	1.28		
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	1.96	1.86	1.29	1.21		
Brewing and Mineral Water Manu-	1,00	100				
facture	2.25	2.17	1.43	1.38		
Chocolate and Confectionery Manu-						
ture	1.99	1.84	1.30	1-16		
3.611	1.76	1.59	1 30			
Joinery and Furniture Manufacture	1.87	1.67		REAL COST		
Paper Pulp Manufacture	1.97	1.75				
Paper Manufacture :		1,75				
	1.80	1.62	1.24	1.09		
	1.87	1.82	1.33	1.18		
	2.46	2.39	1.49	1.46		
	2.80	2.75	1.65	1.42		
Newspaper Printing	2.12	1.92	1.40	1.27		
Rubber Goods Manufacture	2.17	1.94	1 40	1-41		

<sup>\*</sup> See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1946, page 282.

#### THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN AUGUST.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

#### 1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and August, 1947, are shown in the Table below. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

TO STUDEN SHEDGER	(Thousands)									
or assemble mater	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 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	14,420 5,734	14,426 5,720				
Total	19,750	21,649	20,269	20,200	20,154	20,146				
2. Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment 3. Insured Persons		40	300	105	160	135				
registered as un- employed	1,270	103	398	560	252	242*				
Men Women	13,643 4,837	14,786 6,720	13,896 5,675	13,915 5,620	14,077 5,665	14,116 5,653				
Total	18,480	21,506	19,571	19,535	19,742	19,769				

#### 2. Total Working Population.

There was a decrease of 8,000 in the total working population in August, 1947, the number of men increasing by 6,000 and the number of women falling by 14,000. The total reduction since June, 1945, is estimated at 1,503,000 (men 455,000 and women 1,048,000). The total working population at the end of August, 1947, was greater than at mid-1939 by 396,000 (men 230,000) less and women 626,000 greater)

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

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, National Fire Service and Police and civilian employments increased during August by 27,000 (men + 39,000, women — 12,000). At the end of August, the total was 1,737,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 670,000 and women 1,067,000), but 1,289,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 473,000 and women 816,000).

#### 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)									
34.01	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.			
Men Women	480	4,653 437	1,361 78	1,330	1,198 61	1,184			
Total	480	5,090	1,439	1,401	1,259	1,242			

In the twenty-six months from mid-1945 to the end of August, 1947, there has been a decrease of 3,848,000 (men 3,469,000 and women 379,000).

#### 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:-

(Thousands)								
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.		
Men Women	80	112 15	85 4	87	87	88		
Total	80	127	89	91	90	91		

Since mid-1945, there has been a reduction of 36,000 (men 24,000 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

Truck of the rest	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.			
Men Women	13,083 4,837	10,021 6,268	12,450 5,593	12,498 5,545	12,792 5,601	12,844 5,592			
Total: Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Other Work*	1,270 16,650	3,830 12,459	459 17,584	440 17,603					
Total	17,920	16,289	18,043	18,043	18,393	18,436			

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 August, 1947, there was a net increase of 2,147,000 (men increased by 2,823,000, women decreased by 676,000). During August, 1947, there was an increase of 43,000. The number in industry at the end of August, 1947, was 516,000 greater than at mid-1939. There was a decrease of 239,000 men, offset by an increase of 755,000 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.

#### 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 August, 1947, there was an increase of 5,537,000 and at the latter date the number so employed was thus 1,346,000 greater than the

#### 9. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

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

#### (Thousands)

hadrow and done ba	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.†	July, 1947.†	August, 1947.†
Home Market :— Metals and Chemicals‡	1,586	1,014	2,514	(a) 2,496	2,848	2,817
Other Manufactures§	2,969	1,566	2,519	(b) 2,836 (a) 2,570 (b) 2,670	2,688	2,669
Total, Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,033	(a) 5,066 (b) 5,506	5,536	5,486
Export:— Metals and Chemicals‡ Other Manufactures§	450 540	200 210	936 530	949 519	968 550	1,007 573
Total, Export	990	410	1,466	1,468	1,518	1,580
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,499	(a) 6,534 (b) 6,974	7,054	7,066

At mid-1945 the number employed on manufacture for home market and export was 2,555,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of August, 1947, there was an increase of 3,636,000, and the total at the latter date was thus

1,081,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The number employed on manufacture for export increased in the twenty-six months from mid-1945 to the end of August, 1947, by 1,170,000 and at the end of August exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 590,000 (metals and chemicals + 557,000, other manufactures + 33,000).

manufactures + 33,000).

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,466,000 between mid-1945 and the end of August, 1947; at the end of August the total was 491,000 greater than at mid-1939. There is a deficiency of 400,000 in manufacture such as textiles, clothing, leather, wood, paper, etc., offset by an increase of 891,000 in the metal and chemical industries.

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

## ‡ Metal manufacture, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, engineering, aircraft, totors and other vehicles, metal goods, chemicals and explosives.

#### October, 1947.

(In arriving at the changes up to August, 1947, in paras. 8 and 9, allowance has been made for the fact that the home market figures for July and August 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:—

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End, 1946.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.
Basic Industries and Services	4,683	5,191	5,555	5,583	5,618	5,622
Engineering Distributive Trades	1,310 2,887	722 1,958	1,260 2,304	1,210 2,297	1,306 2,329	1,321 2,333
Other Services	2,225	1,598	1,966	1,979	2,086	2,094
Total	11,105	9,469	11,085	11,069	11,339	11,370

In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was a continuous net increase from mid-1939 to August, 1947, apart from a slight decrease in June, 1947. The number employed is now 939,000 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-six months to the end of August, 1947, there was an increase of 599,000, the total at that date being 11,000 more 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 August, 1947, there was an increase of 375,000, leaving the total in these trades 554,000 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, 496,000 had been recovered by the end of August, 1947, leaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 131,000. In the basic industries and services taken as a whole there was eaving a deficiency as compared with mid-1939 of 131,000.

#### 11. Comparison-August, 1947, with Mid-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of August, 1947, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the

rs so employed at mid-1939, are	as	Tollows :-	
Manufacture for Home Market		111 per cent	
Manufacture for Export		160 ,, ,,	
Basic Industries		120 ,, ,,	
Building and Civil Engineering		101 ,, ,,	
Distributive Trades		81 ,, ,,	
Other Services		94	

#### 12. SUMMARY.

The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, March, 1947, July, 1947, and August,

				(Thousand	is)	
	7.000 <u>2000</u> 1000	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	March, 1947.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.
Ma	anufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces anufacture for Home Market anufacture for Export	1,270 4,555 990	3,830 2,580 410	440 ) 5,066 ) 1,468	5,536 1,518	5,486 1,580
Ba Bu Di	Total Manuf. Industries	6,815 4,683 1,310 2,887 2,225	6,820 5,191 722 1,958 1,598	6,974 5,583 1,210 2,297 1,979	7,054 5,618 1,306 2,329 2,086	7,066 5,622 1,321 2,333 2,094
Ci	Total in Industry vil Defence, N.F.S., Police rmed Forces and Aux. Services	17,920 80 480	16,289 127 5,090	18,043 91 1,401	18,393 90 1,259	18,436 91 1,242
Ex	Total of aboveH.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment sured persons registered as Unemployed	18,480 — 1,270	21,506 40 103	19,535 105 560	19,742 160 252	19,769 135 242
	Total Working Population*	19,750	21,649	20,200	20,154	20,146

The Table below shows the changes in the main categories-

		(Thousands)	
	Mid-1939	Mid-1945 to August, 1947.†	Changes during
1298 000 001	to Mid-1945.	Number. Per cent. of mid-1945.	August, 1947.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	+ 2,560 - 1,975 - 580	- 3,390 - 89 + 2,466 + 96 + 1,170 + 285	- 50 + 62
Total Manuf. Industries asic Industries and Services uilding and Civil Engineering Distributive Trades Other Services	+ 5 + 508 - 588 - 929 - 627	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 12 + 4 + 15 + 4 + 8
Total in Industry Evil Defence, N.F.S., Police Trmed Forces and Aux. Services	- 1,631 + 47 + 4,610	+ 2,147 + 13 - 36 - 28 - 3,848 - 76	+ 43 + 1 - 17
Total of above ix-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment nsured Persons registered as	+ 3,026 + 40	- 1,737     - 8       + 95     + 237	+ 27 - 25
Unemployed	_ 1,167	+ 139 + 135	— 10
Total Working Population*	+ 1,899	— 1,503 — 7	- 8

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

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

MID-1939, MID-1945, MID-1946 AND AUGUST, 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 August, 1947. The figures include only persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, together with women in part-time employment, two of the latter being counted as one unit. They are thus different in scope from those given 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

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) takings (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. are not included.

The last of the last	Mal	les (14 an	d under	65).	Fer	males (14	and under	60).		То	tal.	
Industry.	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	August,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	August,	Mid-	Mid-	Mid-	August,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1939.	1945.	1946.	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 Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering	15-5	15·0	16·1	16·6	0·0	0·9	0.5	0.5	15·5	15-9	16·6	17·1
	156-4	147·0	152·9	162·3	3·6	27·8	18·0	15.2	160·0	174-8	170·9	177·5
	51-2	63·0	62·1	74·3	4·7	21·0	17·7	15.6	55·9	84-0	79·8	89·9
	22-7	9·7	10·3	11·8	2·4	2·7	1·8	1.9	25·1	12-4	12.1	13·7
	29-1	25·9	26·4	27·3	2·6	8·8	6·8	6.3	31·7	34.7	33·2	33·6
	22-4	19·2	20·9	21·9	4·4	10·7	8·8	7.7	26·8	29.9	29·7	29·6
	297-3	279·8	288·7	314·2	17·7	71·9	53·6	47.2	315·0	351-7	342·3	361·4
	637-4	777·9	709·9	781·5	67·3	361·9	192·5	181.4	704·7	1,139-8	902·4	962·9
	105-9	106·1	99.9	106·2	28·0	69·7	53·2	50.6	133·9	175-8	153·1	156·8
	51-1	70·1	67·1	62·2	1·1	10·4	4·9	3.7	52·2	80-5	72·0	65·9
Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	47·1 841·5 428·1 10·7 51·6 490·4 141·8	597-2 10-9 41-1 649-2 230-4	49·0 925·9 443·1 15·2 51·5 509·8 217·6	464·3 1,006·2 464·3 19·9 56·2 540·4 205·4	45·2 1·9 1·4 48·5 2·9	279-0 3-5 5-7 288-2 21-9	109-3 3-7 3-3 116-3 11-5	92·3 4·5 2·9 99·7 8·9	49·0 939·8 473·3 12·6 53·0 538·9 144·7	876·2 144 46·8 937·4 252.3	56.5 1,184.0 552.4 18.9 54.8 626.1 229.1	556·6 24·4 59·1 640·1 214·3

<sup>\*</sup> Estimate for 31st August.

<sup>\*</sup> Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

 $<sup>\</sup>uparrow$  (a) excludes, while (b) includes persons employed on the manufacture of quipment and supplies for the Forces (see para. 7 above).

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued. (Thousands)

elistes piner etgal sono	212 2.16			(	Thousand	(s)	016 5/12 20 5/12/2008 20	alt spain :	odi tot s	user day	i sin san	andle.
Industry.	-	Tales (14	-		F	emales (14	and under	60).	i bas	John Group	Total.	tolikoz -
And the Control of th	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.		Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	August, 1947.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1946.	August, 1947.
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc	84.0	32.0	45.	47.8	2.	8 5.	5 5.4		41.	7 37-5	50.9	53.3
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments, etc	34·0 20·8 21·9	38-1	36-1	40.6	14:	3 38.	7 27.0	25.6	48:3	76.8	63-1	66.2
Bolts, Nuts, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Other Metal Industries Total, Other Metals.	16·8 17·4 21·2 185·2 557·5	9·2 15·7 170·0	15.4 21.7 177.2	17·1 18·7 25·4 202·6	13·0 11· 1·4 101·	0 18-3 1 8-3 4 4-3 1 145-6	3 14·8 11·5 2 3·8 5 124·5	14·8 12·3 3·7	29·8 28·5 22·6 286·3	34.9 18.0 19.9 3 315.6	30·9 26·9 25·5 301·7	31·9 31·0 29·1 327·5
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, etc.		12·2 91·6	12·9 108·6 23·2	14·4 122·8 22·4	0·1 36·2 7·9	0:	0·4 63·5 20·4	0·3 62·1 18·0	12.4 124.8 37.1	12·7 157·5 168·7	13·3 172·1 43·6	14·7 184·9 40·4
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc	2,539·0	240-4	51·5 214·5	55·5 235·9	73.9	31.7	27.9	8·8 28·9 118·1	83·2 284·4	75·8 438·1	79·4 335·8	29·6 84·4 354·0
GROUP II (BASIC	2,5590	2,030-2	2,070-7	2,901-7	303.6	7,455.0	915.5	879.9	3,042.0	4,303.8	3,592 -2	3,781.6
INDUSTRIES)*:— Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	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	205·5 210·3 23·9	11.6	28·4 82·0 2·6	22.6 51.3 2.6	8·8 21·0 40·9 2·8 10·3	214·8 205·0	166·6 211·3 15·1	207·0 235·2 23·3	736·8 226·5 251·2 26·7 173·6
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	19-6	18-7	24-3		2.6	6.8	8.0	7-4	22.2			35-2
FACTURING INDUSTRIES):— Food, Drink and Tobacco: Grain Milling	28.2	21.6	24-4	26.0	3.9	8.7	7.5	7.0	32.1	20.2	31.9	33.0
Bread, Biscuits, etc. Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Other Food Industries Drink Industries	103·1 26·4 71·3 95·0	69·3 13·4 53·8 71·0	81·6 16·5 67·9 81·9	93·5 20·7 77·1 89·8	77-6 55-9 62-2 25-9	68·0 23·9 71·9	63·5 27·4 70·8	7·0 63·8 35·5 74·2 35·4	180·7 82·3 133·5 120·9	137·3 37·3 125·7 109·1		157·3 56·2 151·3 125·2
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc	15·5 339·5	14·4 243·5	14·8 287·1	322-1	252-3	241-7	235.7	28·5 244·4	591.8	485.2	522.8	43·5 566·5
Cotton Weaving	65·5 53·7 90·3 34·6 29·1	35·3 27·4 50·1 19·9 12·3	47·6 31·9 64·8 25·6 17·3	36·1 74·4 31·2	37.6	71·9 79·7 26·0	74·4 83·8 29·3	91·3 76·5 90·8 31·0	184·9 155·0 207·6 72·2 126·4	99·3 129·8 45·9	106·3 148·6 54·9	143.7 112.6 165.2 62.2 81.3
Carpets Linen Jute	12·6 3·7 10·2 6·8	2·2 2·9 3·8	4·9 3·5 5·0 5·3	Of Management of the Control of the	19·4 9·0 15·5	3·5 6·8 9·7	7·8 6·4 10·8	61·1 10·3 5·8 12·0	32·0 12·7	5·7 9·7 13·5	12·7 9·9 15·8	17·7 9·7 18·5 16·3
Lace Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	5·1 20·0 56·7 388·3	5·1 2·4 16·9 32·0 210·3	2.9 18.2 38.5 265.5	6·0 3·6 22·0 43·7	10·2 7·8 41·9 22·9 599·6	4·5 46·5 20·2	4·4 37·0 19·5	10·3 5·7 36·8 21·0	12.9 61.9 79.6 987.9	6·9 63·4 52·2	15·7 7·3 55·2 58·0 695·5	9·3 58·8 64·7 760·0
Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur: Tanning, Currying, etc. Leather Goods Total, Leather	33·5 11·6 45·1	21·4 6·2 27·6	27·8 7·9 35·7	307·4 31·9 9·4 41·3	11·3 16·6 27·9	11.8	11·8 13·6 25·4	11·6 14·2 25·8	44·8 28·2 73·0	33·2 18·4 51·6	39·6 21·5 61·1	43·5 23·6 67·1
Clothing Industries:	66·6 10·1 11·4	37·4 4·2 6·7	46·4 5·2 8·2	54·1 5·8 9·2	168·0 83·4 96·1	134·8 48·3 48·0	153·0 55·6	153·9 58·5	234·6 93·5 107·5	172·2 52·5 54·7	199·4 60·8 70·7	208·0 64·3 77·2
Hats and Caps Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, etc. Total, Clothing Woodworking, etc.:	11·1 7·5 78·4 185·1	3·7 2·8 51·1 105·9	6·0 4·3 59·9 130·0	7·3 5·4 67·8 149·6	18·5 23·4 56·6 446·0	9.0 12.6 44.2 296.9	62·5 10·4 16·2 48·5 346·2	68·0 11·2 19·3 52·0 362·9	29·6 30·9 135·0 631·1	12·7 15·4 95·3 402·8	16·4 20·5 108·4 476·2	18·5 24·7 119·8 512·5
Furniture, etc. Sawmilling Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. Other Woodworking Total. Woodworking. etc.	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	90·5 71·9 10·6 18·4 191·4	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 11·0 3·7 7·5 45·9	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	114·2 82·9 14·3 25·9 237·3
Paper, Printing, etc.: Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. Wallpaper Stationery Requisites (not paper)	50·7 29·0 5·3 4·9	30·8 14·6 0·5 1·7	40·9 17·0 3·1 2·8	46·5 20·1 3·4 5·5	19·1 53·3 2·5 6·3	17·9 34·9 0·6 3·3	17·6 36·4 1·5 5·0	17:9 39:7 1:7 8:0	69·8 82·3 7·8 11·2	48·7 49·5 1·1 5·0	58·5 53·4 4·6 7·8	64·4 59·8 5·1 13·5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding  Total, Paper, Printing, etc.  Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc.  Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	198·9 288·8 90·7 30·0	97·0 144·6 29·0 14·7	141·2 205·0 53·2 23·1	166·6 242·1 62·4 27·2	105·4 186·6 5·7 37·0	76·4 133·1 5·3 24·3	88·2 148·7 6·2 31·9	100·4 167·7 6·0	304·3 475·4 96·4 67·0	173·4 277·7 34·3 39·0	229·4 353·7 59·4 55·0	267·0 409·8 68·4 63·3
Glass And Glass Bottles: Glass Manufacture Glass Bottles Total, Glass	22·5 15·4 37·9	15·5 12·2 27·7	20·9 15·6 36·5	23·8 17·3 41·1	8·1 2·2 10·3	10·2 7·9 18·1	10·7 6·5 17·2	36·1 9·9 4·6 14·5	30·6 17·6 48·2	25·7 20·1 45·8	31·6 22·1 53·7	33·7 21·9 55·6
Other Manufacturing Industries: Cement, Whiting, etc. Cast Stone, etc. Rubber	17·1 27·8 41·1	9·5 16·8 34·3	14·1 28·7 43·2	16·0 36·1 52·8	0·7 2·5 29·1	1·5 6·6 28·0	1·3 6·2 27·7	1·2 6·1 28·3	17·8 30·3 70·2	11·0 23·4 62·3	15·4 34·9 70·9	17·2 42·2 81·1
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	11·0 6·1 6·9 8·0	4·2 4·3 1·5 2·7	6·6 5·9 3·7 6·4	7·3 7·0 5·4 8·7	2·3 6·2 1·8 10·7	2·1 6·5 0·6 4·4	1·8 8·1 1·2 10·2	1·5 8·8 1·3 12·9	13·3 12·3 8·7 18·7	6·3 10·8 2·1 7·1	8·4 14·0 4·9 16·6	8·8 15·8 6·7 21·6
Other Industries  Total, Other Manufacturing Industries Total, Group III Manufacturing	27·8 145·8	17.6	32·1 140·7	40.3	22.5	27.5	35·4 91·9	38·1 98·2	50.3	45·1 168·1	67·5 232·6	78·4 271·8
GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND	1,752.7	1,017.6	1,348-9	1,558-2	1,679-7	1,293.4	1,384.7	1,454-1	3,432.4	2,311.0	2,733.6	3,012-3
SERVICES)†:— Building and Civil Engineering Construction Distributive Trades	1,190·8 1,309·5	607·8 604·7	978·4 785·1	1,126·0 896·6	15·7 850·9	24·2 909·8	24·9 899·2	25·0 911·4	1,206·5 2,160·4	632·0 1,514·5	1,003·3 1,684·3	1,151·0 1,808·0
Commerce and Finance	216·5 80·1 172·7	83·9 50·5 82·1	136·1 71·6	155·7 87·6	98·6 60·4 280·7	148·0 79·1 296·6	125·6 91·8 319·3	122·6 103·6 325·6	315·1 140·5 453·4	231·9 129·6 378·7	261·7 163·4 444·2	278·3 191·2 470·0
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	43.9	26.7	7,428.3	35·7 8,264·7	3,676.9	4,475.2	3,992.0	4,039.2	193·2 12,331·2	154-8	157.9	161.5
A SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY O	1100116		7 4 4 6	The second second	19/1/2019		100 300	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		MANAGE DANS	CONTRACTOR OF	

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 15th SEPTEMBER, 1947.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 11th August and 15th September, 1947, were as

	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.	
11th August	181,042	5,162	59,815	3,672	249,691	
15th September	171,484	5,327	58,910	4,191	239,912	

In addition, there were on the registers at 15th September 14,097† uninsured persons, including 4,370 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 15th September are analysed below :-

	Wholly U	nemployed	(including C	Casuals).		
	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	40,432 3,564 17,536 2,889	37,259 1,314 14,543 942	89,260 389 24,819 302	166,951 5,267 56,898 4,133	4,533 60 2,012 58	171,484 5,327 58,910 4,191
Total	64,421	54,058	114,770	233,249	6,663	239,912

The total of 239,912 includes 30,823 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 8,684 who had had no employment

since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 11th August and 15th September, 1947, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

			Wholly U	nemploye G Casuals	d ).		
Region.		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tem por- arily Stopped.	Total.
London & South- Eastern	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	11,688 13,445	8,240 6,943	9,543 8,145	29,471 28,533	479 466	29,950 28,999
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	1,708	1,297	- 1,398 2,310	938 5,542	— 13 98	- 951 5,640
	15th Sept.	2,398	1,465	2,099	5,962	158	6,120
Southern	Inc. or Dec.		59	- 211	+ 420	+ 60	+ 480
Southern	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	1,546 2,026	1,249 1,374	1,862 1,670	4,657 5,070	333 310	4,990 5,380
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 480	+ 125	- 192	+ 413	_ 23	+ 390
South- Western	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	2,186 2,865	2,240 2,003	3,472 3,166	7,898 8,034	' 70 53	7,968 8,087
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 679	_ 237	_ 306	+ 136	_ 17	+ 119
Midland	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	2,045 2,391	2,213 2,036	4,462 3,749	8,720 8,176	853 197	9,573 8,373
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 346	_ 177	- 713	_ 544	<b>—</b> 656	1,200
North- Midland	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	1,429 1,550	1,323 1,151	2,535 2,253	5,287 4,954	529 399	5,816 5,353
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 121	_ 172	_ 282	— 333	_ 130	_ 463
East and West Ridings	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	2,858 3,843	3,032 2,699	6,692 5,977	12,582 12,519	563 1,530	13,145 14,049
Triotings	Inc. or Dec.	+ 985	_ 333	<b>—</b> 715	- 63	+ 967	+ 904
North- Western	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	10,455 11,834	11,202 10,255	24,439 22,014	46,096 44,103	1,112 1,075	47,208 45,178
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,379	947	- 2,425	- 1,993	— 37	<b> 2,030</b>
Northern	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	5,628 6,259	6,019 6,992	17,219 14,975	28,866 28,226	817 627	29,683 28,853
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 631	+ 973	_ 2,244	<b>—</b> 640	_ 190	830
Scotland	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	10,984 12,212	11,256 12,468	29,892 25,260	52,132 49,940	1,870 688	54,002 50,628
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,228	+ 1,212	4,632	- 2,192	<b>— 1,182</b>	<b>—</b> 3,374
Wales	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	4,491 5,434	6,911 6,409	27,443 24,055	38,845 35,898	908 1,160	39,753 37,058
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 943	502	3,388	2,947	+ 252	2,695
Great Britain (including	11th Aug. 15th Sept.	55,117 64,421	55,519 54,058	131,423 114,770	242,059 233,249	7,632 6,663	249,691 239,912
Special Schemes)	Inc. or Dec.	+ 9,304	— 1,461	16,653	- 8,810	— 969	<b>-</b> 9,779

\* 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 15th September among insured males and females in each Region:—

Region.	register	of insured ed as une Septembe	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	22,661 4,862 4,095 6,101 6,795 4,342 10,486 36,160 18,784 36,389 25,169	6,338 1,258 1,285 1,986 1,578 1,011 3,563 9,018 10,069 14,239 11,889	28,999 6,120 5,380 8,087 8,373 5,353 14,049 45,178 28,853 50,628 37,058	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 5	
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes)	175,844	62,234	238,078	112	11/2	11	

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

#### REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed\* in the United Kingdom at 15th September, 1947, was 262,148, including 196,063 men and boys and 66,085 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 15th September 14,517† uninsured persons, including 4,509 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
	Wh	nolly Unem	ployed (includ	ing Casual	s).
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Southand E. and W. Ridings Northern Wales Special Schemes	21,266 4,656 3,638 5,892 6,480 3,868 9,316 34,550 17,792 34,889 23,639 965	1,154 151 167 167 169 148 192 976 580 1,070 491	5,313 1,005 1,088 1,802 1,421 857 2,849 8,159 9,155 13,218 11,170 861	800 150 177 173 106 81 162 418 699 763 598	28,533 5,962 5,070 8,034 8,176 4,954 12,519 44,103 28,226 49,940 35,898 1,834
Great Britain	166,951	5,267	56,898	4,133	233,249
Northern Ireland	18,557	382	2,535	132	21,606
United Kingdom	185,508	5,649	59,433	4,265	254 855
		ped.	ed.		
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	235 54 290 42 146 322 965 620 403 424 1,032	6 1 - 4 13 14 9 6 7	223 97 20 10 51 73 531 431 210 251	2 6 1 ——————————————————————————————————	466 158 310 53 197 399 1,530 1,075 627 688 1,160
Great Britain	4,533	60	2,012	58	6,663
Northern Ireland	304	9	299	18	630
United Kingdom	4,837	69	2,311	76	7,293
		Total Regi	istered as Une	mployed.	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Special Schemes	21,501 4,710 3,928 5,934 6,626 4,190 10,281 35,170 18,195 35,313 24,671 965	1,160 152 167 167 169 152 205 990 589 1,076 498 2	5,536 1,102 1,108 1,812 1,472 930 3,380 8,590 9,365 13,469 11,285 861	802 156 177 174 106 81 183 428 704 770 604 6	28,999 6,120 5,380 8,087 8,373 5,353 14,049 45,178 28,853 50,628 37,058 1,834
Great Britain	171,484	5,327	58,910	4,191	239,912
Northern Ireland	18,861	391	2,834	150	22,236
United Kingdom	190,345	5,718	61,744	4,341	262,148

\* The figures exclude 17,333 insured men and 626 insured women on the registers in Great Britain who had been classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

† This figure excludes 1,081 uninsured persons 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 15th September, 1947, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th August, 1947.

Last Swift Co.	Numbe Registers	ons* on er, 1947.	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 11th August, 1947.
London and South-Eastern	21,501	5,536	1,962	28,999	- 951
London (Administrative County)	10,339 96 129 559 517 505 275 224 147 231 66 291 558	2,153 18 15 252 163 148 101 41 53 168 46 64 88	548 6 8 46 69 50 51 20 16 31 21 43	13,040 120 152 857 749 703 427 285 216 430 133 398 680 807	- 1,297 - 3 + 2 - 36 - 18 - 76 - 89 + 31 + 61 - 10 + 15 + 18 + 45
Tottenham West Ham Willesden	673 583 221	84 101 58	50 53 37	737 316	- 79 - 39
Eastern  Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Watford	4,710 72 57 185 114 615 86	1,102 22 25 45 8 98 62	308 4 2 18 23 21 22	6,120 98 84 248 145 734 170	+ 480 - 39 - 7 - 18 - 2 - 51 + 27
Southern Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	3,928 113 856 183 103 977	1,108 81 208 44 8 232	344 18 91 32 15 44	5,380 212 1,155 259 126 1,253	+ 390 + 14 + 191 + 16 - 45 + 151
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	5,934 1,644 211 58 660 137	1,812 305 83 64 478 83	341 98 10 12 63 20	8,087 2,047 304 134 1,201 240	+ 119 - 155 - 34 - 7 + 49 + 50
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	6,626 1,305 19 1,123 42 42 1,166 227 9 353 44	1,472 272 43 266 4 15 55 74 2 72 14	275 61 -49 6 3 31 15 5 5	8,373 1,638 62 1,438 52 60 1,252 316 430 75	- 1200 - 101 - 19 - 149 + 32 - 6 - 87 - 43 + 3 - 114 - 12
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	4,190 196 89 533 317 78 219 107 811 45 24	930 84 -36 64 -24 -12 -65 -23 -109 -37 -28	233 16 9 17 40 ———————————————————————————————————	5,353 296 134 614 381 90 298 136 940 103 58	- 463 + 21 - 62 - 37 - 57 + 1 - 53 - 12 - 121 + 2 + 1
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	10,281 425 777 144 590 194 195 2,041 1,631 365 819 187 305	3,380 114 111 2 201 44 25 490 389 328 204 22 37	388 20 26 1 47 1 10 63 45 12 1 9	14,049 559 914 147 838 239 230 2,594 2,065 705 1,024 218 356	+ 904 + 85 + 38 + 16 + 26 + 142 - 36 + 119 - 65 + 149 + 127 - 11 + 3
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth	35,170 113 209 445 1,444 421 490 871 502 113 98 14,896 3,814	8,590 74 35 715 194 19 41 112 38 6 62 2,442 660	1,418 3 9 52 42 3 7 24 9 5 19 594 120	45,178 190 253 1 212 1,680 443 538 1,007 549 124 179 17,932 4,594	- 9 - 26 - 33 - 108 - 55 + 58 - 39 + 29 - 16 + 7 - 768 - 439
and Royton)	848 564 159 708	57 405 19 604	7 25 15 11	912 994 193 1,323	- 56 + 10 + 8 + 22
Salford (including and Pendlebury) Stockport	1,048 649 738 187 1,034	70 152 279 155 350	49 54 45 16 17	1,167 855 1,062 358 1,401	+ 65

<sup>•</sup> 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.

			September		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 11th August, 1947.	
Northern	18,195	9,365	1,293	28,853	- 830	
Carlisle	185	98	21	304	- 15	
Darlington	219	125	33	377	+ 85	
Gateshead	1,134	394	37	1,565	- 114	
Hartlepools	598	945	34	1,577	253	
Jarrow and Hebburn	652	466	51	1,169	- 12	
Middlesbrough (including		60 80 80	25,559.50		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
South Bank)	596	531	107	1,234	- 49	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,036	1,274	144	4,454	- 48	
South Shields	1,469	271	64	1,804	+ 187	
Stockton-on-Tees	523	1,024	71	1,618	+ 39	
Sunderland	2,066	853	167	3,086	- 119	
Wallsend (including Will-		de la lace	3100	lon-in-	OF STATE	
ington Quay)	257	258	28	543	+ 4	
Scotland	35,313	13,469	1.846	50.628	- 3,374	
Aberdeen	883	165	52	1,100	+ 56	
Clydebank	260	150	27	437	- 10	
Dundee	1,479	344	17	1,840	- 190	
Edinburgh	2,270	282	71	2,623	_ 244	
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	13,585	4,822	499	18,906	- 1,808	
Greenock	1,130	597	131	1,858	+ 37	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,529	1,018	82	2,629	- 190	
Paisley	670	227	47	944	<b>—</b> 61	
Wales	24,671	11,285	1,102	37,058	_ 2,695	
Cardiff	1,705	325	82	2,112	- 52	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,599	366	35	2,000	- 251	
Newport	732	253	68	1,053	- 266	
Rhondda	2,817	945	124	3,886	- 371	
Swansea	2,069	858	98	3,025	+ 66	
Northern Ireland	18,861	2,834	541	22,236	- 1,472	
Belfast	7,445	894	85	8,424	- 345	
Londonderry	2,225	308	105	2,638	<del>-</del> 677	
Londonderry	2,225	308	105	2,638	677	

#### 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.

		13.	G	reat Brita	in.	I have	
			nemployed Casuals).		porarily pped.	Total.	United Kingdom: Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	1939		258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
	1940†		222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054 299,273
	1941‡		97,701	29,275	27,476 2,691	260,425 99,765	119,117
	1942		31,859	3,196	733	69,293	85,538
	1943		20,574	394	518	63,608	77,929
	1944	06 272	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
	1945	251 014	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
	1946	231,714	107,040	2,001	1,210	000,000	.,,
	13th January	296,196	95,975	5,732	3,346	401,249	437,471
	22nd Feb.§(a)		110,889	902,044	511,834	1,874,061	1,915,531
	(b)	-	-		_	503,200	8
	10th Mar. §(a)	347,206	102,989	242,436	72,217	764,848	809,474
	(b)			_	-	24,000	§ .
	14th April .	284,931	92,604	33,412	16,042	426,989	460,177
	12th May	233,674	81,321	12,750	3,798	331,543	360,923
	16th June		67,282	8,365	2,834	272,336	299,032
	14th July .		62,399	6,909	2,822	255,546	281,161
	11th August	181,506	60,553	4,698	2,934	249,691	273,399
	.15thSeptemb	er 172,218	61,031	4,593	2,070	239,912	262,148

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED||: COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 15th September.

100 See 100 1	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
A—Insured Unemployed Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges: Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances Non-claimants Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes	163,755 6,764 965	2,114 3,211 2	44,593 13,456 861	951 3,234 6	211,413 26,665 1,834
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed	171,484	5,327	58,910	4,191	239,912
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOY-MENT EXCHANGES: Applicants for Une mployment Allowances Persons not applying for Allowances .	481 1,840	9 2,196	235 7,171	9 2,156	734 13,363
Total of Uninsured Unemployed	2,321	2,205	7,406	2,165	14,09

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unoccupations are also outside the scope of the agricultural scheme, including a control of the contro employment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 15th September, 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

including sons, daughters, and other near relatives of the employer, persons not working under a contract of service, and persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. 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 heapfy are allowance. The files of 'lodged' 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.

Blues Wang & Ball					Great Br	itain.	581	1		Uni	ted Kingdo	om.
Industry.		ly Unemp		Temp	orarily Stop	pped.		Total.	The sec	Temp	ly Unemploorarily Sto and Casuals	ppe d
The state of the s	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* :— Farming, Forestry, etc	2,460 426 2,886	644 188 832	3,104 614 3,718	34 34 68	240 40 280	274 74 348	2,494 460 2,954	884 228 1,112	3,378 688 4,066	3,754 497 4,251	946 230 1,176	4,700 727 5,427 1,759
Fishing	1,623	5	1,628 2,124	86 27	1	86 28	1,709 2,004	5 148	1,714 2,152	1,754 2,032	148	2,180
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits.	42 38 351 101 63 121 2,693	- 8 - 50 4 209	42 38 359 101 113 125 2,902	- 2 - - 29	- - - - - 1		38 353 101 63 121 2,722	- 8 - 50 4 210	42 38 361 101 113 125 2,932	42 39 708 101 71 196 3,189	1 10 50 4 213	43 39 718 101 121 200 3,402
Total, Mining†  Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Cast Stone and Cast Concrete	154	12	166	-	-	-	154	12	166	156	12	168
Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc	432 111 697	90 14 116	522 125 813	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	434 111 699	92 14 118	526 125 817	458 170 784	92 14 118 122	550 184 902 785
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	614 282	121 86	735 368	3 7	33	4 40	617 289	122 119	739 408	663 298	121	419
Glass:— Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.) Glass Bottles, Jars, etc. Total, Glass	280 249 529	231 234 465	511 483 994	2 60 62	31 31	2 91 93	282 309 591	231 265 496	513 574 1,087	290 311 601	231 265 496	521 576 1,097
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. — Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc. Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	1,167 3,533 289 691 5,680	943 2,571 82 325 3,921	2,110 6,104 371 1,016 9,601	6 7 14 27	31 10 2 20 63	37 17 2 34 90	1,173 3,540 289 705 5,707	974 2,581 84 345 3,984	2,147 6,121 373 1,050 9,691	1,239 3,558 296 724 5,817	979 2,583 84 349 3,995	2,218 6,141 380 1,073 9,812
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	103	32	135			1	103	32	135	108	32	140
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture	1,428 1,028 251 399 245 3,454	706 945 170 120 180 2,153	2,134 1,973 421 519 425 5,607	902 1 364 4 196 1,467	15 7 32 	917 8 396 4 199 1,524	2,330 1,029 615 403 441 4,921	721 952 202 120 183 2,210	3,051 1,981 817 523 624 7,131	2,369 1,100 617 407 445 5,046	721 953 202 122 183 2,213	3,090 2,053 819 529 628 7,259
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering, etc	10,428 1,129 1,060 1,315 13,932	3,425 487 295 228 4,435	13,853 1,616 1,355 1,543 18,367	62 2 46 7 117	31 5 3 6 45	93 7 49 13 162	10,490 1,131 1,106 1,322 14,049	3,456 492 298 234 4,480	13,946 1,623 1,404 1,556 18,529	11,123 1,234 1,328 1,362 15,047	3,501 499 298 235 4,533	14,624 1,733 1,626 1,597 19,580
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.  Total, Vehicles	7,905 202 203 8,310	1,409 35 21 1,465	9,314 237 224 9,775	$\begin{array}{c c} 37 \\ \hline 2 \\ 39 \end{array}$	17 4 21	54 4 2 60	7,942 202 205 8,349	1,426 39 21 1,486	9,368 241 226 9,835	9.528	1,470 45 21 1,536	10,555 269 240 11,064 8,005
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	505	162	6,836	257	2 1	297 2 30	505	704 164 64	7,133 669 995	547	705 164 69	711
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	902 1,401 180	1,155 107	965 2,556 287	29 15 77	6 9	21 86		1,161	2,577 373	1,455 267	1,175	2,630 383
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc	177 112	212 50 30	389 162 331	2 1	2	4	179 113 301	214 50 30	393 163 331	117	214 55 33	398 172 347
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc	301 196	91	287	-		1000	196	91	287			293
etc	3,005 6,779	1,457 3,327	4,462 10,106	62 186	45 65	107 251		1,502 3,392	4,569 10,357			4,696

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>†</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 15th September who, although their unemployment books bear the coal mining classification, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included in the "grand total" on the next page. The total includes 652 men registered for underground work.

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	- 16 94			G	reat Britain		Top of the time		19 19 19		ited Kingd	
Industry.	Whol (inclu	ly Unemp	loyed uals).	Temp	orarily Sto	pped.	Total.			Temp	y Unemplo orarily Sto and Casuals	pped
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton	804	473 248 721 252	1,001 524 1,525 719	2 20 22 128	4 60 64	. 6 80 86	530 296 826	477 308 785	1,007 604 1,611	530 298 828	480 308 788	1,010 606 1,616
Total, Cotton  Woollen and Worsted Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	467 86	59	719 145	128	67	195	595 88	319	914	93	328 64	933
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture Linen	135 57 163	94 81 124	229 138 287	1		$\frac{1}{4}$	136 57 163	94 81 128	230 138 291	139 1,170 163	100 651 130	239 1,821 293
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery	123 98 24	238 182 21 73	361 280 45	1 130 3 12	16 13 6	17 143 3	124 228 27 71	254 195 21 79	378 423 48	144 229 27	297 206 21	441 435 48
Carpets Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	59 299 400	73 277 109	132 576 509	339	6 9 45	18 12 384	302	286	150 588	79 318	87 344	166 662
etc	2,715	2,231	4,946	641	225	384 866 21	739 3,356 380	154 2,456 97	893 5,812 477	975 4,770 405	180 3,196 103	1,155 7,966 508
Leather Goods	128 490	88 182	216 672	3 21	18 21	21 42	131 511	106 203	237 714	137 542	107	244 752
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw	1,677	964 370	2,641 538	186	325 61	511 70	1,863	1,289	3,152 608	1,915	1,322	3,237 630
Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	65 77 37 583	63 249 75 180	128 326 112 763	77 5 14 62	39 27 6 8	116 32 20 70	142 82 51 645	102 276 81 188	244 358 132 833	146 110 55 727	116 684 85 192	262 794 140 919
Total, Clothing  Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	2,607	1,901	4,508	353	466	819	2,960	2,367	5,327	3,131	2,851	5,982
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Other Food Industries	175 286	307	266 593	1	6	5	179	92	600	222	95 346	2,254 317 640
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Total, Food, Drink, etc	1,109 901 278 3,933	1,140 429 174 3,000	2,249 1,330 452 6,933	52 5 1 70	27 5 1 74	79 10 2 144	1,161 906 279 4,003	1,167 434 175 3,074	2,328 1,340 454 7,077	1,262 939 307 4,357	1,256 450 249 3,317	2,518 1,389 556 7,674
Woodworking, etc.:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Total, Woodworking, etc. Building and Civil Engineering Con-	218 1,206 261 2,591	236 93 222 113 664	1,142 311 1,428 374 3,255	9 2 119 3 <i>133</i>	15 9 24 35 83	24 11 143 38 216	915 220 1,325 264 2,724	251 102 246 148 747	1,166 322 1,571 412 3,471	1,057 228 1,404 288 2,977	251 103 250 150 754	1,308 331 1,654 438 3,731
struction:  Building Civil Engineering Construction Total, Building, tc.	13,843	158 78 236	14,001 7,410 21,411	80 42 122	- 1 1	80 43 123	13,923 7,374 21,297	158 79 237	14,081 7,453 21,534	16,146 8,361 24,507	165 80 245	16,311 8,441 24,752
Paper, Printing, etc.:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	364 196	247	611	65	14	79	429 196	261 221	690 417	449 198	264	719
Wall Paper Making	15	59	24	7 _		7	22	59	31	22	59	101
Total, Paper, Printing, etc.  Other Manufacturing Industries:—	1,145 1,761 597	431 964 284	1,576 2,725 881	8 80 6	7 24 2	15 104 8	1,153 1,841 603	438 988 286	1,591 2,829 889	1,198 1,909 642	457 1,023 288	1,655 2,932 930
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	136 105	68 76	204 181	6 2	13	6 15	142	68 89	210 196	145 114	70 90	215 204
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Other Manufactures	394 45 170 636 2,083	194 12 139 381 1,154	588 57 309 1,017 3,237	2 1 3 6 26	3 61 20 99	5 1 64 26 125	396 46 173 642 2,109	197 12 200 401 1,253	593 58 373 1,043 3,362	406 46 189 734 2,276	206 12 204 422 1,292	612 58 393 1,156 3,566
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport and Communication:—	1,566	176	1,742	19	1	20	1,585	177	1,762	1,717	180	1,89
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc., Service:—	1,265 556 2,866	1,162 940 26 82 86	3,446 2,205 582 2,948 6,978	4 5 5 39 212	8 4 1 1 20	12 9 6 40 232	2,288 1,270 561 2,905 7,104	1,170 944 27 83 106	3,458 2,214 588 2,988 7,210	2,476 1,362 619 3,136 7,505	1,176 947 28 86 107	3,652 2,309 647 3,222 7,612
Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.)	3,040 496	33 16	3,073 512	47 2	=	47	3,087 498	33 16	3,120 514	4,279 524	33 16	4,312
Total, Docks, Harbours, etc Other Transport, Communication, etc. Total, Transport, etc	18,136	49 78 2,423	3,585 815 20,559	49 6 320	34	49 6 354	3,585 743 18,456	78 2,457	3,634 821 20,913	4,803 750 20,651	49 78 2,471	4,852 828 23,122
Distributive Trades  Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance*	11,627	8,961 1,287	20,588 3,110	149	173	322	11,776	9,134	20,910 3,119	13,290	9,516	3,21
Miscellaneous Services:  National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service)  National Fire Service	11,364 197	4,600 90	15,964 287	38 2	15	53	11,402 199	4,615 91	16,017 290	13,076	4,872	17,948
Local Government Service Professional Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant,	7,085 1,343 2,722	2,626 1,395 1,145	9,711 2,738 3,867	135 15 18	37 25 27	172 40 45	7,220 1,358 2,740	2,663 1,420 1,172	9,883 2,778 3,912	7,793 1,421 2,871	2,702 1,469 1,204	10,495 2,890 4,075
Club, Catering, etc., Service Laundry Service Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc.	4,751 349 113 2,371	7,240 928 209 557	11,991 1,277 322 2,928	16 2 1 31	102 8 2 8	118 10 3 39	4,767 351 114 2,402	7,342 936 211 565	12,109 1,287 325 2,967	5,084 417 122 2,573	7,611 985 213 581	12,695 1,402 335 3,154
Other Services†  Total, Miscellaneous  Ex-Service Personnel not classified by Industry‡	30,295	18,790	49,085 12,227	258 45	225	483	30,553 11,009	19,015	49,568	33,581 12,092	19,730	53,31
GRAND TOTAL*§	172,218	61,031	233,249	4,593	2,070	6,663	176,811	63,101	239,912	196,063	66,085	262,148

\* 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.

8 The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,756 males and 191 females in Great Britain and 4,191 males and 195 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 provides a placing and advisory service for persons holding the necessary qualifications, these being, in general, possession of a University degree, or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution.

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th September, 1947, was 4,685\*; this figure included 3,624 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,061 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 408 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 12th August and 15th September (5 weeks) is shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 11th August	 7.0.24	4,799
Vacancies notified during the period		789
Vacancies filled during the period	 do se	270†
Vacancies cancelled or withdrawn	6000	489
Vacancies outstanding at 15th September	30.00	4,829

#### APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

The total number of persons on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at 15th September, 1947, was 31,618, consisting of 28,601 men and 3,017 women. Of these, 17,201 men and 507 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the Registers included 16,904 men and 1,606 women who were in employment, while 11,697 men and 1,411 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 15th September. Of those in employment, 10,021 men and 216 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,180 men and 291 women.

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

Appointments Office.			In Emp	loyment.	Unemployed.		
Appointmen	ts Office		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	
London	b 10. 2		4,668	505	4,787	467	
Cambridge			699	44	462	45	
Reading			535	47	283	43	
Winchester			595	21	485	20	
Bristol			1,049	84	598	87	
Birmingham			1,702	146	1,025	120	
Nottingham		3800	718	59	331	48	
Leeds		3	1,003	93	475	76	
Liverpool			997	81	598	69	
Manchester			1,658	112	746	76	
Newcastle-on-Tyn		13 12 31	680	79	333	65	
Edinburgh			1.037	133	645	128	
Glasgow			1,045	156	605	101	
Cardiff		PARKE	518	46	324	66	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		135	310			grandin Had	
Total			16,904	1,606	11,697	1,411	

During the period 12th August to 15th September there were new registrations by 6,841 men and 1,429 women, and during the same period the registrations of 5,757 men and 996 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry. The first Table in the next column shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 12th August and 15th September.

\* This figure included 298 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 106 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 696 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

Analysis of Vacancies, 12th August-15th September.

Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand	Men.*	Women
Vacancies outstanding on 11th August Notified during the period Cancelled or withdrawn during the period Vacancies filled during the period Vacancies unfilled at 15th September	4,792 2,152 1,397 860 4,687	1,241 607 413 280 1,155

# DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

#### STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1947.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th September was 66,563, of whom 63,721 were males and 2,842 were females. The total included 36,072 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 30,491 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below

The second secon	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordinary employment :  Ex-Service  Non-Ex-Service	31,139 22,763	191 2,057	31,330 24,820
Total	53,902	2,248	56,150
Requiring employment under special conditions:  Ex-Service	4,712 5,107	30 564	4,742 5,671
Total	9,819	594	10,413
Grand Total	63,721	2,842	66,563

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a statement giving certain statistics of employment, output, etc., in the coal mining industry in August, 1947, with comparative figures for July, 1947, and August, 1946.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th August, 1947, was 717,900, compared with 719,100 during the four weeks ended 2nd August, 1947, and 699,200 during the four weeks ended 24th August, 1946. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 612,300 in August, 1947, 579,900 in July, 1947, and 547,100 in August, 1946; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in August, 1947, together with the increase or decrease; in each case compared with July, 1947, and August, 1946.

District.	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended	Increase (+) or Decrease(—)‡ compared with the average for				
	30th August, 1947.	4 weeks ended 2nd Aug., 1947.	4 weeks ended 24th Aug., 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 Somerset Kent	41,900 5,800 110,300 98,300 41,500 44,700 51,300 50,900 9,100 21,300 17,700 5,800 15,200 109,500 7,400 6,400	+ 200 - 100 + 200 - 100 + 200 + 400 - 300 - 100 - 100 - 100	+ 1,600 + 100 + 5,100 + 5,000 + 1,200 + 1,300 + 2,800 + 1,300 + 300 + 100 - 200 + 1,500 + 1,500 + 200 + 1,500			
England and Wales	637,100	+ 200	+ 17,200			
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians Lanarkshire, etc. Ayrshire, etc.	20,800 11,900 35,900 13,000		+ 900 + 400 + 600 + 300			
Scotland Great Britain	81,600 718,700	-     600       -     400	+ 2,200 + 19,400			

It is provisionally estimated that during August about 6,550 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number

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

† The number of vacancies filled included 577 filled by ex-Service men and 73 filled by ex-Service women.

‡ "No change" is indicated by three dots.

of persons who left the industry was about 7,750; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,200. During

July there was a net increase of 800.

The average number of shifts\* worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.59 in August, 1947, 4.78 in July, 1947, and 5.00 in August, 1946. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.89,

figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.89, 5.08 and 5.36, respectively. In comparing these figures it should be borne in mind that a five-day week was introduced in the coal mining industry on 5th May, 1947.

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 August, 1946, and July and August, 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.

THE PLANTS	August, 1946.	July, 1947.	August, 1947.		
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	11·11	6·93	7·59		
	8·12	6·06	6·46		
All workers: Voluntary Involuntary	8·76	5·44	6·03		
	6·88	5·09	5·48		

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.81 tons in August, 1947, compared with 2.86 tons in July, 1947, and 2.70 in August, 1946. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of *all* workers was 1.05 tons in August, 1947.

#### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

#### AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in May, 1947, was 1·5 per cent. higher than in April, 1947, and 5·7 per cent. higher than in May, 1946. The figure for April, 1947, was 0·2 per cent. below that for the previous month.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 17,800 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st July, 1947, in the establishments covered by the returns was 2·4 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1947, and 8·9 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1946. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st July, 1947, was 1·5 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, and 7-1 per cent. higher than at 1st July, 1946.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of

nearly 468,300 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of June, 1947, was 0.8, compared with 1.8 at the end of March, 1947, and 1.3 at the end of June, 1946.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service show that the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 31st July, 1947, was 121 or 0.2 per thousand of the estimated total labour force, compared with 117 or 0.2 per thousand at 30th June; the corresponding figure for 31st July 1946, was 490 or 1.0 per thousand of the pared with 117 or 0.2 per thousand at 30th June; the corresponding figure for 31st July, 1946, was 490 or 1.0 per thousand of the estimated total labour force. Of the total number of male workers registered at 31st July, 57 were fully employable, compared with 56 at the end of June, 1947, and 203 at the end of July, 1946. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at each of the dates concerned.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in May, 1947, was 0.7 per cent. higher than in April, 1947, and 2.4 per cent. higher than in May, 1946.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th September, 1947, was 37,462 compared with 35,098 at 30th August, 1947, and 44,027 at 28th September, 1946.

#### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during June, 1947, was 46 259, compared with 45,169 during May, 1947, and 48,952 during June, 1946. Approximately 1,384,000 working days were lost in June, 1947, as a result of unemployment, compared with over 993,000 days in the previous month; the corresponding figure for June, 1946, was approximately 1,416,000

#### DENMARK

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

At the end of August, 1947, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 4,130, or 0.7 per cent. of a total membership of over 582,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 0.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1946. In addition, 7,047 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of August, 1947, and 2,438 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

#### SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 857,000 showed that 1.8 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 131st May, 1947, compared with 2.7 per cent. (revised figure) at 30th April, 1947, and 2.2 per cent. at 31st May, 1946.

#### SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of July, 1947, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 964 persons, as compared with 951 at the end of June, 1947, and 1,564 at the end of July, 1946; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 6,630, 7,753 and 8,277, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of July, 1947, who were wholly unemployed was 542 or 0.4 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 491 or 0.3 per thousand at the end of June; for July, 1946, the number wholly unemployed was 678.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in July, 1947, is estimated by the agriculture and domestic service in July, 1947, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,137,000. This was 0·2 per cent. lower than the figure for June, 1947, but 3·0 per cent. higher than that for July, 1946. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in July, 1947, is estimated to have been 0·3 per cent. lower than in June, 1947, but 4·7 per cent. higher than in July, 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 July, 1947, was approximately 2,584,000, compared with 2,555,000 at the middle of June, 1947, and with 2,270,000 at the middle of July, 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).

unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Holidays with Pay (Agricultural Workers—England and Wales) (Application of Enactments) Regulations, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2025), dated 13th September, 1947, made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938.—This Act, as originally enacted, empowered the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to make regulations applying for the purposes of the Act any of the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, and Regulations were so made in 1938, when the wage fixing authority, and the holiday directing authority, was the County Agricultural Wages Committee. The Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1947, has amended the Act of 1924, in particular by transferring certain powers of Agricultural Wages Committees to the Agricultural Wages Board, and by enacting fresh provisions with respect to the mode of exercising powers relating to wage fixing, etc. The present Regulations made in 1938.

The Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) (Exten-

The Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) (Extension) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 2160), dated 1st October, 1947, made by the Minister of National Insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.—An Order made in October, 1946, provided that the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) Order, 1945, which relates to the receipt of unemployment benefit by married women (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October 1945, page 177), should continue in effect until 8th October, 1947. The period of operation of the 1945 Order is extended by the present Order until such date as the Minister of National Insurance may direct. National Insurance may direct.

The Factories (Fees of Examining Surgeons) Order (Northern Ireland), 1947 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1947, No. 154; price 2d. net (3d. post free)), dated 15th September, 1947, made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—This Order determines the scales of fees payable by occupiers of factories to Examining Surgeons for various services under the Factories Act, and provides for higher rates of fees than those laid down in the Factories (Fees of Examining Surgeons) Order (Northern Ireland), 1939, which has been revoked. The new Order came into operation on 1st October. into operation on 1st October.

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

#### RATES OF WAGES.

October, 1947.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during September resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £33,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 243,000 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.

working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages reported in September were those employed in the iron and steel industry, in the baking industry in Scotland, in the retail grocery trade in Scotland, in furniture manufacture, by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. in England and Wales, and in Fletton brick manufacture.

In the iron and steel industry there were small increases in most districts. In the behing industry the Scotland man received increases.

districts. In the baking industry in Scotland men received increases of 5s. to 12s. a week, according to occupation and starting time of shift, and women 5s. or 5s. 3d. In the retail grocery trade in Scotland there were increases of 9s. or 10s. a week for branch managers, 8s. or 9s. for branch manageresses, 4s. to 9s., according to age, for other male workers, and 4s. to 8s. for other female workers. For adult timeworkers employed in the furniture manufacturing industry a lieu bonus was granted to workers who were not employed under an approved payment by results scheme or who had not been offered such a scheme, the bonus amounting to 2d. an hour for men and 1\frac{1}{3}d. for women, or such less sum as would secure for the workers a total hourly remuneration of not less than the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. or 1\frac{1}{2}d., respectively. Workers employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. in England and Wales received increases in national war bonus of 4s. a week for adults and of smaller amounts for younger workers. In the Fletton brick manufacturing industry there were increases of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for men 21 years and over and of 1d. for women years and over.

Of the total increase of £33,000, about £18,800 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £14,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Act.

#### SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1947.

The Table in the next column shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages

reported to the Department during the nine completed months of 1947, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group.	9,135	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amoun of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture		680,000	£ 300,000
Mining and Quarrying		 11,000	1,600
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.		80,000	21,400
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding		255,500	45,000
Textile		 32,000	9,700
Clothing		 195,000	48,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco		 163,000	54,800
Woodworking, Furniture, etc		79,000	16,500
Paper, Printing, etc		 40,000	8,000
Building, Civil Engineering Construct		19,000	8,300
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply		 152,000	28,500
Transport		 456,000	162,800
Public Administration Services		 327,000	78,300
Other		 339,500	81,400
Total		2.829.000	864 700

In the corresponding months of 1946 there were net increases of about £2,500,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 7,100,000 work-

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in September resulted in an average reduction of about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours a week for about 41,000 workpeople. The principal industries affected were the fur trade, in which the normal working week in respect of which the minimum rates are payable was reduced from 48 to 44 hours; the leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacturing industry, in which the normal working week was reduced from 48 to 45 hours; the retail grocery trade in Scotland, in which the normal working week was reduced from 48 to 46 hours; the baking industry in Scotland, where the normal working week was reduced from 46 to 45 hours in those districts in which a 45-hour week was not previously in operation; the sawmilling industry in England and Wales, in which the normal working week of labourers employed at import mills was reduced from 47 to 44 hours; and the iron and steel industry in North Lincolnshire, in which the normal weekly working hours of skilled engineers and labourers employed on maintenance work at blast-

furnaces and in iron and steel works were reduced from 48 to 44.

During the nine completed 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 4,650,000 workpeople

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire	7 Sept.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1·2d. a shift (4s. 10·8d. to 5s. 0d.) for men, by 0·9d. (3s. 8·1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·6d. (2s. 5·4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys.
Brick Making	Beds., Bucks. and Peterboro' district (covering Cambs., Hunts., and Northants.).		Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men on day work, of 1d. for youths 18 years and under 21, and women 18 years and over, and of ½d for boys and girls under 18; piecework rates increased on basis of 6s. a week for adults, and shift rates increased by 1½d. an hour for men and by proportional amounts, according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for a normal 48-hour week include: navy drivers 2s. 2½d to 2s. 4½d. an hour, according to capacity of machine, setters 2s. 3d., dumper drivers—licensed 2s. 2½d., unlicensed 2s. 2d., wheelers and setters 2s. 2½d. drawers 2s. 2d., pan feeders and knothole workers 2s. 1½d., labourers 2s. 0½d. women 18 and over 1s. 5d.‡
Coke Manufacture.	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, South Lincs, and North- ants. (certain firms).	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1·2d. a shif (4s. 10·8d. to 5s.) for men and for women and youths employed on men' work, by 0·9d. (3s. 8·1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and fo women employed on youths' work, and by 0·6d. (2s. 5·4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boy and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland, Durham, West Cumber- land, North Lancs., North Lincs., Staffs., Bil- ston, Corby, South Wales and Mon.	do.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	do. do.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>\*</sup> These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 358.

<sup>†</sup> In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 68,000 workpeople whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

<sup>†</sup> These increases were agreed by the National Conciliation Board for the Fletton Brick Industry; it was also agreed that payment for night work should be increased from time-and-one-fifth to time-and-a-quarter. § These increases were the result of agreements made between the employers' associations and the trade unions concerned to stabilise the flat-rate additions at amounts corresponding to a cost-of-living index figure of 104 per cent. above the figure at July, 1914, for periods ranging up to 6 months, according to district, from the date shown in column 3, but in certain cases trade unions have reserved the right to review the position on a month to month basis.

Women aged 21 years and over are not to receive less than 4s. 8d. a shift, plus additions of 53.7, 62.5, 66.5 or 67.5 per cent. according to district, and a flat rate addition of 5s.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron Manufacture (continued).	West of Scotland	1st pay period commenc- ing after 12 Sept.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths and boys, by 1d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for women 21 years and over, and by 0.5d. (1s. 8.5d. to 1s. 9d.) for girls.
Iron and Stee Manufacture.	Great Britain†	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain	1 Sept.	ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.). Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills.	do. do.
Determined in the second	North-East Coast Area.	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills.	do.
	Barrow-in-Furness	do.	Rail millmen, merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	do.
	Workington	do.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	do. do.
	Scunthorpe	do.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	do. do.
	Bilston	do.	Steel millmen, melting shop workers, maintenance men, etc.	do.
A THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	West of Scotland	do.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers and locomotive drivers and firemen employed at steel rolling mills.	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills on a 47-hour week.	do. do.
	Midlands and parts of South York- shire and South Lancashire.	Sunday preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·2d. a shift (5s. 1·2d. to 5s. 2·4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·9d. (3s. 9·9d. to 3s. 10·8d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 0·6d. (2s. 6·6d. to 2s. 7·2d.) for those under 18 years.
All and a second	West of Scotland	8 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.4d. a shift (5s. 0.2d. to 5s. 1.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (3s. 9.15d. to 3s. 10.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, by 0.7d. (2s. 6.1d. to 2s. 6.8d.) for boys under 18, by 0.8d. (3s. 1.6d. to 3s. 2.4d.) for women 21 and over, and by 0.4d. (1s. 6.8d. to 1s. 7.2d.) for girls under 21 years.
	South-West Wales	7 Sept.	Workpeople employed in Sie- mens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 11d.) for youths and boys, and for women employed on youths' and boys' work.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Sept.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 10.8d. to 5s.) for men and women, by 0.9d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 5.4d. to 2s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales, Mon. and Gloucester- shire.	7 Sept. ]	Men, women and juveniles, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·2d. a shift (4s. 10·8d. to 5s.) for men and for women 21 years and over engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0·8d. (3s. 3·2d. to 3s. 4d.) for other women 18 years and over and for youths 18 years and under 21, and by 0·6d. (2s. 5·4d. to 2s. 6d.) for juveniles.
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain	3 Sept.	Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour (2s. 9d. to 3s. 0d.) for male workers and 2d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 2s. 0d.) for female workers employed in the dressers' and dyers' section as roller fleshing machine operators (other than shaving machine operators), following reduction in normal working week from 48 to 44 hours.§
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland	24 Sept. 1	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed for a 44-hour week. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers with not less than 5 years' experience in the trade, Area A 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, Area B 1s. 6\frac{3}{2}d., other male workers, except learners, Area A 14s. 6d. a week at under 15, rising to 65s. 9d. at 22 years or over, Area B 11s. 9d. to 63s. 3d., learners Area A 11s. during first year of learnership, rising to 44s. 6d. during the fifth year, Area B 6s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.; female workers, including learners, Area A 2d. to 1s. 1\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, according to age, experience and occupation, Area B 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 11\frac{3}{2}d. an hour, Area B 1s. 8\frac{3}{2}d. ; female workers—Area A 9\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 3d. an hour, according to age, experience and occupation, Area B 8\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 3d. an hour, according to age, experience and occupation, Area B 8\frac{3}{2}d. to 1s. 0d.; rates per log hour for workers to whom general minimum piece rates apply, male workers 1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. or 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to area; female workers \frac{3}{2}0 of male rates. All the foregoing rates are subject to an increase of 10 per cent. or 2s. in the \frac{4}{2}.

\* These increases were the result of agreements made between the employers' associations and the trade unions concerned to stabilise the flat-rate additions at amounts corresponding to a cost-of-living index figure of 104 per cent. above the figure at July, 1914, for periods ranging up to 6 months, according to district, the total trade increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts conscordand.

† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts conscordand.

† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 315 of the Seplace increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 358 of this GAZETTE.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Laundering	Northern Ireland	1 Sept.	Men, youths and boys	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of ½d. to 2 according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates af change: men 21 years and over 1s. 10d. an hour, youths and boys 8½ at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 6d. at 20.*
for all the sales			Women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rate fixed for 45-hour week, resulting in increases in general minimum time rates of 1 an hour for women 20 years and over, of \( \frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \), according to age, younger workers, and in the piecework basis time rate of 1\( \frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \) an ho Rates after change: general minimum time rates—during 1st 6 months employment, women 20 years and over 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \) an hour, girls 6d. at und 15, rising to 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \) at 19; after 1st 6 months of employment, wom 1s. 2d., girls 6\( \frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \) it 1s. 1d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 2\( \frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \) an hour.*
Flour Milling	Great Britain	First full pay period following 28 June.†	Electricians	Increases of 7s, 6d a week in base rates for workpeople employed in Class mills, and of 6s, 9d, for those employed in Class B and C mills. Rates at change inclusive of war supplements: Class A mills 125s, 6d, a week, Cl B 113s, 9d, Class C 111s, 9d.
Baking	Scotland	First pay day following 29 Sept.	Workpeople employed by private traders and co-operative societies.	Increases of 5s. to 12s. a week, according to occupation and starting time shifts, for male workers 21 years and over, of 5s. or 5s. 3d. for women years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; new minim rates adopted for dilutees. Minimum rates after change include: male journeymen bakers 110s. to 125s., doughmakers and ovensmen 117s. 132s., ingredient storemen 97s. 6d. to 110s., other bakery workers 21 years and over 90s. to 102s. 6d., dilutees (male or female) 107s. to 115s.; fem—assistant bakers 21 years and over 80s., other adult female bakery work 65s.‡
Millsawing (imported timber).	England (various districts).	1st full pay week in Sept.	Labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the saw mill yard.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in universal and district minimum rates for saw labourers, and of proportional amounts for boy and youth labour following reduction of normal working week from 47 to 44 hours. R after change for adult male workers: universal minimum rate 1s. 11¾d hour; district basic rates—Humber district, London district, Tyne Wear, 2s. 2½d., Berwick-on-Tweed 2s. 1½d., Barrow-in-Furness, Cove and district, Gloucester and district, Hartlepools and Tees, Leicester district, Nottingham and district, Plymouth and Southampton, West Rigof Yorkshire and Sheffield 2s. 0¾d., East Anglia and South Coast (specitowns) 2s. 0½d., (rest of area) 1s. 11¼d., Cumberland, Hants. (except Southaton) and Dorset 1s. 11¼d.§
Furniture Manufacture, etc.	Great Britain	1 Sept.	Adult timeworkers employed in the manufacture, renovation or repair, of furniture and furnishings.	Adoption of a lieu bonus, to be paid to adult male and female workers who not employed under an approved payment by results scheme, or who is not been offered such a scheme, as follows:—adult males 2d. an hadult females 1\frac{1}{3}d. an hour, or, in either case, such less sum as will secure the worker a total hourly remuneration of not less than the appropriation of the secure that the appropriation of the secure than the appropriation of the secure that the secur
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Thames	29 Sept.	Lightermen and watchmen employed in the rough goods trade, and all other	Increases of 10s. 6d. a week for lightermen and watchmen and of proporti amounts on basic rates for other weekly paid employees. Rates after chainclude: lightermen and watchmen 136s. 6d. a week.
	EN BRIDE		weekly paid employees.  Quay lightermen, watchmen and apprentices, and all other weekly paid em- ployees.	Increases of 1s. 6d. in the daily rate for lightermen and watchmen, of amo varying from 9d. to 1s. 3d. a day, according to years of service, for apprent and of proportional amounts on basic rates for weekly paid employ Rates after change include: quay lightermen and watchmen 20s. 6d. a
	section in the second	vec on	Masters, mates, drivers, fire- men, and greaser boys of quay lighterage, rough goods and seeking tugs.	Increases of varying amounts ranging from 12s. to 24s. a week for men, acc ing to occupation, and of pro rata amounts for greaser boys. Rates change: masters 185s. a week, mates and drivers 147s. 6d., firemen 1 greaser boys 45s., rising to 75s.
Wholesale Distribution.	England and Wales	22 Sept.	General distributive, clerical, etc., workers, employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.	Increases of 4s. a week in war bonus for male and female workers 21 years over, of 3s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for those under 18. It war bonus after change: men, youths and boys—32s. 6d. a week at 21 and over, 24s. at 18 and under 21, 17s. at under 18; women and git 31s. 6d., 23s. 6d. and 17s., respectively.
Retail Grocery and Provision Trade.	Scotland	First pay day following 29 Sept.	Branch managers and branch manageresses, shop assis- tants, vanmen, cashiers, clerks, and central ware- house staffs.	Increases of 9s. or 10s. a week, according to average weekly trade, for br managers, of 8s. or 9s. for branch manageresses, of 4s. to 9s., according age, for other male workers, and of 4s. to 8s. for females. Minimum rates change include: shop assistants, vanmen, cashiers, clerks, and ce warehouse staffs, Area 1—males 30s. at 15 years, rising to 93s. at 24, fem 29s. to 67s.; Area 2—males 28s. to 91s., females 27s. to 65s.
ancy and Solid Leather and Leather abstitute Goods Manufacturing and Saddlery and Harness Making.	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Sept.	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers.	Increases in minimum time rates of 1\frac{3}{2}d. an hour for skilled men 21 years over who have served 4 years in the trade, of 1d. for skilled women 20 yand over who have served 3 years in the trade, of \frac{1}{2}d. to 1\frac{1}{2}d., according age, for youths and boys 16 and under 21, and of \frac{1}{2}d. to 1d. for girls 16 under 20, following reduction in normal working week from 48 to 45 h. Rates after change: London—skilled men 2s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, skilled wo 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., youths and boys 9d. at 16, rising to 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. at 20\frac{1}{2} and under girls 7\frac{1}{2}d. at 15, rising to 1s. 4d. at 19\frac{1}{2} and under 20; elsewhere—sk men 2s. 2\frac{1}{2}d., skilled women 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., youths and boys 8\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 1 girls 7d. to 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. Piecework prices to be such as to enable the aveworker to earn at least 25 per cent. over the time rate.**
			Saddlery and harness makers.	Increase of 12d, an hour (2s. 21d, to 2s. 41d.) in time rates for adult

<sup>\*</sup> These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 315 of the September, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

<sup>†</sup> These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal on 19th September, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. See page 357 of this GAZETEE.

<sup>‡</sup> See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

<sup>§</sup> These rates do not apply to workpeople who are employed by firms normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

<sup>||</sup> The lieu bonus is not payable to male or female workers whose total hourly remuneration exceeds the appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. or 1½d., respectively, nor is it to be reckoned as wages for calculating overtime, payment under an approved payment by results scheme, or payment for holidays.

<sup>¶</sup> Area 1 includes Glasgow, Edinburgh (including Portobello and Musselburgh), Dundee, Aberdeen, Clydebank, Rutherglen, Paisley, Airdrie, Ayr, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Greenock, Hamilton, Inverness, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Milngavie, Motherwell and Wishaw, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew and Stirling. Area 2 includes all other places in Scotland. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

<sup>\*\*</sup> The increased rates are to operate for a minimum period of 12 months. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire.	7 Sept.	Skilled engineers and their labourers engaged on maintenance work.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44.*
Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Northern Ireland	20 Jan.†	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours.
Laundering	Northern Ireland	1 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.‡
Fur Dressing, etc.	Great Britain	3 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week in respect of which the minimum rates are payable reduced from 48 to 44 hours.§
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland	24 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 44.‡
Baking	Scotland	28 Sept.	Workpeople employed by private traders and co-operative societies.	Normal working week reduced from 46 to 45 hours.
Millsawing (imported timber).	England (various districts).	1st full pay week in Sept.	Labourers employed in hand- ling timber after its initial piling in the saw mill yard.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.¶
Retail Grocery and Provision Trade.	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 Sept.	Branch managers and branch manageresses, shop assis- tants, vanmen, cashiers, clerks, and central ware- house staffs.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 46 hours.¶
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitute Goods Manufacturing and Saddlery and Harness Making.	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours (to be worked over 5 days).

\* Weekly rates of remuneration remain unchanged.

† This entry is in substitution of that on page 310 of the September, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

|| The normal hours of labour before this reduction were 46 (maximum), and shorter hours were in operation in many areas. The reduction applies only to those districts in which the normal hours were 46. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

### PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1939.

An estimate is made at the end of each month of the percentage increase in the weekly rates of wages of workpeople in the 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

on the part of the workers, etc. The percentage increases since 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.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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	57 57—58 58 59—60 60—61 61 63—64 63—64	1946 December 1947 January February March April May June July	65 65—66 65—66 66—67 66—67 67—68
September October November	64 64 65	August September	69 69

#### TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of industrial disputes involving stoppages of work\* in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 104. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during September, in these 114 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at over 85,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during September, was about 354,000. cerned, during September, was about 354,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known

to have been in progress at some time in September, the coal mining industry accounted for 60, involving over 74,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 318,000 working days.

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

		r of Stopp ress in Mo		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working
Industry Group.	Started before in ning of Month.  Started begin-in Month.		involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining	3	57	60	74,200	318,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	3	23	26 1	3,600	10,000 2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco		2	2	1,000	8,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc.		2	2	400	1,000
Other Industries and Services	4	19	23	5,200	15,000
Total, September, 1947	10	104	114	85,100	354,000
Total, August, 1947	11	112	123	46,600	121,000
Total, September, 1946	13	192	205	42,500	185,000

In the 104 stoppages which began during September, 16,000 workers were directly involved, and over 14,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 10 stoppages which began before September, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during September, either directly or indirectly, was nearly 55,000.

nearly 55,000.

Duration.—Of 106 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during September, 44, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted not more than one day; 16, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 5,000 workers, lasted three days; 21, directly involving 2,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 53,500 workers, lasted over

Causes.—Of the 104 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in September, 13, directly involving 5,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 38, directly involving 2,700 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 4,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 31, directly involving 2,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

Totals for the First Nine 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 nine months of 1947 and in the corresponding months of 1946:-

		1110	er, 1947.		-	
	Number	Number	Aggregate Number of	Number of	Number of	Aggregate Number of Working
Industry Group.	Stoppages beginning in period.	Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Stoppages beginning in period.		Days lost in all
Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	806	2,600 243,500†	13,000 747,000	1,029	6,600 176,400†	63,000 347,000
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	11	700	2,000	8	600	1,000
etc	21	1,800	7,000	25	2,000	8,000
Engineering Shipbuilding Iron and Steel and	55 91	11,500 62,400	74,000 300,000	148 84	90,700	489,000 181,000
Other Metal	71	12,900	35,000	135	32,400	214,000
Textile	16	2,200 2,600	9,000	29	6,200	34,000
Clothing.	14	2,600	11,000	30	14,300	101,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking,	14	2,200	12,000	15	6,900	47,000
Furniture, etc.	12	1,200	6,000	15	900	6,000
Paper, Printing, etc. Building	5 28	1,200 3,600	9,000	7 49	3,400 4,800	4,000
Electricity Sup-				10	4 000	10 000
ply Transport	73	114,400	1,000 562,000	10 76	4,800 33,200	18,000 74,000
Public Administra- tion Services Distribution, Com-	7	3,200	51,000	5	1,200	8,000
merce, etc	19	18,200	72,000	16	8,800	64,000
All other Indus-	28	8,700	34,000	24	3,200	15,000
Total	1,277	493,300	1,963,000	1,707	411,500	1,684,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began. Ended.		in the little grant of the last	Marie Royal no College Strip Strip	
COAL MINING:— Oncost and other colliery workers— Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Stirling- shire and West Lothian.	3,200	13,000	16 Sept.§	3 Oct.§	Oncost workers' demand for an increase in wages.	Work resumed on old terms to permit the normal negotiating procedure to operate.	
IRON AND STEEL:—  Bessemer plant, mill and rail bank workers employed in an iron and steel works—Mossbay, Workington (one firm).	800		19 Sept.	21 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with alleged delay in negotiations for revised wages and conditions.	Work resumed, on advice of a trade union official, pending negotiations	
Textiles:— Workers engaged in carpet manufacture—Kilmarnock (one firm).	700		6 Sept.	9 Sept.	In sympathy with a shop steward who had been dismissed for industrial misconduct.	Work resumed on the understanding that the dispute be referred to the Scottish District Council for the Carpet Industry for satisfactors settlement within 14 days.	
Food:— Workers employed in the grocery productive departments of a Co- operative Society—Shieldhall and Leith.	780	Partial Control	10 Sept.	20 Sept.	Alleged refusal of management to consider a claim by workers for a reduction in the working week from 44 to 41 hours.	Work resumed, on advice of a trad union official, pending negotiations	
WHOLESALE MEAT DISTRIBUTION:— Transport drivers engaged in whole- sale meat distribution—Smith- field, London.	370		19 Sept.	25 Sept.	Objection to the suspension of four men who had refused to work in other than their normal depots.	Work resumed unconditionally.	
Leather: — Workers engaged on leather production—Yeovil, Somerset (various firms).	250		1 Sept.	13 Sept.	Pieceworkers' refusal to accept the terms of a National Arbitration Tribunal award which required the recording of arrival and depar- ture times.	Workers decided to accept the term of the award.	

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

recent information.

† 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 170,000 and in the corresponding period in 1946 was approximately 115,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 390,000 and 320,000, respectively.

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

§ Only one colliery was involved on 16th September. On the following day about one thousand more workers employed at four collieries became involved. A peak was reached on 25th September, when nearly 13,500 workers at over 40 collieries were on strike. Work had been resumed at all but one of the collieries by 30th September, but work was not fully resumed at that colliery until 6th October.

| A partial stoppage took place on the night shift of 5th-6th September, but a complete stoppage did not occur until the day shift of 8th September.

#### INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

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

#### All Items 101: Food 100.

The index of retail prices measures changes, as compared with 17th June, 1947, in the cost of purchasing the things which were recorded as having been bought, and in the amounts in which they were bought, in 1937-38. The relative changes in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights" representing the proportions in which they entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of changes in prices between that date and mid-June, 1947.\*

The following Table shows the indices at 16th September for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in calculating the "all items" index:—

	GROUP.		FO	IGURES R TEMBER,	WEIG	HTS.
I.	Food			99.6		348
Π.	Rent and rates			100.0		88
III.			9	101.3		97
IV.	Fuel and light			103.6		65
V.	Household durable	goods		102.4		71
VI.	Miscellaneous good	S		105.0		35
VII.	Services			100.5		79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco			100.0	Lucinos (S)	217
	All items			100.6†	1,0	000

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

On the above basis, the "all items" index at 16th September was 101, compared with 100 at 12th August, 1947, the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, being taken as 100. The rise in the index, as compared with 12th August, was mainly due to higher prices for coal and for household soap.

In the food group, the index figures for some kinds of vegetables and for canned fruit showed a rise during the month under review, but the average prices of tomatoes and of apples were lower than at mid-August. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 12th August and 16th September. For food as a whole, there was a very slight rise in the average level of prices during the month, and, to the nearest whole number, the index for 16th September was 100, compared with 99 at 12th August.

In the clothing group, there was a fall in the prices of utility and non-utility footwear following reductions, which took effect from 1st September, in retailers' maximum margins. As a result, the index figure for clothing prices as a whole fell slightly during the month, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101 at 16th September, compared with 102 at 12th August.

As regards the fuel and light group, the principal changes in retail prices between 12th August and 16th September were increases of 4s, per ton in the price of coal and of 6s. per ton in the price of coale. For this group, taken as a whole, prices were rather

with 101 at 12th August.

In the services group, there was a slight increase in the travel section due to a rise of 1d. per gallon in the retail price of petrol. For the group as a whole, however, the index at 16th September, to the nearest whole number, remained at 100.

In the remaining expenditure groups, viz., rent and rates, and drink and tobacco, there were no appreciable movements in prices between 12th August and 16th September, and the index figure for each of these groups at 16th September was 100.

\* A brief description of the scope and method of calculating the new index was given on page 255 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947.
† Taken as equivalent to 101 (see paragraph following the Table).
† The combination of any two or more group indices is effected by multiplying the respective indices by their corresponding weights and dividing the sum of the resulting products by the sum of the weights used.

The price comparisons utilised in the compilation of these index figures relate to the same quantities of goods at each date, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, price comparisons and the comparison of control o parisons are made in respect of goods of approximately similar quality at each date

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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.*	Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall () of Index Figure compared with Previous Month		Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
A CONTROL OF SOURCE	dine	A TO ST	(in	Index ints).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: Belgium (1936-1938= 100)				hee m	-	1000
Food Bulgaria (1939=100) All Items	July	303	+	17	200	194
Food Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	July	645·0 847·3	++	14.2 23.0	545·0† 747·3†	545† 747†
All Items	July	286·5 296·1	=	9·9 7·6	186·5† 196·1†	187† 196†
Eire (July, 1914=100) All Items Food	Aug.	319‡ 300‡	-+	14 19	146	84
Finland (Aug., 1938- July, 1939=100)	"	3004	+	19	142	90
All Items France (1938=100) Food, Paris	July	595§	+	28	495†	495†
Other Large Towns	Aug. May	970	+	115 2‡	981	908
Iceland (Reykjavik) (JanMar., 1939= 100)	NE TRANSPORT	310		24	861	790
All Items Food Italy (Large Towns)	Aug. (1st)	312 356	+1	Vil 2	211† 255†	209† 252†
(1938 = 100) Food	July	4,813 6,134	4+	145 164	4,713† 6,034†	4,713† 6,034†
All Items, Warsaw Lodz	June	144	+	9	44†	44†
Food, Warsaw Lodz Portugal (Lisbon)(July, 1938-June, 1939=	" "	146 120 127	+++	11111	46† 20† 27†	46† 20† 27†
100) All Items* Food	July	203·3 211·2	_	6.9	104.6	106
Spain (July, 1936=100) All Items	,, May	422.2		8.4	112·8 273·6	115
Food Switzerland (June, 1914 = 100)	"	578.9		5.4	409-0	241
Food All Items OTHER COUNTRIES: Argentine Republic (Buenos Aires) (1943 = 100)	Aug.	217·5 221·6	++	0·1 0·2	80·3 90·4	59 69
All Items	May	156·7 162·3	+	0.2	56·7† 62·3†	57† 62†
Canada (1935-39=100) All Items Food	Aug.	136-6	+	0.7	35.8†	36†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942=100) All Items	"	160-6	+	0.8	61-2†	62†
All Items Food India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934=	June "	141 129	++	1	1	1.
All Items	July	274 336	=	4 6	169 224	161 200
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939=100) All Items	July	196-62	1			
Food South Africa, Union (9 Urban Areas)	"	178.54	++	6.18	96·62 78·54	97 79
(1938=100) All Items* Food Southern Rhodesia	June	141·2 155·3	++	1·3 1·0	41·9 57·6	42 59
(Aug., 1939 = 100) All Items Food The items of expenditu	July	133·0 139·5	_	0·8 2·7	33·0 39·5	33 40

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

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939: Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Finland, average of 1938; Poland, April, 1939; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; and Canada, beginning of September, 1939.

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

\*\*Figures supplied by Labour Attaché, British' Legation in Helsinki.

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

|| Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939=100), the "all items" figure for June, 1947, was 259, an increase of 2 points compared with he previous month and of 158 points or 156 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

October, 1947.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in September was 153, compared with 230 in August, 1947, and 116 in September, 1946. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 12 fatal accidents were reported in September, 1947, compared with 27 in August, 1947, and 9 in September, 1946.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below.

MINES AND QUARRIES. †		FACTORIES—continued.	
Under Coal Mines Acts:	10.33	Electrical Stations	
Underground	44	Other Industries	
Surface	3	WORKS AND PLACES UN	JDED
Metalliferous Mines	4	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	
Quarries	4	Аст, 1937.	74420
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	51	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
Torrie, mires mire Quindines	_	and Ships	9
FACTORIES.		Building Operations	21
		Works of Engineering	7
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	4	Construction Warehouses	
tery and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1	Warehouses	• •
Metal Extracting and	1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	80
Refining	1	rome, morones nor	_
Metal Conversion and		RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Founding (including		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	3
Rolling Mills and Tube		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Making)	11	men	1
Engineering, Locomotive		Firemen Guards (Passenger)	2
Building, Boilermaking,		Guards (Passenger)	.:
etc Railway and Tramway	4	Labourers Mechanics	1 2
Carriages, Motor and		Permanent Way Men	1
other Vehicles and Air-		Porters	4 3
craft Manufacture	3	Shunters	
	5	Other Grades	5
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	2	Contractors' Servants	1
Cotton	1		-
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	22
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Total (analysis Comme)	152
Textile, Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing		Total (excluding Seamen)	153
Tanning, Currying, etc	i	SEAMEN.	300
	3	Trading Vessels	10
Food and Drink		Fishing Vessels	2
Furniture	3	Carlo	4
Paper, Printing, etc		TOTAL, SEAMEN	12
Rubber Trades			
Gas Works	2	Total (including Seamen)	165

#### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

Act, 1920:—		
I. Cases.		I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION
Operatives engaged in:		Pitch 7
Smelting of Metals		Tar 7
Plumbing and Soldering	.:	Paraffin 1
Shipbreaking Printing	3	The thirty in the published point to the
Other Contact with		TOTAL 15
Molten Lead		CHROME ULCERATION.
White and Red Lead		Manufacture of
Works		Bichromates 3 Chromium Plating 3
Pottery Vitreous Enamelling		0.1 7 1
Electric Accumulator	ATE	Other industries 1
Works	11	TOTAL 7
Paint and Colour Works	1	Carlotte Crambag Colorest
Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding	900	Total Cases 34
Other Industries		II. Deaths.
Painting of Buildings	1	LEAD POISONING.
the leave water daily in the call		Paint and Colour Works 1
TOTAL	5	Anomorphics middle day and
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OTHER POISONING.		(SKIN CANCER).
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Toxic Anæmia	6	TOTAL 1
TOTAL	7	Total Deaths 2
	_	Sept Audition to Island September
* There former avalude fotal age	idanta	to common dimension assettment to a

\* These figures exclude tatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the recent war. No deaths from such accidents were reported in August and September, 1947, but 16 were reported in September, 1946. † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th September, 1947, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th August, 1947, and the 4 weeks ended 28th September, 1946. † Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

#### RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

#### STATISTICS FOR AUGUST, 1947.

During August, 1947, the number of men and women reported as released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 42,450. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of August, 1947, was 4,709,840. Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during August, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 31st August, 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 Services

Service		Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
tore of box dive			Augu	st, 1947.	AND SHALLS
has all be the				Men.	ALL PROPERTY.
Royal Navy	q	2,730 24,970	150 790	920	3,800 27,630
Army		5,060	210	1,100	6,370
	Total	32,760	1,150	3,890	37,800
			W	omen.	
Royal Navy		220	10	130	350 2,530
Army Royal Air Force		2,320 1,610	10	200 160	1,770
	Total	4,150	10	490	4,650
			Total, Men	n and Women.	1
Royal Navy		2,950	150	1,050	4,150
Army Royal Air Force		27,290 6,670	800 210	2,070 1,260	30,160 8,140
Royal All Poice					
	Total	36,910	1,160	4,380	42,450
		18th .	June, 1945,	to 31st August	, 1947.
				Men.	
Royal Navy		632,120	21,060	48,320	701,500
Army Royal Air Force		2,274,440 787,650	204,490 55,900	194,010 55,310	2,672,940 898,860
	Total	3,694,210	281,450†	297,640	4,273,300
			W	omen.	
Royal Navy		71,110	310	5,710	77,130
Army		184,420 134,710	2,880 970	20,540 15,890	207,840 151,570
Royal Air Force					
	Total	390,240	4,160†	42,140	436,540
		702 222		and Women.	770 (20)
Royal Navy		703,230 2,458,860	21,370 207,370	54,030 214,550	778,630° 2,880,780°
Royal Air Force		922,360	56,870	71,200	1,050,430
	Total	4,084,450	285,610†	339,780	4,709,840

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

Men.			Women.			
Service.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Programme.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Programme.
Royal Navy Army Royal Air Force	688,500 2,666,700 897,540	701,500* 2,672,940 898,860	+13,000 + 6,240 + 1,320	77,300 212,290 151,870	77,130 207,840 151,570	- 170 -4,450 - 300
Total	4,252,740	4,273,300	+20,560	441,460	436,540	-4,920

#### PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME OF RELEASES AND DISCHARGES.

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947 (page 279), gave details of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces during the last quarter of this year. In that article the total number of men and women to be released and discharged was given as approximately 145,920. The Ministry of Labour and National Service have now issued a statement which indicates that the releases and discharges during the last quarter of 1947 will exceed the estimate given above by 27,400. The total number of releases and discharges for the quarter will thus be approximately 173,320. This programme will fulfil the Government's stated aim of releasing before the end of this year all men called up to the Forces before 1st January, 1944.

\* These figures include an estimate of 1,600 men whose release had been effected at 31st August, 1947, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty. † Individual specialist releases numbered 17,804 men and 575 women.

The statement referred to in the previous paragraph sets out the provisional programme of releases and discharges during the first quarter of 1948. Details of this programme are reproduced

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

below.

The total numbers to be released or discharged during this period will be 229,490, including 219,750 men and 9,740 women. The cumulative total of releases and discharges from 18th June, 1945, to the end of March, 1948, will be 5,139,020, including 4,671,000 men and 468,020 women. As already stated, it is the Government's aim that all men who were serving in the Forces on 31st December, 1946 (except those serving under voluntary engagements for fixed periods), shall be released before the end of 1948.

ments for fixed periods), shall be released before the end of 1948. In accordance with the present need to return the maximum numbers to civil employment, the programme now announced represents a very rapid rate of release in relation to the numbers still to be released under the age and service scheme. Such acceleration, in the later stages of the release scheme, must inevitably result in a wider disparity between the age and service groups released from the three Services and especially between the groups in the various branches, trades, and arms within each Service if operational efficiency is to be maintained. The Govern Service, if operational efficiency is to be maintained. The Government are determined to maintain that principle of the age and service release scheme by which as far as possible men and women serving overseas are brought home to be released at the same time as others in the same release groups serving in this country. Although the release programme now published will make very heavy demands on the limited shipping available in the early months of next year, every effort will be made to implement the programme in full.

The provisional programme in respect of the period January to March, 1948, is as follows:—

	Men.		Women.			
Period.	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Dis- charges.	Age and Service Groups (Class A releases).	Estimated Number of Releases and Dis- charges.		
	(Augusta)	Royal	Navy.			
	(Average) Officers.* Men.		(Average)			
January February	66 59 72 67 60 73	8,500	Pt. 69 and Pt. 70	170		
	& 68 & 74	7,500	Pt. 69 and Pt. 70	160		
March	69 61 & 62 75	8,500	Part 70	170		
Total:						
JanMar.	66- 59- 72- 69 62 75	24,500	Part 69 and 70	500		
		Aı	rmy.			
January February March	(Actual)† Pt. 63 - Pt. 66 Pt. 64 - Pt. 70 Pts. 66 & 67, and	48,540 53,290	(Actual) Part 68 Pt. 68 and Pt. 69	1,460 1,380		
March	Pt. 69 - Pt. 72	42,290	Pt. 69 and 70	1,430		
Total: JanMar.	Part 63-Part 72	144,120	68 - 70	4,270		
	Royal Air Force.					
January February March	(Gen. Level) 64 - 67 68 and Part 69 Part 69 and 70	17,050 17,040 17,040	(Gen. Level) 68 - 70 71 and 72 73 and 74	1,500 1,510 1,820		
Fotal : JanMar.	64 - 70	51,130	68 - 74	4,830		

In the case of the Nursing Services, the estimated number of Nursing Sisters, V.A.D. Officers and V.A.Ds. to be released or discharged from the Royal Navy during the first quarter of 1948 is 75. For the Army, the figure for V.A.Ds. is 14; estimates in respect of Nursing Officers are not yet completed. For the Royal Air Force the total number of releases and discharges. Royal Air Force the total number of releases and discharges

#### VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes, are in continuation of those published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 313). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 25th August, 1947.

The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 1,934, and in all 17,402 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes 15,611 males and 1,791 females, and of the total 3,798 were disabled persons. Nearly 4,000 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the first Table in the next column. first Table in the next column

\* The first column of figures relates to Medical Officers and the second to Dental Officers. All naval officers in Age and Service Groups except Medical and Dental Officers will be released before 31st December, 1947.
† The original statement gave particulars of the release groups for each of the four main categories of Army Service.

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 25th August, 1947.

Marina Charles That have believed by	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during	Man Server		
period:			
Able-bodied	1,320	167	1,487
Disabled	404	43	447
Total	1,724	210	1,934
Number of persons in training at end of		102 200 200	
period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	9,725	183	9,908
Disabled	2,335	19	2,354
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			2,004
Able-bodied	1,764	1,246	3,010
Disabled	425	183	608
Employers' Establishments—			000
Able-bodied	593	93	686
Disabled	492	19	511
Residential (Disabled) Centres	277	48	325
Total	15,611	1,791	17,402
Trainees placed in employment during		77 TO 10 TO	
period :		De la Santa	
Able-hodied	3,225	240	3,465
Disabled	454	33	487
Distored	727	33	401
Total	3,679	273	3,952

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 25th August, 1947, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 49,627, of whom 46,180 were males and 3,447 were females.

#### FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS

The figures given below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of September, 1947, and are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Up to the end of September, 131,207 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme. Awards had been made in 82,175 cases; in addition over 4,600 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case.

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

Laster Description of the Laster Control of	September, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to end of September, 1947.
Number of applications for assistance made	6,399	131,207
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	693 2,314 219	26,373 45,096 10,706
Total awards	3,226	82,175
Number of applications rejected Applications transferred to other training	772	20,588
schemes or withdrawn	427	11,106 17,338*

#### BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The figures given below show the progress made under the Business Training Scheme up to 13th September, and are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

The number of persons who, at 13th September, 1947, had already completed a General Business Course was 5,731. Of this number, 3,933 had proceeded to Specialised Business Courses, while a further 391 were under submission to such Courses. At 13th September, 567 persons had been allocated to, or were attending, a General Business Course.

Statistics relating to the progress of the Business Training Scheme up to 13th September are given in the following Table:—

the same of the sa	Four weeks ended 13th September, 1947.	Cumulative totals up to 13th September, 1947.
Number who have completed a General Business Course	25	5,731
Courses	182	3,933
vacancies	5 48	187

\* This figure includes over 4,600 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

† This category includes persons who returned to their former employment after completing a General Business Course.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

October, 1947.

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

and may be purchases at it cares to the case	Thirteen Weeks ended 27th Sept., 1947.	Thirteen Weeks ended 28th June, 1947.	Thirteen Weeks ended 28th Sept., 1946.
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	£	£	8 ( <b>£</b>
1) General Account.		1.44	
Contributions received from :-	7,023,000	6,456,000	6.007.000
Employed persons	7,023,000	6,456,000	6,006,000
THE RESIDENCE TO SELECT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	479,000	317,000	1,269,000
Exchequer	7,242,000	6,587,000	6,642,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,303,000	1,119,000	4,668,000
Total Income	26,070,000	20,935,000	24,592,000
Benefit	3,810,000	6,443,000	6,006,000
Cost of Administration	1,481,000	1,491,000	1,598,000
Miscellaneous Payments	106,000	119,000	66,000
Expenses under National Insurance Act, 1946‡	40,000	_	<del>.</del>
Total Expenditure	5,437,000	8,053,000	7,670,000
2) Agricultural Account.			
Contributions received from :-	10/06/10 0/15	100 000	150,000
Employers	158,000	127,000	156,000
Employed persons	158,000	126,000 126,000	156,000 156,000
Exchequer	158,000 116,000	30,000	126,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	110,000	30,000	120,000
Total Income	590,000	409,000	594,000
Benefit	27,000	25,000	30,000
Cost of Administration	60,000	47,000	58,000
Miscellaneous Payments	2,000	-	2,000
Total Expenditure	89,000	72,000	90,000

#### UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 27th September, 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 £540,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1947, the corresponding expenditure was £595,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 28th September, 1946, it was

Comparison of the figures for the second and third quarters of 1947 with those for the third quarter of 1946 is affected by the increases in the allowances for dependent children payable under the Unemployment Assistance (Determination of Need and Assessment of Needs) (Amendment) Regulations, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1946, page 352).

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVEDS

(Note.—The prices are net; those in brackets include postage.)

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.—Statistical Statements of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profits of the Coal Mining Industry. (i) Quarterly Statement for the Fourth Quarter of 1946. Cmd. 7219. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 337. (ii) Annual Statement for the year 1946. Cmd. 7220. Price 3d. (4d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS.—The Development Areas Today. Board of Trade. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 335.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.—Report for the Years 1939-1946. Cmd. 7225. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 7s. (7s. 5d).—See page 318.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF NURSES.—Working Party Report. Joint publication of the Ministry of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).—See page 336.

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. 63 and 64. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price

Teachers' Salaries.—Reports of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, and for Teachers in Technical Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, 1945. Addendum No. 2. July, 1947. Ministry of Education. Price 1d. (2d.).

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT .- United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment: Report of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee, August, 1947. (i) Cmd. 7212. Board of Trade. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.); (ii) United Nations edition. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.).—See page 337.

\* 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

† Contrib Act, 1935. ‡ Prelimi Act, 1935.

‡ Preliminary payments to the Treasury from the Unemployment Fund in respect of expenses incurred under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as provided for by the National Insurance (Expenses of Administration) Regulations, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 570).

§ See footnote \* in second column on page 358,

#### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

#### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During September, 1947, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards,\* Nos. 994-999. One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 996 (19th September).—Parties: Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd., and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claims. For an increase of 8s. a week on the base rates. Claim: For an increase of 8s. a week on the base rates ment. Claim: For an increase of 8s. a week on the base rates of electricians employed in the industry. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 28th June, 1947, the existing rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 7s. 6d. a week in the case of electricians employed in Class A mills and by 6s. 9d. a week in the case of those employed in Class B and Class C mills.

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

IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued fifteen awards, Nos. 634 to 648. Two of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 645 (9th September).—Parties: The members of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: That the minimum wage of journeymen butchers should be advanced to 116s. a week. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 646 (10th September).—Parties: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Timber Importers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: (1) For a reduction in working hours from 47 to 44 hours a week with no reduction in weekly earnings; and (2) for payment for six statutory holidays. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During September, 1947, the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2108 and 2109. These are summarised below.

Award No. 2108 (10th September).—Partles: The Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments, Trade Union Side and Official Side. Claim: That the basic rate of pay of ordinary and skilled labourers in Admiralty establishments at home should be powhere less than 53s for a week of 44 hours. should be nowhere less than 53s. for a week of 44 hours. Award:
The Court found that the claim had not been established. They

should be nowhere less than 53s. for a week of 44 hours. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established. They stated, however, that their award was without prejudice to the question whether or not the present minimum basic rate of 51s. 6d. was the appropriate rate at the Admiralty establishments so rated, a question upon which, on the evidence placed before them, the Court could make no pronouncement.

Award No. 2109 (10th September).—Parties: The London Midland and Scottish Railway, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Claim: To determine the appropriate manning of a Cowlishaw and Walker Mechanical Press which had been installed in the Company's Crewe Works, and to decide a question of principle in regard to the manning of new machines. Award: The Court were satisfied that the manning of the Cowlishaw and Walker Press fell to be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in Industrial Court Award No. 728; having regard to these principles, the Company were justified in their proposal to man the machine in question with a Machinist Grade III., and the Court awarded accordingly. As to the second item of the Terms of Reference, the Court awarded (a) that at Crewe procedure relating to the manning of new machines was, as between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Company, governed by an agreement made between the parties dated 19th March, 1943; and (b) that each case was to be considered in relation to its own circumstances and that in the particular circumstances of the present case the Company were justified in their proposal to man the Cowlishaw and Walker Mechanical Press in accordance the present case the Company were justified in their proposal to man the Cowlishaw and Walker Mechanical Press in accordance with their views, leaving any further action by way of appeal to be taken by the Union through the recognised channel, on the understanding that if subsequently a settlement were arrived at on a different basis, any adjustment in grading would be made retrospective.

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

During September, 1947, no awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or by independent Chairmen appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 358.

#### WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During September, 1947, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal M. (62), dated 12th September, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal M. (63), dated 12th September, 1947; for requiring annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than outworkers) and fixing payment for such holidays.

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O. (37), dated 16th September, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, for workers other than homeworkers.

workers.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K. (32), dated 30th September, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).—(1) Proposal O.F. (13), dated 30th September, 1947; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. (2) Proposal O.F. (14), dated 30th September, 1947; for requiring annual holidays 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.

#### AGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During September, 1947, no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service.

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

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

There were no notices of proposal issued during September, 1947.

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During September, 1947, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders giving effect to proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1947 (N.I.T.R.B. (66)), dated 17th September, and effective from 24th September, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade, and provides for a reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 48 to 44.—See page 350.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1947 (N.I.B.S. (57)), dated 25th September, and effective from 1st October, 1947.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade.

#### FACTORY ACTS.

#### FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the August, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE (page 282) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price.

Factories Act, 1937. Regulations for (a) Spinning and Weaving Flax and Tow, and processes incidental thereto (Regulation 4); (b) Spinning and Weaving Hemp, or Jute, or Hemp or Jute Tow, and processes incidental thereto (Regulation 6). Prescribed Form for Record of Humidity. (Reprinted 1947). Revised price 1½d. (2½d.). 318

Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 23 (General) Air Receivers—Monotype Machines. July, 1947. Price 1d. (2d.). 675

Factories Act, 1937. Locomotives, etc., Regulations. The Use of Locomotives and Waggons on Lines and Sidings in or used in connection with Premises under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. (Reprinted 1947). Revised price 3d. (4d.). 944

1022 The Factories (Luminising) Special Regulations. June, 1947. Price 3d. (4d.).

The Magnesium (Grinding of Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations, 1946. August, 1947. Price 2d. (3d.). 1030

Patent Fuel Manufacture (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1946. June, 1947. Price 3d. (4d.). 1032

Factories Act, 1937. Pottery Regulations, 1913. Record of Inspection. July, 1938. (Reprinted 1947). Revised price 2s. 7d. (2s. 10d.). 2217

\*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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