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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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Vol. LVI-No. 8.7

AUGUST, 1948.

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#### SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

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

White the state of			(Thousand	ds)	11011000
Participant of the state of the	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.
Number in Civil Employ- ment:— Manufacture for Export Other Manufacture:—	990	410	1,942	2,009	2,010
Equipment, etc., for the Forces	1,270	3,830	350	5,246	5,240
Market	4,555	2,580	4,959		Color St
etc., Utilities and Trans- port	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,693	3,702
ing Government Services Distribution Other Services	1,310 1,465 2,887 2,225	722 2,030 1,958 1,598	1,364 2,173 2,351 2,120	1,371 2,206 2,350 2,148	1,375 2,219 2,354 2,157
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,888	19,023	19,057
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	480	5,090	1,119	871	847
yet taken up Employment Insured Persons registered as	- to	40	123	145	110
Unemployed	1,270	103	300	279	272
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,430	20,318	20,286

The total working population declined during June by 32,000, a decrease of 36,000 men being offset by an increase of 4,000 women. The decrease in the working population during the first six months of the year totals 144,000, compared with the figure of 213,000 forecast in the "Economic Survey."

The total number in civil employment in June, 1948, included 13,431,000 males and 5,626,000 females. Compared with May, there was an increase of 26,000 in the number of males and 8,000 in the number of females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 268,000 and the number of females an increase of 789,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 272 and 273.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th July, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for June and for mid-1939.

Meta W. J. A. Jan.	Mid-1939.	14th June, 1948.	12th July, 1948.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) at July compared with June.
Men Boys (under 18) Women Girls (under 18)	992,000	213,574	209,488	- 4,086
	20,000	4,255	5,468	+ 1,213
	239,000	65,041	62,867	- 2,174
	19,000	3,196	4,351	+ 1,155

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th July represented about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total industrial population.

Of the total of 282,174 persons unemployed, 273,354 were wholly unemployed and 8,820 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 74,350 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 60,805 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 138,199 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for July, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 276 to 279, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

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

#### 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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £128,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,158,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in the building industry, by co-operative societies in retail distribution, in paper manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings.

At the end of July, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages compared with the level at the end of June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 106, the same figure as at 30th June, 1948.

Reductions in hours of labour in July affected workpeople employed in land drainage and in button manufacture, and resulted in a reduction of 3 hours a week for about 10,000 workpeople.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in July are given on pages 283 to 287.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as beginning in July was 85. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 95 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 12,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 28,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during July are given on page 288.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

At 13th July, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 108. The corresponding figure at 15th June was 110.

The fall of two points in the index during the month under review was due almost entirely to a substantial seasonal fall in the prices of potatoes.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 289.

#### RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

SICK PAY SCHEME FOR THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY.

The following is the text of a revised sick pay scheme which has been approved by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry to operate on and from 5th July,

In this Scheme the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—
"Board" means the British Electricity Authority or an Area

Board established under the Electricity Authority of an Area Board established under the Electricity Act, 1947, or the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board established under the provisions of the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act, 1943. "Employee" means a manual worker employed by a Board. "Predecessor" means in relation to any Board any predecessor in business of that Board whether a body to whom Part II of the Electricity Act, 1947, applies or a predecessor in business of such

Electricity Act, 1947, applies or a predecessor in business of such

Qualifications for Benefit.

2. Before becoming entitled to benefit under this Scheme an employee shall have:—

(a) completed one year's continuous service with the Board and/or

its predecessors and
(b) submitted himself (if so required) for a medical examination by
a registered medical practitioner nominated by the Board, and
(c) been recommended by such medical practitioner for admission

Provided that an employee who was in the service of a predecessor of the Board on 1st September, 1939, shall not be required to submit himself for medical examination under Sub-Clause (b) hereof nor be the subject of a recommendation under Sub-Clause (c)

Notification of qualification.

3. After a medical examination under Clause 2(b) the Board shall inform the employee in writing whether or not he has been admitted

Exclusion from benefit in sickness not arising out of employmen 4. An employee suffering from sickness or incapacity due or attributable to

(a) his own negligence or misconduct, or
(b) an accident not arising out of and in the course of his employment with the Board or its predecessors shall not be entitled to any sick payment under this Scheme.

Provided that the Board may at its discretion extend either the whole or any part of the benefits of the Scheme to an employee who is not entitled to benefit because his sickness is attributable to an accident not arising out of and in the course of his employment with the Board or its predecessors.

Workmen's compensation to merge.

5. If an employee is in receipt of compensation or benefits for any industrial disease or accident suffered or sustained by that employee under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the Employers' Liability Acts, or any Acts amending, altering the Employers' Liability Acts, or any Acts amending, altering or affecting those Acts, or at common law, the payments made under Clause 9 hereof shall be reduced by the amount of such compensation, provided that where a deduction is made under Clause 10 hereof no reduction shall be made under this Clause except where an employee is receiving both sickness benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and partial compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and both such benefit and such compensation arise from the same cause.

Refund of payments.

6. If an employee has received payments under this Scheme in respect of a period of absence due to sickness and has also recovered from a third party damages in respect of the sickness or accident giving rise to such period of absence, he shall advise the Board forthwith, and he may be required, if the Board considers it equitable, to refund a sum equal to the aggregate of the payments made to him by the Board during the said period of sickness, or such part thereof as is deemed appropriate, but not exceeding the amount of the damages recovered.

No payment for three days.

7. No payment shall be made to an employee in respect of the first three consecutive calendar days of each period of sickness, provided that in the event of such period of sickness extending to a period of fifteen consecutive calendar days (including the first three days aforsaid) the employee shall then become entitled to payment in respect of the first three days.

Certification of sickness.

8. No employee shall be entitled to claim benefit under Clause 9 hereof unless his sickness is certified by a registered medical practitioner and a certificate furnished to the Board not later than the fourth day of sickness and at such other times during the period of sickness as the Board may reasonably require. An employee shall, if required by the Board at any time during the period of his sickness, submit to examination by a registered medical practitioner nominated by the Board, and in case of dispute as to the source and nature of the sickness of the employee the matter shall be referred to the person who is for the time being the Chairman of the local Medical Board appointed under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, whose decision shall be final.

Thirteen weeks at 75 per cent. of pay.

9. For a period of-thirteen weeks from the first day of sickness an employee shall during sickness and subject to the provisions of Clauses 5, 7, 10 and 14 hereof be paid a sum equal to 75 per cent. of his normal weekly wage excluding any payments in respect of overtime or other addition to the normal wage.

August, 1948.

Insurance Benefit deducted.

10. There shall be deducted from each weekly payment under Clause 9 hereof in consideration of the sickness benefit to which an employee is entitled under the National Insurance Act, 1946, the following amounts:— (a) In the case of a man (other than a man with a dependent wife)

(a) In the case of a man (other than a man with a dependent wire single woman or widow, 18 years of age or over—26s.
(b) In the case of a man with a dependent wife—42s.
(c) In the case of a married woman, 18 years of age or over—16s.
(d) In the case of a young person under 18 years of age—15s.

The period of sick pay under Clause 9 shall be the maximum period during which an employee shall be entitled to payment during sickness in any one period of twelve consecutive calendar months, commencing on the first day upon which an employee becomes entitled to sick pay under Clause 9 and thereafter being reckoned from year to year from the anniversary of such commence-

Payments not to admit liability under the Employers' Liability Acts,

12. Any payment under this Scheme shall not be an admission of liability under the Employers' Liability Acts, or any Acts amending, altering or affecting those Acts, or at common law.

Commencement of Scheme.

Commencement of Scheme.

13. This Scheme shall come into operation on the 5th July, 1948, provided that, if on the 1st August, 1945, any employee of the Board was employed by a predecessor of the Board which operated in relation to that employee a Sick Pay Scheme more favourable to the employees than this Scheme, that employee shall be entitled to the benefits of the more favourable Scheme provided that either the existing Scheme or this Scheme shall be adopted in its entirety, and no employee shall be entitled to benefit under both Schemes, and provided further that this Clause shall be without prejudice to any amendment to be hereafter made in such more favourable. to any amendment to be hereafter made in such more favourable

Personal injury allowances to merge.

14. Any payment under this Scheme shall be reduced by any moneys received by the employee under any scheme made under Sections 1 and 2 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions)

Dated this 30th day of June, 1948.

#### WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

CONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS FOR RETAIL NEWSAGENCY, TOBACCO AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES AND RETAIL FOOD TRADES.

As indicated in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1948 (page 129), and previous issues, three Wages Councils in respect of workers and their employers in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales and in Scotland and the retail food trades in Scotland were established by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 15th August and 29th October, 1947, and 15th March, 1948, respectively. These Wages Councils

now been constituted.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) consists of thirteen persons to represent employers and thirteen persons to represent workers, represent employers and threen persons to represent workers, together with three independent members—Professor W. Hamilton Whyte, M.A., Mr. Frank Popplewell, O.B.E., and Mrs. Theodora Coatman, O.B.E., J.P. Professor W. Hamilton Whyte has been appointed to be Chairman of the Council, and Mr. F. Popplewell to be Deputy Chairman. The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) consists of six persons to represent employers and six persons to represent workers, together with three independent members—Mr. John Stewart, B.L., Mr. J. R. Blair, C.I.E., and Mrs. U. M. Dods, O.B.E. Mr. J. Stewart has been appointed to be Chairman of the Council, and Mr. J. R. Blair to be Deputy Chairman. The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) consists of eleven persons, to represent employers and eleven persons to represent workers, together with three independent members—Mr. John Stewart, B.L., Mr. J. R. Blair, C.I.E., and Mrs. U. M. Dods, O.B.E. Mr. J. Stewart has been appointed to be Chairman of the Council, and Mr. J. R. Blair to be Deputy Chairman.

#### AGRICULTURAL WAGES ACT, 1948.

The Agricultural Wages Act, 1948,\* received the Royal Assent on 13th July. The Act reproduces in a consolidated form, without amendment, the law contained in the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924 (which extends to England and Wales only), in the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1947 (so far as it amends the Act of 1924 in relation to England and Wales), and in the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938 (so far as it relates to agricultural workers employed in England and Wales), and regulations there-

#### NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

The National Joint Advisory Council was set up by agreement with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress in October, 1939, to advise the Government on matters of common interest to employers and workers, and reconstituted in July, 1946. An article dealing with the Council's activities from the date of reconstitution up to a meeting held on 13th August, 1947, appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947 (pages 254 and 255). Since that date, the Council have held five meetings. The Joint Consultative Committee, which is the executive committee of the full Council, held one meeting during the period. The following paragraphs give some information about matters discussed by the Council and the Joint Consultative Com-

mittee at their meetings.

The General Economic Position.—During the second half of 1947 the Council continued their earlier discussions on the steps to be the Council continued their earlier discussions on the steps to be taken to correct the serious economic position of the country. At a meeting on 17th September, a full discussion took place on the details of the Control of Engagement Order which had been approved by the Council at an earlier meeting. At this meeting and at a further meeting on 22nd October, proposals for dealing by Registration for Employment Orders with the problem of persons making no contribution to the national well-being were placed before the Council. The proposals covered employees of football fore the Council. The proposals covered employees of football pools, gambling undertakings, amusement arcades and night clubs, certain classes of street traders, and persons not gainfully occupied. There was a full exchange of views, after which the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that decisions would be taken by the Government at an early date. At a special meeting of the Council on 18th November, a statement on the economic situation, with particular reference to the dollar crisis, was made to the Council by the Minister. The Council then discussed the statement and, at the Minister's request, agreed to give further consideration to the problems facing the Council in the light of the information which they had received with a view to further discusse. information which they had received with a view to further discussion. Subsequently, at a meeting on 4th February, 1948, the Council were given information about the results of the Control of Engagement and Registration for Employment Orders. At this meeting and at a meeting on 28th April, consideration was also given to measures for bringing home to the people of Britain the gravity of the economic situation.

At the meeting on 28th April, the Council discussed the Economic Survey for 1948 (Cmd. 7344), a review of which was published in the March, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 80 and 81). Information was given about the progress made up to that date towards the

objectives set out in the Survey.

Machinery for Joint Consultation in Industry.—At their meeting on 28th July the Council had before them a report on the development up to 10th July, 1948, of machinery for joint consultation in industry. The report showed that progress had been made in a substantial number of industries, though in some industries no conclusion had yet been reached. The Council emphasised the progress of the preed for as great a development. conclusion had yet been reached. The Council emphasised the argency of the need for as great a development as possible of joint consultation. An article on this report is published below.

Spreading of the Industrial Electricity Load.—The Electricity

Sub-Committee considered the expected supply of and demand for electricity for industrial use in the winter of 1948-1949. The report of the Sub-Committee was published in June, 1948 (see page 227 of last month's GAZETTE). Its recommendations for the six months from October, 1948, to March, 1949, were accepted by

Resettlement in Civil Life of Regular Members of H.M. Forces. At their meeting on 28th July, the Council were informed of the Government's proposals for the resettlement in civil life of exregular members of H.M. Forces. The Council accepted the principle that there should be a permanent scheme for the resettlement of ex-regulars and agreed that special measures should be devised to ensure their absorption into industry at an appropriate level.

Other Subjects.—Other subjects which came under review by the Council included the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, the recruitment of foreign workers for employment in Britain, the Report of the Committee on Double Day-Shift Working in Factories (Cmd. 7147), which was reviewed in the July, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 218 and 219), the procedure adopted by Wages Boards and Councils, the revision of the index of weekly wages rates (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 41), labour in agriculture, and the need for the retention in employment of workers beyond the normal age for retirement.

#### JOINT CONSULTATIVE MACHINERY. REPORT ON PROGRESS SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

As was stated in an article published on page 402 of the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, the National Joint Advisory Council agreed to recommend to employers' organisations and trade unions the establishment, on specified conditions, of joint consolitations. consultative machinery for the regular exchange of views between employers and workers on production questions, where machinery of this character did not already exist. It was also agreed that the Ministry of Labour and National Service should prepare and circulate to the Council reports showing the progress made in establishing such joint machinery. The first of these reports was submitted to the National Joint Advisory Council on 28th July,

and is reproduced in part below.

The report points out that, in making their recommendations, the Council envisaged that the question of developing machinery for joint consultation should be considered by the established negotiating machinery in each industry, which would then, if it thought fit, recommend to its constituents the establishment of joint committees on the lines which it considered most appropriate to the particular circumstances of that industry. In order to stimulate such consideration, the Ministry have approached the national organisations of both sides of 54 industries, drawing their attention to the recommendations of the National Joint Advisory Council and asking them to state: (a) The extent to which Joint Production Committees or similar bodies are already functioning in the industry in accordance with any joint agreement on the subject; (b) the nature of any such agreement; and (c), in the absence of any such agreement, whether any steps are being taken or are in contemplation within the industry to promote the establishment of such Committees or bodies on the lines of the recommendations of the National Joint Advisory Council. The organisations were also informed that the services of the Ministry, both at Headquarters and in the Regions, were at their disposal should it be thought that they could assist in any way in any discussions or negotiations on the establishment or extension of joint consultative machinery.

The information gained as a result of these approaches shows wide variation in the views taken by the national organisations in different industries in relation to the need for formal machinery for joint consultation; the amount of freedom allowed to individual firms to decide whether to set up joint committees (in some instances a strong recommendation has been made for their establishment while in others it has been left entirely to the choice of in-dividual establishments); and the amount of freedom allowed to individual establishments to decide on the form and constitution of

It is nevertheless possible to make a rough classification of 38 of those industries which have been approached by the Ministry, although it is emphasised that no two industries are in exactly the same position and that the general classification may therefore be subject to some qualification in individual cases. The classes are set out below.

(1) Industries where the national organisations on each side

(1) Industries where the national organisations on each side have agreed to recommend to their members the establishment of joint committees in accordance with some form of model constitution which specifically provides for the consideration of matters relating to production:

Engineering (it has been confirmed by both sides that an agreement of 1942 is still operative); iron and steel; film production; electrical cable making; rubber manufacture (the agreement not yet in final form).

(2) Industries where the national organisations have agreed to recommend or approve the establishment of joint consultative

machinery at factory level if such machinery is desired by both sides in any establishment, but have left the form which such machinery should take for determination by agreement in the establishments concerned :-

Carpet manufacture; boot and shoe manufacture; chemicals; rayon yarn producing; hosiery; silk; printing (the representation of the workers to be based on the existing

Chapel Organisation).

Industries where the national organisations are satisfied existing arrangements for joint discussion which permit the

with powers to discuss matters relating to production:

Flour milling; cement (an agreement of 1920 sets out a model constitution for a works committee); cast stone and cast concrete products; seed crushing, compound and provender; Welsh plate and sheet; veneer producing and plywood; asbestos manufacture; cocoa, chocolate and confectionery; Welsh engineers and founders; wallpaper making: match manufacture

(4) Industries in which existing arrangements are considered adequate by both sides, although in general no formal machinery for the purpose of joint consultation exists in individual establish-

Cotton manufacture; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; paper and paper board manufacture.

) Industries which are known to be giving joint consideration

to the question :-

Clothing; shipbuilding; furniture; biscuits; building brick and allied products; quarrying; cotton spinning; paint, varnish and lacquer; home grown timber trade; drug and fine chemicals; soap, candle, and edible fat; iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry. The remaining 16 industries have either not yet given con-

The remaining 16 industries have either not yet given consideration to the question or have so far not come to an agreement. It was considered that, in view of the great importance of joint consultation, steps should also be taken, within the general framework of the National Joint Advisory Council agreement, to arouse the interest of individual employers and their workers with the object of: (a) promoting a full appreciation among the rank and file of industry of the meaning, purpose and value of joint consultation at the factory level; and (b) ensuring that as soon as the national organisations in any industry reached agreement on the arrangements which they considered desirable, every encouragement should be given to the establishment of machinery on the

<sup>\*11</sup> and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post

The Regional Boards for Industry and their District Committees, and the Local Employment Committees associated with the Local Offices of the Ministry have therefore been asked to take an active interest in the matter, and to adopt all suitable measures to assist and promote the development of joint consultative machinery. It was suggested that such action should proceed in two stages, namely, general action which could be taken immediately, followed by more specific steps, which could be taken as and when national agreements were reached in particular industries.

It was proposed that in the first place steps should be taken to

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

It was proposed that in the first place steps should be taken to stimulate general interest in the idea of joint consultation and the need for suitable machinery. It was also arranged that, as soon as agreement as to appropriate arrangements for joint consultative machinery was reached between the national organisations in a particular industry, the Regional Boards and Local Employment Committees would be informed, so that more positive encouragement could be given to the setting up of machinery on the lines agreed by the industry.

These suggestions were embodied in circular instructions to the Regional Boards issued last December and later to the Local Employment Committees associated with the Local Offices of the Ministry. Some Boards and their District Committees have already been very active in giving effect to them; other Boards appear to doubt whether the moment is yet opportune for their active participation in a positive campaign. The Local Employment Committees are more localised than the District Committees of the Regional Board and their members are therefore able to keep in very close touch with employers and workers in their locality. They are therefore in a position to give valuable assistance. Full arrangements have been made for co-ordinating the activities of the Regional Boards and their District Committees and the Local Employment Committees. By these means the whole field of industry in every area in the country should be adequately covered with full regard to local circumstances.

The Personnel Management Advisers attached to the Factory Inspectorate have also been asked to take every opportunity of emphasising the importance of arrangements for joint consultation in their visits to individual employers, and, where a desire is expressed to set up machinery for this purpose, for them to arrange for the assistance of the Department to be made available.

As indicated above, replies which have so far been received from the national organisations show that in 38 of the main industries in the country joint consideration has already been given to the question and that in 23 of these industries new arrangements are being introduced or existing arrangements are being developed to provide in one way or another suitable machinery for joint consultation.

The Council agreed that joint committees should be invited to send particulars of their establishment to the Regional Offices of the Ministry. Very few notifications have been received and, although a certain amount of information has reached the Ministry through other channels, it is not yet possible to give any kind of reliable estimate of the number of committees which exist at the present time or of the number which have recently been established.

The appointment of Mr. R. Lloyd Roberts, C.B.E., to a special post in the Ministry for the purpose of stimulating the development of Joint Production Committees or similar joint consultative machinery at the factory level has recently been announced (see page 195 of the June, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE).

## STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

## EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

On 5th July, 1948, two new schemes came into operation which affect (or will eventually affect) the statistics of employment and unemployment that are compiled and published by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The two schemes in question are (a) the National Insurance Scheme, and (b) the new Standard Industrial Classification. A brief indication of the statistical changes arising from them is given below.

#### THE NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME.

The new National Insurance Scheme covers nearly all persons over school-leaving age, whether employed or not, the principal exceptions being married women who rely on their husbands' insurance and men over 65 and women over 60 who have retired from employment. It includes all of the classes of employment, including private domestic service, which were outside the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme which preceded it, and it also includes employers and self-employed persons. Statistics are being obtained showing the total numbers of insurance cards issued to persons who were insurable at 5th July, with separate figures for (a) employed persons. (b) self-employed persons and (c) non-employed persons. Arrangements are also being made to subdivide class (a) into two parts, viz., those who were previously insured against unemployment and all other employees; the former figures will enable comparisons to be made with those for past years, and the sum of the two parts taken together will provide a starting

point for future series. These new statistics will not be available for publication, however, for a considerable time. Meanwhile, the detailed statistics of employment in manufacturing and certain other industries which are published every month in this GAZETTE (see pages 274 and 275) will continue to be published, for the time being, on the same basis as hitherto, i.e., they will relate to the classes of persons previously insured against unemployment together with part-time women workers.

With regard to unemployment, the introduction of the new insurance scheme has made it necessary to reconsider the scope of the statistics. Hitherto, the published figures of unemployment have represented the numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were registered at Employment Exchanges as unemployed, i.e., the number who had fallen out of insurable employment. The number of persons insured under the new scheme who register for employment at Employment Exchanges may include, in addition to those who have fallen out of work, some non-employed insured persons registered for their first job, whose status as regards employment will be exactly the same as that of uninsured married women registered for employment. It has therefore been decided to include in the statistics of unemployment all persons registered at Employment Exchanges with the exception of (a) persons in employment who are registering for a change of job, and (b) registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions. The figures will thus represent the total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges who are available for employment. Any persons previously self-employed who register at Employment Exchanges will be included in the figures, but it is probable that the number of such persons will be small.

The statistics of unemployment at 12th July that are given on pages 276 to 279 of this issue are on this new basis. For purposes of comparison, the numbers of uninsured persons on the registers in Great Britain at 14th June have been added to the figures of insured unemployed persons previously published for that date; the additions are 3,412 men, 302 boys, 7,723 women and 509 girls, a total of 11,946.

Hitherto the percentage rate of unemployment has been obtained by expressing the insured registered unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Because the unemployment statistics now cover a wider field, the percentage rate of unemployment will in future be obtained by expressing the total number of unemployed persons on the registers as a percentage of the estimated total industrial population (i.e., the estimated total in civil employment together with the total registered unemployed).

#### STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.

The new Standard Industrial Classification (a brief notice of which was given on page 85 of the March issue of this GAZETTE) has been designed by an Inter-Departmental Committee for use by all Government Departments. It provides for an analysis of the working population into 24 orders and 164 sub-groups described as "Minimum List Headings." This Minimum List was put into operation by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on 5th July for the industrial classification of national insurance cards and the registration documents of unemployed persons. As already stated above, the statistics derived from the issue of national insurance cards will not be available for a considerable time, and meanwhile the statistics of employment in manufacturing and certain other industries will be continued on the basis of the industrial classification previously in use. The new Classification is already being used, however, for the purpose of providing an industrial analysis of unemployed persons, and in the Table on pages 278 and 279 figures for 12th July are given for each of the Minimum List Headings in the new scheme. Persons registered for employment who had not previously had a job are shown in the last item of the Table, entitled "Other Persons not Classified by Industry." It should be borne in mind that the new Classification differs from the old not only as a result of more detailed subdivision but also as a result of the transfer, in some cases, of certain types of establishment from one category to another. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that classifications in the new another of the old schemes, even when their titles are identical, are strictly comparable with each other. For example, the scope of National Government Service is considerably more limited in the new Classification than in the old, owing to the allocation of the Post Office and certain other Departments to other "Minimum List Headings" according to their functions.

The procedure for determining the industry to which an unemployed person is to be allocated at the monthly count has also been changed. In the past, the industry was determined by the Code Letters on the unemployed person's lodged unemployment book, which in the very great majority of cases represented the industry in which he was employed at the preceding annual exchange of unemployment books. In general, therefore, the figures for any industry represented the number of unemployed persons who were in that industry at the preceding July. In future, however, owing to the arrangement for exchanging insurance cards in four quarterly instalments, it will not be possible to relate the monthly counts to the position in July, and it has therefore been decided to record on each unemployed person's registration documents the Code Letters of the industry in which he was last employed, and to base the statistical analyses on these records. From now on, therefore, the unemployment figure for any industry will represent the number of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 14th JUNE, 1948: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 225) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed\* in Great Britain at 14th June, 1948, according to age and duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area. Similar analyses for December, 1946, June and December, 1947, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (page 44), August, 1947 (page 257) and February, 1948 (page 46), respectively.

The Table shows that continuous unemployment of more than six months' duration is experienced by relatively few persons under 40 years of age. In twe Regions, over 80 per cent. of the men who at 14th June had been unemployed for more than six months were over 40 years of age, and in four other Regions the proportion was between 75 and 80 per cent. In the London and South-Eastern Region and Scotland, the proportion was slightly lower—74 and 73 per cent. respectively—and the incidence of prolonged unemployment among younger men was correspondingly higher.

Prolonged unemployment was heavily concentrated in the Development Areas and in parts of the North-Western Region. The total number of men who had been unemployed for more than six months was 60,226, of whom 44,299 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 29,548 were in the Development Areas.

In all Regions and Development Areas the men whose unemployment had been of short duration were, on the average, much younger than those whose unemployment had lasted longer. In the London and South-Eastern Region (where the average age of unemployed men was lowest) 40·2 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for 8 weeks or less were over 40 years of age, while the corresponding proportions for the "8-26 weeks" and "over 26 weeks" categories were 64·9 per cent. and 74·3 per cent. There was a similar gradation in all the other Regions and Areas.

Among women there was practically no long-term unemployment in the South and Midlands. Of the 9,702 women who had been unemployed for more than six months, 3,551 were in Wales and 2,744 in Scotland, the great majority being in the Development Areas in those two countries.

The average age of unemployed women was highest in the North-Western Region, where 39·1 per cent. of the total were over 40 years of age and 11·1 per cent. were under 21, compared with 22·1 per cent. and 24·2 per cent. respectively, in the Midland Region where the average age was lowest

with 22·1 per cent. and 24·2 per cent. respectively, in the Midland Region, where the average age was lowest.

Comparison with the figures for June, 1947, shows that (after allowing for the inclusion of certain additional classes in the figures as from January, 1948) unemployment among men in the Development Areas decreased by 6 per cent. during the year (from 77,682 to 73,052). The number whose unemployment had lasted for more than six months, however, showed a decrease of 18 per cent. (from 36,249 to 29,548), with an increase of 16 per cent. (from 24,031 to 27,878) in the number in the eight weeks or less category. There was a substantial decrease of 34 per cent. (from 37,752 to 24,836) in the number of women unemployed in the Development Areas, this decrease being reflected in all age groups and in both long and

In the South of England and in the Midlands the total number of men unemployed showed an increase during the year of over 15,000 while the rest of England, Scotland and Wales showed a decrease of nearly 9,000, the same trend being reflected in the numbers in all age-groups and categories. The same movements were shown by the figures for women with particularly marked improvement in the Northern Regions and in Scotland and Wales.

#### TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED

Comparison of the numbers who, in June, 1948, had been unemployed for more than six months with the *total* numbers unemployed in December, 1947, shows the extent to which unemployed persons found work (or ceased to register) during the half-year. The following Table shows the total numbers of males and females wholly unemployed in December, 1947, in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by June, 1948:—

Region or Area.	unempl	ber wholly oyed at aber, 1947.	Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) by 14th June, 1948.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	28,489 6,778 6,726 7,926 7,669 5,051 10,681 37,270 21,556 37,033 26,084	9,365 2,905 2,271 2,664 1,901 3,538 2,687 9,811 8,771 14,114 11,433	83 83 83 77 75 75 71 71 63 68 56	98 98 95 92 98 98 89 86 89 81 69	
Great Britain	195,263	69,460	70	86	
Development Areas. North-Eastern South Wales and Monmouthshire West Cumberland South Laneashire Wrexham Sottish	18,828 21,148 903 2,279 555 25,110	7,850 9,780 319 1,265 566 10,865	61 53 64 50 49 65	88 66 90 73 76 77	
Total, Development Areas	68,823	30,645	59	76	

The Table shows that, in the country as a whole, seven out of every ten men who were unemployed in December, 1947, had found work by June, 1948. This proportion was lower than in the preceding year when approximately three out of every four found work. The proportions who found work in the first half of 1948 were considerably higher in the London and South-Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions than in any other Region, but the other Regions in the southern half of England were also well above the average. In the Northern Region it was 63 per cent. compared with the average of 70 per cent., and Wales had the lowest percentage of all—56 per cent. The low percentage in Wales is a reflection of the fact that, to a greater extent than in any other part of the country, the unemployed include elderly men who have been unemployed for a considerable period. The proportions who found work in the larger Development Areas were very similar to the figures of the Regions that include them. In the South Lancashire area, however, the proportion was much lower than in the remainder of the North-Western Region.

The percentages for females were considerably higher than those for males, but this is partly due to the fact that some women discontinue to register when they cease to be entitled to unemployment benefit. The geographical comparisons are similar to those for males, the southern half of England having a much higher rate of turnover than other parts of the country. In London and adjoining Regions practically all the women who were unemployed in December, 1947, had found work, or otherwise ceased to register, by June, 1948. In Wales, which has a greater volume of long-term unemployment among women than any other Region, the proportion of women who found work in the half-year was 69 per cent. as compared with the average of 86 per cent. for the whole country.

Numbers Unemployed at 14th June, 1948: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas.

				Males.								Females				
Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks,		Nun	nber.		Per cent.			Number.			Per cent.					
Onemployment in weeks.	Under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.		21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	Under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.	Under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total
								Great	Britain.							12.62
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	8,661 1,500 561	50,832 16,864 12,736	39,229 27,621 46,929	98,722 45,985 60,226	8·8 3·3 0·9	51·5 36·7 21·1	39·7 60·0 78·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	6,985 969 240	17,971 6,741 4,107	8,377 4,373 5,355	33,333 12,083 9,702	21·0 8·0 2·5	53·9 55·8 42·3	25·1 36·2 55·2	100·0 100·0
Total	10,722	80,432	113,779	204,933	5.2	39-3	55.5	100.0	8,194	28,819	18,105	55,118	14.9	52.3	32.8	100-0
	1	9-4-1			983			Regi	ons.		15 R 101			1		
London and South-Eastern 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,983 157 58	10,784 2,549 1,224	8,585 4,394 3,702	21,352 7,100 4,984	9·3 2·2 1·2	50·5 35·9 24·5	40·2 61·9 74·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,657 44 4	3,935 283 81	2,107 338 149	7,699 665 234	21·5 6·6 1·7	51·1 42·6 34·6	27·4 50·8 63·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	2,198	14,557	16,681	33,436	6.6	43.5	49.9	100.0	1,705	4,299	2,594	8,598	19.8	50.0	30.2	100-

<sup>•</sup> The figures exclude casual workers, persons temporarily stopped, persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries and registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions.

			ui 14in	Males.			101					Females	797			
Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.		Nun			. /	-	recent.		4) 2	Num					cent.	
	Under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	Under 21.		41 and under 65.	Total.	Under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.	Under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.
Eastern 8 of less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	283 35 12 330	1,670 500 224 2,394	1,535 987 928 3,450	3,488 1,522 1,164 6,174	8·1 2·3 1·0	47·9 32·9 19·3	44·0 64·8 79·7 55·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	247 11 2 260	.521 84 22 627	287 89 45 421	1,055 184 69 1,308	23·4 6·0 2·9	49·4 45·6 31·9	27·2 48·4 65·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
Southern 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	263 17 8	1,940 507 245	1,596 1,074 928	3,799 1,598 1,181	6·9 1·1 0·7	51·1 31·7 20·7	42·0 67·2 78·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	277 22 6	802 158 30	423 165 69	1,502 345 105	18·4 6·4 5·7	53·4 45·8 28·6	28·2 47·8 65·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total  South-Western 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	288 281 28	2,692 2,004 636	3,598 1,988 1,601	6,578 4,273 2,265	4·4 6·6 1·2	40·9 46·9 28·1	54·7 46·5 70·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	305 297 39	990 752 251	388 198	1,952 1,437 488	15·6 20·7 8-0	50·7 52·3 51·4	33·7 27·0 40·6	100·0 100·0
Over 26 Total	318	2,864	5,281	1,925 8,463	3.8	33.8	62.4	100.0	342	1,054	734	2,130	2.9	49.5	34.4	100.0
Midland	363 25 7 395	3,066 420 270 3,756	2,427 1,186 1,666 5,279	5,856 1,631 1,943 9,430	6·2 1·5 0·4 4·2	52·3 25·8 13·9	41·5 72·7 85·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	416 14 1 431	882 64 10 956	296 61 36 393	1,594 139 47 1,780	26·1 10·1 2·1 24·2	55·3 46·0 21·3 53·7	18·6 43·9 76·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
North-Midland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	155 24 7	1,037 246 154	1,217 838 1,179	2,409 1,108 1,340	6·4 2·2 0·5	43·1 22·2 11·5	50·5 75·6 88·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	179 7 3	363 48 26	152 41 39	694 96 68	25·8 7·3 4·4	52·3 50·0 38·2	21·9 42·7 57·4	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total  East and West Ridings 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	356 32 14	2,376 685 512	2,180 1,576 2,864	4,857 4,912 2,293 3,390	7·2 1·4 0·4	29·6 48·4 29·9 15·1	44·4 68·7 84·5	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	304 20 4	842 251 86	402 217 216	1,548 488 306	19·6 4·1 1·3	50·9 54·4 51·4 28·1	26·0 44.5 70·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
North-Western 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	1,726 367	3,573 9,519 3,538	7,073 5,462	10,595 18,318 9,367	3·8 9·4 3·9	33·7 52·0 37·8	62·5 38·6 58·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	328 923 102	1,179 3,121 1,148	1,706 1,016	2,342 5,750 2,266	14·0 16·0 4·5	50·4 54·3 50·7	35·6 29·7 44·8	100-0
Over 26	2,243	2,551 15,608 5,182 1,986	8,446 20,981 3,228	11,147 38,832 9,326	1·3 5·8 9·8	22·9 40·2 55·6	75·8 54·0 34·6	100.0	1,041 754	425 4,694 1,661	954 3,676 744	1,395 9,411 3,159	11·1	30·5 49·8 52·6	39·1	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total	1,237	1,986 1,686 8,854	3,228 2,832 6,702 12,762	5,022 8,505 22,853	4·1 1·4 5·4	39·5 19·8 38·8	56·4 78·8 55·8	100.0	118 33 905	954 321 2,936	596 624 1,964	1,668 978 5,805	7·1 3·4 15·6	57·2 32·8 50·6	35·7 63·8 33·8	100.0
Scotland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total	1,578 386 112 2,076	8,901 3,631 3,303 15,835	5,598 4,185 9,086 18,869	16,077 8,202 12,501 36,780	9·8 4·7 0·9 5·6	55·4 44·3 26·4 43·1	34·8 51·0 72·7 51·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	894 225 58 1,177	2,904 1,636 1,285 5,825	1,142 937 1,401 3,480	4,940 2,798 2,744 10,482	18·1 8·0 2·1	58·8 58·5 46·8	23·1 33·5 51·1 33·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
Wales 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	757 225 67	4,353 2,166 2,343	3,802 3,486 9.736	8,912 5,877 12,146	8·5 3·8 0·6	48·8 36·9 19·3	42·7 59·3 80·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,037 367 107	2,188 1,864 1,770	730 715 1,674	3,955 2,946 3,551	26·2 12·5 3·0	55·3 63·2 49·8	18·5 24·3 47·2	100·0 100·0
Total	1,049	8,862	17,024	26,935	3.9	32.9	63·2	100·0 Developm	1,511 ent Areas	5,822	3,119	10,452	14.5	55.7	29.8	100.0
All Development Areas 8 or less	2,718 706 267 3,691	15,268 6,508 6,536 28,312	9,892 8,412 22,745	27,878 15,626 29,548	9·7 4·5 0·9	54·8 41·7 22·1	35·5 53·8 77·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	2,334 619 177	6,068 4,224 3,301	2,329 2,055 3,729	10,731 6,898 7,207	21·8 9·0 2·5	56·5 61·2 45·8	21·7 29·8 51·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
North-Eastern 8 of 1658 Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	823 192 112	4,651 1,805 1,561	2,760 2,471 6,151	8,234 4,468 7,824	10·0 4·3 1·4	38·8 56·5 40·4 20·0	33·5 55·3 78·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	3,130 654 110 29	13,593 1,542 918 312	8,113 689 567 586	24,836 2,885 1,595 927	22·7 6·9 3·1	53-4 57-5 33-7	23·9 35·6 63·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
South Wales and Monmouthshire 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	1,127 599 188	8,017 3,363 1,685	2,920 2,748	20,526 6,882 4,621	5·5 8·7 4·1	39·0 48·9 36·4	55·5 42·4 59·5	100.0	793 880 301	2,772 1,854 1,512	1,842 586 568	3,320 2,381	26·5 12·6	51·2 55·8 63·5	34·1 17·7 23·9	100·0 100·0 100·0
Over 26	843	7,089	8,513 14,181	10,610	3.8	19·2 32·1	80.3	100.0	1,276	1,639	1,555	3,289	14.2	49.8	47·3 30·1	100.0
West Comberland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total	52 3 4	245 68 76	189 139 258 586	486 210 338 1,034	10·7 1·4 1·2	50·4 32·4 22·5	38·9 66·2 76·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	52 3 2	62 22 6	28 12 23 63	142 37 31 210	36·6 8·1 6·5	43·7 59·5 19·3 42·9	19·7 32·4 74·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
South Less 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	34 9 2	341 122 174	330 296 1,068	705 427 1,244	4·8 2·1 0·2	48·4 28·6 14·0	46·8 69·3 85·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	41 6	185 125 78	106 93 268	332 224 346	12.4	55·7 55·8 22·5	31·9 41·5 77·5	100·0 400·0 100·0
Total Wrexham 8 or less	45 26	164	1,694	2,376	7-8	26·8 49·3	71.3	100.0	48	388 147	467	902 241	5·2	61.0	51·8 19·1	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26 Total	31	92 35 291	135 264 542	232 299 864	3.6	39·6 11·7 33·7	58·2 88·3 62·7	100.0	28 5	198 76 421	62 56 164	288 137 666	9·7 3·6 12·2	68-8 55-5	21·5 40·9 24·6	100.0
Scottish	1,184 309 93	6,504 2,736 2,649	3,550 2,623 6,491	11,238 5,668 9,233	10·5 5·4 1·0	57.9 48.3 28.7	31.6 46.3 70.3	100·0 100·0 100·0	659 171 46	2,278 1,449 1,190	874 753 1,241	3,811 2,373 2,477	17·3 7·2 1·9	59·8 61·1 48·0	22:9 31:7 50:1	100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	1,586	11,889	12,664	26,139	6.1	45.5	48-4	100.0	876	4,917	2,868	8,661	10.1	36.8	33.1	100.0

## PLACING IN EMPLOYMENT.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF REDUNDANCY.

It is important to the country as a whole as well as to individual employers and workers that the time between a worker finishing in one job and starting in another should be reduced to the minimum. Reduction in this time lag means that national production is increased, employers' vacancies are filled more quickly and workers do not suffer gaps in earnings.

Provision has been made at Local Offices of the Ministry of

Labour and National Service for assisting workers who are under notice to find other employment; but this help cannot be given unless the Offices know when workers are likely to become redundant and unless the workers themselves take advantage of the help

Many employers do in fact co-operate with Local Offices of the Ministry by giving them advance notice of redundancies and by advising workers affected to register for alternative employment. Workers, too, are increasingly taking advantage of this arrangement. Some employers arrange with the Local Office for lists of vacancies suitable for the people about to be discharged to be available at the works. Others make provision for workers to be registered at their place of employment, and give them time off for interview by prospective employers. There is, however, scope for the greater co-operation of employers and workers with Local

The British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress have undertaken to enlist the help of their constituent associations in making as effective as possible the arrangements of Local Offices for re-allocating labour which becomes redundant. The help of Local Employment Committees in publicising these arrangements as widely as possible among employers and workers has been sought and it is hoped that, with the co-operation of all concerned, the Ministry will be able to reduce considerably the ime lost between a worker finishing in one job and starting in

#### EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT, 1948.

The Employment and Training Act, 1948,\* received the Royal Assent on 13th July. A summary of the provisions of the Bill was published in the issue of this Gazerre for April, 1948 (page 114). During its passage through Parliament, the Bill was amended in certain respects. The principal amendment was the substitution of "Youth" for "Juvenile" in the title of the Juvenile Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which is to be known henceforth as the Youth Employment Service. There has been a corresponding modification in the titles of certain organisations provided for in the Bill, which are entitled in the Act the Central Youth Employment Executive, the National Youth Employment Council, the Advisory Committees on Youth Employ-ment for Scotland and Wales, and the Youth Employment Com-

#### REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations have been made under the Employnent and Training Act, 1948 :—
On 22nd July the Minister of Labour and National Service,

On 22nd July the Minister of Labour and National Service, with the consent of the Treasury, made the Youth Employment Service (Administrative Expenses) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1742). Section 10 of the Employment and Training Act provides that any local Education Authority may undertake the administration of the Youth Employment Service in their area by means of a scheme approved by the Minister, and that the Minister may pay to any such Authority in respect of their administrative expenses under the scheme such sums as may be determined by the Minister, with the consent of the Treasury. The present Regulations, which came into operation on 31st July, fix the amount to be paid to an Authority at three-quarters of the net approved administrative expenses under an approved scheme.

Authority at three-quarters of the net approved administrative expenses under an approved scheme.

On 19th July the Employment and Training (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1668), were made by the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury. The Act empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service to make payments, by way of grant, loan or otherwise, towards the cost of removal and resettlement of workers. Where a loan has been made to or in respect of any person who satisfies the contribution conditions for unemployment benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, on account of expenses of travelling to any place for the purpose of obtaining employment, the Minister of National Insurance may repay out of the National Insurance Fund such part of the advance as, with the consent of the Treasury. he may prescribe. Except in specified circumstances, the amount so repaid is not to be recoverable from the person to whom the loan has been made, whether or not he obtains employment at the place to which he travels. The present Regulations fix, as from 24th July, the amount to be repaid out of the National Insurance Fund at one-half of the amount (if any) by which the

loan exceeds 4s.

Copies of either of the above Regulations may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1d.

\* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 46. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post

MODEL SCHEME FOR THE EXERCISE OF POWERS BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND EDUCATION AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND.

As is indicated above, Section 10 of the Employment and Train-As is indicated above, Section 10 of the Employment and Training Act empowers Local Education Authorities, by means of a scheme approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service, to assume responsibility for operating a Youth Employment Service in their areas. A further Section of the Act requires that any scheme so approved must provide also for the performance by the Authority of such functions as may be prescribed by the scheme in connection with the administration of unemployment benefit and national assistance to persons under the age of 18 scheme in connection with the administration of themployment benefit and national assistance to persons under the age of 18. Schemes must be submitted to the Minister for approval not later than 12th January, 1949. Where a scheme is already in operation, the Act provides that it is to continue in force until the date mentioned, by which time the Authority concerned must submit a revised scheme for the approval of the Minister if they wish to continue to exercise their powers to provide a Youth Employment continue to exercise their powers to provide a Youth Employment

Service.

After consultation with the National Youth Employment Council, the Minister has drawn up a Model Scheme for the exercise of powers by a Local Education Authority under the Act. The Model Scheme is prefaced by an explanatory Memorandum, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title: "Youth Employment Service. Memorandum on the Exercise by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales and Education Authorities in Scotland of their Powers under Section 10 of the Employment and Training Act, 1948"; price 3d. net (4d. post free). Authorities who desire to submit a scheme for the approval of the Minister should forward four copies of the scheme to the Central

Minister should forward four copies of the scheme to the Central Youth Employment Executive, 15, Portman Square, London, W.1.

#### RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY.

FURTHER APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES.

Previous articles in this GAZETTE (see, for example, the issues for May and July, 1948, pages 161 and 228) gave some information about schemes for recruiting and training young persons for industry which follow the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress in their Report ssued in December, 1945. Information about some additional schemes is given below.

Freestone Quarrying.—A scheme for apprentice masons operates in England and Wales, with standards similar to those of the National Joint Apprenticeship Scheme for the Building Industry (see page 49 of the February, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE). The scheme is to be operated through separate machinery established by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Freestone Quarrying industry.

Roadstone Quarrying.—This scheme is controlled by a General Council of employers and operatives appointed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry. Local administration is carried out by Area Joint Apprenticeship Committees appointed by he Area Joint Industrial Councils. The normal age of entry into apprenticeship for quarry maintenance engineers is on or before the sixteenth birthday; no age limit has been set for other occupa-tions. The period of apprenticeship for quarry maintenance engineers is up to the age of 21 and for sett makers and kerb-dressers maximum periods of three and two years respectively. Apprentices must attend evening technical classes and day classes (without loss of pay), where available, fees being payable by the

(without loss of pay), where available, fees being payable by the employer. An apprentice who considers he is receiving inadequate training may appeal to the appropriate Area Joint Committee.

Glass Tableware (High Grade) Manufacture.—A scheme covering apprentice glass makers, glass cutters and decorators has been agreed by the Stourbridge Glass Manufacturers' Association and the National Flint Makers' Friendly Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The scheme operates in the Stourbridge and adjacent areas and also applies to firms producing high-grade tableware in London and Edinburgh. Normally, the age of entry into appren-London and Edinburgh. Normally, the age of entry into apprenticeship is 15 years and the duration is five years or until the age of 20, whichever is the shorter period. Apprentices are required to attend for further education and training at such courses as the employer may designate, without loss of pay.

Cold Rolled Steel Strip Manufacture.—This scheme, which operates in the Midlands only, has been agreed by the Standing Committee of the Midlands Cold Rolling (Steel) Section of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board and is administered through

a Recruiting and Apprenticeship Sub-Committee. The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is 16 years, but younger workers are engaged as probationers. The period of apprenticeship is three years, during the whole of which time apprentices are in the of experienced operators and foremen. Apprentices and

charge of experienced operators and foremen. Apprentices and probationers are required to attend special courses at a technical college for one day or two half-days each week, without loss of pay; necessary travelling expenses are paid by the employers.

Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering.—In accordance with recommendations made by the National Joint Industrial Council for this industry, a central body, the Education Board of the Heating and Ventilating Industry, has been established which is responsible for the development of training and educational arrangements. Apprenticeship schemes have been agreed for operatives (administered through the Area Committees of the National Joint Industrial Council) and for draughtsmen (administered by the Employers' Secretary of the Council on behalf of the

Employers' Association). The normal age of entry into apprentice-ship under both schemes is 15 to 16 years, for a period termin-ating at 21. Apprentices are required to attend classes for technical adult at 21. Apprentices are required to attend classes for technical education and workshop practice where possible, and employers undertake, subject to satisfactory attendance by the apprentice, to provide opportunities to attend the classes and to pay all necessary fees. In addition, a special six months' full-time course at the National College of Heating, Ventilating, Refrigeration and Fan Engineering has been arranged for selected apprentice draughtsmen.

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Electrical Contracting (England and Wales).—The scheme for this industry, which covers the craft of electrician, has been ap-proved by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry in England and Wales, and is operated through a National Joint Apprenticeship Committee and such other committees as may be recessary. The maximum period of probation is three months. The normal period of apprenticeship is from 16 to 21 years of age, during which period the employer undertakes to teach and instruct the apprentice in the craft and all things relating thereto. Apprentices are required to attend part-time technical courses up to the age of 18. Provision is also made for the appointment of independent persons by the appropriate Apprenticeship Committees who will be parties to the apprentices' indentures and who will exercise oversight of the apprenticeships.

Process Engraving.—The scheme for this industry is operated by a Joint Apprenticeship Board representative of employers' and workers' organisations; local advisory committees have been set up in the London, Midlands, Northern and Scottish areas. Apprenticeship may be in one of several branches of the industry, Apprentices in may be in one of several branches of the industry, viz., object photography; process art work and aerograph reduching; camera operating; printing on metal; tint laying and retouching; line etching; half tone etching (black and white or coloured); routing and mounting; process hand engraving and proofing. Basic training is to be given in one or more of these branches in addition to that selected for specialisation. Normally, a probationary period of three months is required followed by a probationary period of three months is required, followed by five years' apprenticeship from the age of 16 years; the ratio of apprentices to skilled journeymen is one to four, or part of four, journeymen employed. Provision is made in the scheme for the release of apprentices during working hours, without loss of pay, to attend part-time technical classes; they are also expected to attend on one evening in each week.

Sports Goods Manufacture.—The National Joint Industrial Council for the industry have approved an apprenticeship scheme which is administered at national level only. Apprenticeships are available in specified sections of the industry. The normal period of apprenticeship is four years including three months' probation, from the age of 15, and the ratio of apprentices is one to five, or part of five, journeymen. Employers are required to release apprentices, without loss of wages, to attend such part-time classes of instruction both technical and general as the Council may approve, and to pay tuition fees as necessary. Representatives of the National Joint Industrial Council are empowered under the scheme to enquire into the training given, to call for reports from the employer and the appropriate educational establishment attended by the apprentice, and to report any deficiencies to the Council.

Jockeys and Training Grooms.—By agreement between the Jockey Club, the Trainers' Federation and the Transport and General Workers' Union, an apprenticeship scheme operates in racing stables licensed by the Jockey Club. The normal age of entry is 15 years and the period of apprenticeship includes three years as training grooms and a further two years for boys selected for training as jockeys. A further scheme is operated under the authority of the Pony Turf Club for apprentice pony racing jockeys. The normal age of entry is 15 to 16 years and the apprenticeship period may not be less than three or more than five years, terminating not later than the twenty-first birthday.

#### NURSES IN INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service are offering a number of scholarships to men and women who are State Registered Nurses to enable them to take a six months' course in Industrial Nursing. A proportion of the scholarships are reserved for dis-

Most of the candidates who obtained similar scholarships last year have now completed their course and have secured appointments in the industrial field. The field covers many industries and services, ranging from dock authorities and food manufacture to

Nurses who wish to undergo this course of instruction must. in addition to being State Registered, be not less than 24 years of age with at least one year's post-graduate experience. It is also essential that the would-be industrial nurse should have personal qualities which will enable the confidence of both employers and workpeople to be readily gained. Candidates must, generally, be physically fit, and those who are awarded a scholarship must be

be physically fit, and those who are awarded a scholarship must be prepared to give an assurance that they will take up industrial nursing for at least two years after the conclusion of the course. Candidates are considered by a Selection Board and no candidate will be granted a scholarship except after a personal interview before the Board. Training, which lasts for approximately six months, has been planned by the Royal College of Nursing and certain universities. Part of the practical training will be in factories. At the conclusion of the course, an examination is held and successful students are awarded the Industrial Nursing Certificate of the Royal College of Nursing.

Financial assistance given by the Ministry to scholarship holders will cover the training and examination fees, together with an allowance of £100 (£80 in the case of persons living at home during training), less the amount of financial help which a trainee may receive from other sources for this purpose. Persons with an adult dependant or with children may receive an additional allowance of 10s or 5s a week respectively.

of 10s. or 5s. a week respectively.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Ministry of Labour and National Service (Division A.7B.), 12, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS.

RECRUITMENT OF AUSTRIAN WOMEN FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

In March, a mission comprising representatives of employers' associations and trade unions in the textile industries, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, visited Austria and Germany with the object of investigating the possibilities of recruiting female labour for employment in the textile industries in this country. As a result of this visit, arrangements have been made for the recruitment of Austrian women for employment in textile industries in which the organisations of employers and workers concerned have approved the employment of such workers. A high proportion will be employed in the cotton industry.

In accordance with this scheme, which has been given the code name of "Blue Danube," women of Austrian nationality over 18

and under 40 are invited to volunteer for employment in this country for a period of two years, after which, unless an extension of stay is asked for and granted, they will return to Austria. The volunteers will be carefully selected and medically examined before acceptance. They will be provided with transport from Austria to a Holding Hostel in Great Britain, and accommodation and maintenance up to the time when they are placed in employment. They tenance up to the time when they are placed in employment. They will be required to enter such employment as may be specified by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and not to leave or change that employment without the consent of the Ministry.

When in employment, the volunteers will be under exactly the

same conditions as British workers in regard to wages, food rationing, P.A.Y.E., insurance contributions, compensation for industrial injuries, etc. They will live either in private lodgings or in hostels, and will be charged for this accommodation the same amounts as are paid by British workers for similar accommodation. Volunteers who are unable to continue in employment owing to sickness, or who are found to be unsuitable, or whose services are no longer required, or who having been in Great Britain for two years desire to return to Austria, will be repatriated to their home area by the

These terms and conditions are set out in a leaflet given to each Austrian volunteer. Before acceptance she will be required to sign a declaration that she understands them and agrees to be bound by them, and undertakes "to work diligently and be of good behaviour'' during her stay in this country.

Recruitment under the "Blue Danube" scheme has already

begun; the first party of Austrian volunteers arrived at Harwich about the middle of July.

## RECRUITMENT OF GERMAN WOMEN FOR DOMESTIC

Arrangements are being made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to recruit a limited number of German women for domestic work in hospitals and similar institutions, workers' hostels and farmers' households in urgent need of domestic help. The women will be carefully selected and subject to medical exam-

ination before leaving Germany.

The terms and conditions of employment of these women will be the same as for British workers. Volunteers accepted for employment will enter Great Britain on a permit valid for two years, subject to the conditions that they register at once with the Police, enter such employment as may be specified by the Ministry, and do not leave or change such employment without the consent of the

Ministry.

Recruiting for hospitals and similar institutions and hostels will be on the same lines as the scheme which has operated for European Volunteer Workers (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May and November, 1947, pages 148 and 370), and this has been agreed by representatives of employing authorities and of the trade unions

For farmers' households, however, there are certain differences between the present scheme and the scheme for the placing of European Volunteer Workers. The object of their inclusion in this scheme is to give farmers' households the same facilities as are available to employers who are able to nominate workers under the individual permit procedure. The Ministry will record suitable vacancies from employers, recruit, select and medically examine the women in Germany, arrange for transport, and allocate them to appropriate farmers' households. The cost of transport will be borne by the employer, and the relations between the employer and the foreign worker will, after placing, be the same as if the employer had made his own arrangements under the permit procedure.

The first party of German domestics is expected to arrive in this country on 5th September.

RECRUITMENT OF AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN WOMEN FOR NURSING TRAINING.

August, 1948.

In view of the increasing demand for nurses, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, with the concurrence of the National Advisory Council on Nurses and Midwives and with the co-operation of the Health Departments, have brought over as an experiment 50 German women who have volunteered to train as nurses in this country. The women are of good education, and they have been carefully selected and subjected to medical examination before leaving Germany

been carefully selected and subjected to medical examination before leaving Germany.

The selected German volunteers arrived on 15th August and arrangements were made for them to have a three weeks' induction course at the Ministry's reception centre at Colwyn Bay, before they are assigned to the hospitals which have agreed to co-operate in the scheme by accepting them as student nurses.

The terms and conditions of their employment will be the same as for British women training as nurses, and they will be landed in the first place for a period which will enable them to complete the full

first place for a period which will enable them to complete the full nursing training and take the examinations for State registration as nurses. At the end of that time they will be free to return to Ger-

Arrangements are also being made, with the agreement of the Austrian Government, to bring over 100 well-educated Austrian women to train as nurses, and it is expected that after they have completed their training many of them will return to Austria to assist the Public Health Services in their own country. They will be arriving in September. be arriving in September

#### DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION AND THE MUSICIANS' UNION.

APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 29th July about a dispute between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Musicians' Union, the Minister of Labour and National Service stated that, after discussions under the auspices of his Department both the action. ment, both the parties concerned had agreed that he should appoint ment, both the parties concerned had agreed that he should appoint an Independent Committee to make an award on the question of minimum fees for casual studio broadcasting, and to examine and make recommendations on other questions which the Corporation desired to be included in a comprehensive settlement. He had accordingly appointed the following persons to be the Independent Committee: Sir John Forster, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Mr. G. Maurice Hann, and Mr. W. E. C. Lazenby.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1948.

The Factories Act, 1948,\* which amends the Factories Act, 1937. received the Royal Assent on 30th July. A summary of the principal provisions of the Bill was published in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 114).

The Bill was amended in a few respects during its passage through Parliament. The most important of these amendments related to the extension of the provisions for sitting facilities for workers contained in Section 44 of the Act of 1937. The Bill proposed that there should be provided and maintained, for the use of all persons employed, suitable facilities for sitting sufficient to enable them to take advantage of any opportunities for resting which might occur in the course of their employment. The Act stipulates that such facilities are to be provided and maintained "where any such facilities are to be provided and maintained "where any employed persons have in the course of their work reasonable opportunities for sitting without detriment to their work." Further provisions in the Bill relating to sitting facilities where a substantial proportion of any work can properly be done sitting are reproduced in the Act without modification.

#### INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

#### CLEANLINESS IN IRONFOUNDRIES.

On 19th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made

On 19th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) (Amendment) Order, 1948, under the Factories Act, 1937.

Under the provisions of Section 1 (c) of that Act, inside walls and partitions of rooms, ceilings, etc., in factories are required, in the interests of health, to be washed, painted, white-washed or colour-washed at least once in every fourteen months. Hitherto, under the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938, some ironfoundries or parts of them have been exempt from this general requirement. In their Report published last year (see page 259 of the August, 1947, issue of this Gazette), the Joint Advisory Committee, set up by the Chief Inspector of Factories to advise on methods by which general working conditions in ironfoundries could be improved, recommended that the exemption should be removed.

The amending Order gives effect to the Committee's recommendation, and as from 1st August, 1948, all ironfoundries will

\* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 55. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. ost free)

be subject to the general requirement of Section 1 (c) of the Act, except as regards those parts of the walls, ceilings, etc., of rooms which are above 20 feet from the floor, and which remain exempt under provisions of the Order of 1938. Copies of the new Order (S.I. 1948, No. 1678) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front page of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

#### NEW REGULATIONS RELATING TO JUTE FACTORIES.

On 21st July the Minister of Labour and National Service made The Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, under the Factories Act, 1937. These Regulations, which will come into operation on 1st January, 1949, reproduce the provisions set out in the published draft of the Regulations, some particulars of which were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1948 (page 86). Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1948, No. 1696) may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 3d.

FACTORIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND),1938 (EXTEN-SION OF SECTION 87) REGULATIONS (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1948.

Regulations under the above title were made on the 3rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, under Section 87(7) of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland),

"Glass Works," being an industrial undertaking set out in Article 2 of Part II of the Schedule to the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, is added by the Regulations to the industries and processes in which male young persons who have attained the age of 16 may, subject to certain conditions, be employed in shifts under Section 87 of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.

Copies of the Regulations (Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 183), which came into force on 28th July, can be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80, Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller, price

#### NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS. FURTHER REGISTRATION OF MEN.

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 4th September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July, 1930, and 30th September, 1930, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men who, because of the nature of their employment, e.g., in coal mining or agriculture, or because they are apprentices or learners, may be eligible for deferment of call-up, are not thereby exempt from registration, but must register on the prescribed date and furnish the necessary particulars on which their position can be determined. ir position can be determined.

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

entering on a regular engagement.

Registrants who enquire about employment in coal mining will be given an explanatory leaflet. Any man registering for military service who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long

as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

Each man who registers will also be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to an apprentice, or a young man in a similar position, or a student in full-time attendance at a technical class. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible

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

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY

ANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD FOR 1946 AND 1947.

The first two Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts submitted by the National Coal Board to the Minister of Fuel and submitted by the National Coal Board to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, have recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The first of these Reports (price 9d. net, 10d. post free) covers the period from 15th July, 1946, when the Board were constituted, to 31st December, 1946, a period before the industry passed into public ownership. The second Report (price 4s. 6d. net, 4s. 10d. post free) covers the year ended 31st December, 1947, the first year of the industry under public ownership. public ownership.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.—The first Annual Report gives an account of the constitution and functions

of the National Coal Board, the lines on which the new organisation for the nationalised coal mining industry was devised, staffing problems, steps preparatory to the taking over of the industry by the Board, and the fixing of 1st January, 1947, as the vesting date. The Report describes the agreement reached in December, 1946, between the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers with regard to conciliation machinery in the industry, the adoption of existing wages and conditions agreements, and the arrangements made for negotiations on certain national questions, viz., payment for statutory holidays, the guaranteed wage, and the introduction of the five-day working week. Reference is made also/to the Board's plans for increasing output, marketing of products, finance and scientific research. The audited Statement of Accounts appended to the Report shows that the total expenditure of the Board on revenue account for the period 15th July to 31st December, 1946, was £213,502, of which salaries represented £104,800.

Second Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.—The second Annual Report opens with an account of the fuel crisis in the earlier months of 1947, the steps taken to meet it and to increase output, and the administrative problems following the taking over of the industry by the Board.

The negotiations leading to the introduction of the five-day working week are described. In assessing the effect of this measure upon production in the industry, the Board state that it became plain that, at the current rate of output under normal five-day week working, the coal target for the year could not be achieved and that negotiations for an extension of working hours were found necessary. The result of these ne section of the Report (see below). The result of these negotiations is described in a later

In a section concerned with the Board as employer, the Report outlines the working of the National, District and Pit Conciliation Schemes, and gives some account of coal mining disputes occurring in 1947; the policy of the Board with regard to the recogni-tion of negotiating bodies; wages negotiations; machinery for consultation between workers and managements; wages, recruit-ment, promotion and other matters of staffing policy; and welfare

In connection with measures for increasing production, the Report discusses the problem of man-power in the industry. The man-power target set before the Board was a total of 730,000 on the colliery books by the end of 1947. Full responsibility for recruitment was taken over at the beginning of April. As a result of the recruitment drive, which included the recruitment of Poles for coal mining, there were 718,000 miners on the colliery books at the end of December, or 12,000 short of the target. An account is given of training arrangements for recruits, health and safety measures, and the incidence of accidents and industrial disease. The problem of dirty coal is also discussed.

A section of the Report describes how the coal produced in 1947 was distributed and coal supplies controlled. Further sections are concerned with ancillary activities of the Board, such as coal carbonisation and briquetting, the application of science to the industry, and finance.

The Report describes the steps taken by the Board to meet the needs of the winter of 1947-1948. These included the securing of an agreement with the National Union of Mineworkers for the extension of working hours, either by work on Saturdays or by an extra half-hour a day. This extension is estimated to have increased the output of coal by about 2 million tons by the end of December. Other measures to exist production were the extension of the production when the end of the production were the extension of the production when the extension of the production were the extension of the production when the end of the production were the extension of the production when the production were the extension of the production when the production were the extension of the production when the production were the extension of the production when the production were the production when the production December. Other measures to assist production were the extension of drift mining and the recruitment of volunteer workers from Europe. Reference is made at this point to the increase in the wages of lower paid colliery workers which was granted towards the end of the year, the working out of the winter coal budget and winter transport plans, and the resumption of coal exports.

The Report concludes with some account of the Board's plans for the future and a brief review of the operative and financial results of the year. The Report states that in 1947 British coal mines produced 187 million tons of coal, or 6 million tons more than in With the 10 million tons produced from the Government's opencast sites, this represented a total saleable output of 197 million tons, compared with the target of 200 million tons set by the Government in February, 1947. Of this total, 5.4 million tons were exported (including coal for ships' bunkers). Consumers' stocks increased by about 8 million tons. The Board estimate that the increase of 6 million tons in output was made up of increases of 5 million tons due to increased man-power, 9.5 million tons due to better attendance and 5.5 million tons due to greater output per man-shift, partly offset by a decrease of 14 million tons due to the reduction in the number of working days. Over the year as a whole, the collieries made an operating loss of £9,200,000.

The Report is followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1947, and by appendices giving information of various kinds and a detailed statistical appendix.

#### EARNINGS IN 1947 AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1948.

Statistical Statements of the costs of production, proceeds and profits or losses of collieries have been published by the National Coal Board for the four quarters of 1947, for the year 1947, and for the first quarter of 1948. The Statements contain information with regard to cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind during the period and a summary of this information for Great Britain is given in the next column.

Average Earnings per Man-shift worked (all ages).

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Period.			Cas	sh E	arnin	gs.	Value of Allowances in Kind.					3	
		Under- ground.		Sui	Surface.		All Workers.		Under- ground.		Surface.		ll kers.
1st Quarter, 1947 2nd ", ", 3rd ", ", 4th ", " Year, 1947" 1st Quarter, 1948		s. 27 29 31 33 30 33	d. 5·2 7·3 0·3 0·8 3·6 9·7	s. 17 19 20 21 19 22	d. 11·8 3·2 4·0 11·3 10·4 8·0	s. 25 27 28 30 27 31	d. 0·3 0·0 4·1 4·2 8·2 1·3	s. 1 1 1 1 1	d. 3·2 2·4 2·6 4·4 3·2 6·1	s. 1	d. 11·4 10·9 11·1 1·3 11·7 3·2	s. 1 1 1 1 1	d. 2·2 1·5 1·7 3·6 2·3 5·4

Average Weekly Earnings per Wage-earner (all ages).

1st Quarter, 1947 2nd , , , 3rd , , , 4th , , , Year, 1947 1st Quarter, 1948		134 137 133 158 141 163	6 9 8 11 4 5	101 101 99 116 104 121	7 8 5 7 10 6	127 129 125 149 133 154	0 6 10 4 0 1	6 5 5 6 5 7	2 7 2 6 11 4	5 4 4 5 5 6	4 9 6 11 2 9	6 5 5 6 5 7	051592	
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Similar figures are given in the Statements for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the first quarter of 1948 per man-shift worked (including the value of allowances in kind) ranged from 28s. 2.4d. in Bristol and Somerset and 29s. 8-7d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 37s. 1-8d. in Nottinghamshire and 37s. 5-4d. in Leicestershire. The average weekly earnings ranged from 143s. 11d. in Cannock Chase and 144s. 11d. in Shropshire to 187s. 8d. in Leicestershire and 192s. 3d. in South Dorbit.

in South Derby.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in collieries in Great Britain

as follows .—	Per man-shift worked.	Per week.
	s. d.	s. d.
1st Ouarter, 1947	27 11	141 6
2nd " "	29 9	142 10
3rd " "	31 2	138 5
4th	33 4	164 0
Year, 1947 "	30 7	147 1
1st Quarter, 1948	34 3	169 6

#### SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL POWER.

REPORT ON THE ELECTRICITY PEAK LOAD PROBLEM IN RELATION TO NON-INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS.

As was stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 227), a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., have recently been investigating means of controlling the electricity demand of domestic and other non-industrial consumers. The Committee were approinted in February, 1948, their terms of reference being to examine and report upon (a) the practice. terms of reference being to examine and report upon (a) the practic ability of installing any instrument by means of which maximum demand and consumption at different times of the day by domestic and non-industrial consumers may be measured and controlled and (b) the possibility of securing a reduction of the peak demand on the electricity supply system either by the use of any such instruments or by alterations in the tariff for domestic and noninstruments or by alterations in the tariff for domestic and non-industrial consumers or by a combination of those methods. The Committee's Report has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title: "Report of the Committee to Study the Electricity Peak Load Problem in Relation to Non-Industrial Consumers" (Cmd. 7464; price 6d. net, 7d, post free).

After a description of the nature and extent of the peak load problem, the Report discusses the possibility of restricting demand by means of instruments. The available types of instruments for measuring consumption or demand and for controlling demand are reviewed, reference being made in this connection to a limit switch

reviewed, reference being made in this connection to a limit switch for peak hours, operated by central control, which is now under trial at Paris, and to instruments generally which are subject to central control. Consideration is then given to the various types of domestic electricity tariff and to the commercial tariffs in use and to proposals for varying tariffs, both those that do not involve additional apparatus and those that do.

In stating their conclusions, the Committee point out that, with

certain exceptions, their recommendations can do little to alleviate next winter's peak load difficulties, and that the extensive application of instruments for measuring or controlling domestic consumption of electricity at peak periods could be justified only if they contributed to the long-term economy of the industry. They draw attention to the value, in the commercial sphere, of full consultation with standing bodies, with a view to co-operation in measures of load spreading at peak hours. They consider that it would be desirable to extend to commerce the co-operation secured in the industrial field through the Regional Boards for Industry and the numerous District Committees working with them. In the domestic sphere, they urge the importance of a further spreading of information and advice, and they consider that an assurance to non-industrial consumers that future supplies of solid fuel will be maintained or improved would contribute materially to the alleviation of electricity supply difficulties next

The recommendations of the Committe are set out as follows

In the case of domestic two-part tariffs, instead of a uniform running charge throughout the year, the winter rate should be relatively higher and the summer rate relatively lower. Similar principles should apply to multiple and block tariffs.

The practice of charging commercial consumers on the basis metered maximum demand should be extended.

Trials should be carried out on the following methods, in districts where central control systems are already in existence: (a) More extended use of central control of water heaters; (b) the application of differential tariffs for "firm" and "non-firm" supplies, especially for space-heating purposes, where the consumer's wiring installation is, or easily can be, separated; (c) the application of time-of-day tariffs to the larger domestic consumers; and (d) the application of load limiters at times of customs and (d) the application of load limiters at times of system peak, on the

lines of the Paris experiments.

Research on apparatus with thermal storage characteristics should be encouraged with a view to the transfer of some existing

load to off-peak periods.

August, 1948.

In the course of a written reply to a question in the House of Commons on 30th July, the Minister of Fuel and Power indicated the action taken on the Committee's suggestions and recommendations. He stated that the Regional Boards for Industry had already been select that the Regional Boards for Industry had already been asked to work out arrangements in consultation with representatives of commercial consumers for spreading their peak demand and that the latter had been asked to reduce their load by 20 per cent. Further discussions as to how best to implement this would take place locally. The British Electricity Authority and the Area Boards had been asked to make trial of the installation of devices designed to regulate or measure maximum demand or the demand at the peak period, as and when such devices could be produced, and, in other cases, to conduct further enquiries and experiments. The recommendation that, in the case of domestic two-part tariffs, the charge for the winter months should be relatively higher and that for the other months relatively lower was regarded as of special importance at the moment because it was the only one which required no additional equipment and which could affect the domestic demand next winter. The British Electricity Authority and the Area Boards had accordingly been asked to put it into effect. The Minister added that, while individual consumers were bound to be affected in different ways by the introduction of a seasonal variation in charge, it was intended that the increased charges in the winter should be offset by reduced charges in the other months so that domestic consumers as a whole would pay over the year neither more nor less than they would have paid with a uniform tariff throughout the year.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) ACT. 1948.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1948,\* received the Royal Assent on 30th June. This Act amends in certain respects the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, relating to increases of disablement benefit in cases of special hardship. A summary of the Act of 1946 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946 (pages 214 and 215). The principal modification effected by the new Act substitutes an amount not exceeding 30s for 11s, 2d as the arm of six and the second six and the secon

amount not exceeding 20s. for 11s. 3d. as the amount of increase in the weekly rate of disablement pension payable in cases of special hardship, as defined. Another of the amendments provides that the amount of the increase is to be determined by reference to the beneficiary's probable standard of remuneration, during the period for which it is granted, in the employments which he is likely to be able to follow as compared with that in his regular

#### SEASONAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE.

Under the new scheme of National Insurance which came into force on 5th July, agricultural workers employed in short term seasonal employment such as the harvesting and pulling of flowers, fruit, peas or potatoes, the tying, training or picking of hops and the peeling of onions must present National Insurance cards to their employers, and their employers must stamp them. Contributions are payable although they were not ordinarily due for these occupations under the State insurance scheme in force up to

Workers should take their National Insurance cards with them when they take up seasonal agricultural work. If a contribution card cannot be obtained from an employee, an emergency card can be obtained from the local National Insurance Office.

A married woman who is not ordinarily employed may choose whether she will pay National Insurance contributions, but she must obtain a card and give it to her employer when he asks for it.

#### STAMPING OF NATIONAL INSURANCE CARDS FOR PART-TIME WORKERS.

The Ministry of National Insurance remind employers of their liability to stamp National Insurance cards for employees working for them for less than four hours a week.

Although employers are not liable to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme for employees working for

\* 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 42. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

them for less than a total of four hours (eight hours if it is cleaning or other domestic work) in any week, they must nevertheless pay the Industrial Injury Insurance contribution. This is 8d. a week for a man, of which the employer can recover 4d. from the man's wages, and 6d. a week for a woman, of which the employer can

ployees who have no National Insurance card must obtain one from an Employment Exchange. If they have a card but, because they are also liable to pay contributions as though they were self-employed or non-employed persons, they need a second card to stamp themselves they can obtain this further card by applying at any local National Insurance Office and explaining the circumstances in which the second card is needed.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FORMS FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE CARDS FROM POST OFFICES.

Application Forms C.F. 6 for National Insurance cards were withdrawn from Post Offices as from the 14th August, and the forms now are available only at Employment Exchanges and local National Insurance Offices.

About 45,000 applications for National Insurance cards are held up in Employment Exchanges because the applicants did not fill in their addresses. Anyone who has completed Form C.F. 6 but has not yet received a National Insurance card in return should get into touch at once with the Employment Exchange to which the Application Form was sent.

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

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the Ministry of National Insurance, the National Insurance Joint Authority, the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, or the Postmaster General, in conjunction with the Treasury in certain cases, have made a number of Regulations under the National Insurance Act, 1946, or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948. Short notes on certain of these Regulations are given below. Copies of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses given on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller. The price of the Regulations, unless otherwise indicated is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The National Insurance (General Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1503; price 4d. net, 5d. post free).—These Regulations, which were made on 1st July and came into operation on 5th July, modify in certain respects the application of the National Insurance Act, to existing contributors and beneficiaries under the Acts repealed by that Act.

The National Insurance (Seamen's Special Fund) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1423).—These Regulations which were made on 28th June and came into operation on 5th July, continue in force, notwithstanding the repeal of the relevant section of the National Health Insurance Act, 1936, the scheme relating to the Seamen's Special Fund established for the purpose of that section, with modifications, for the purpose of the corresponding provision of the National Insurance Act, and provide for the administration of that scheme by the body constituted for the purposes of the section in question

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1456; price 2d. net, 3d. post free).—These Regulations were made on 29th June and came into operation on 5th July. They provide for the inclusion of certain specified employments among the insurable employments under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries). Acts and of certain other specified employments among the employments which are excepted from insurance under the Acts. They also prescribe the persons to be treated as employers of insur ed persons in respect of certain specified employments.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Stamps) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1443; price 3d. net, 4d. post free).—
These Regulations, which were made by the Postmaster General on 28th June, apply as from 5th July, with the necessary adaptations, the provisions of the Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891 (as amended), and the Post Office Act, 1908 (as amended), in elation to insurance stamps.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Refund of Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1424).—These Regulations, which were made on 28th June and came into operation on 5th July, provide for the return of contributions under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts which have been paid in error, subject to the power to make deductions in certain circumstances.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1532).—These Regulations were made on 2nd July. They amend as from 6th July the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (see page 230 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE), by adding a provision specifying the circumstances in which, for the purposes of Section 14 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, as accorded by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1948, a claimant to special hardship allowance may be treated as having at all times, since the end of the injury benefit period, been incapable of following an occupation or employment notwithstanding that he has worked thereat.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Airmen) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1469).—These Regulations, which were made on 29th June and came into operation on 5th July, modify and amplify in certain respects the application of the general provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) and the Regulations made thereunder to persons employed under a contract of service on board British aircraft and to persons who in the course of insurable employment are on board any aircraft on a test flight starting in Great Britain.

test flight starting in Great Britain.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1471; price 2d. net, 3d. post free).—
These Regulations were made on 29th June and became operative on 5th July. They modify and amplify in certain respects the application of the general provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, and the regulations made thereunder, to persons employed under a contract of service on board British ships

The Pneumoconiosis (Medical Arrangements) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1396).—These Regulations, which were made on 25th June, abolish the fees chargeable under the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931, in respect of applications for medical examinations and certificates on or after 5th July, in cases to which, by virtue of the transitional provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts continue to apply in respect of employment before that date.

In the case of the Regulations which follow, preliminary drafts had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee for consideration and report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for last month, page 229, and previous issues). The Regulations were made after receipt of the Committee's Reports, which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office and are included in the

been published by H.M. Stationery Office and are included in the list of official publications received, on page 295.

The National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1425; price 3d. net, 4d. post free).—These Regulations were made on 28th June. They modify as from 5th July the classification of certain insured persons in specified employment, with the result that persons who would otherwise be employed persons are treated either as self-employed persons or non-employed persons are persons who would otherwise be self-employed persons are are treated either as self-employed persons or non-employed persons, and persons who would otherwise be self-employed persons are treated as either employed or non-employed persons. They also provide for continuing the status of a self-employed person with the happening of certain specified events and for the special classification of persons following a High Court decision or a revised decision of the Minister so as to enable the original classification to stand where this would be in the interests of the person concerned. The National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1417; price 4d. net, 5d. post free).—These Regulations were made on 29th June and came into operation on 1st July. They deal principally with the circumstances in which persons are excepted from the liability to pay contributions and in which they are either credited with contributions or permitted to pay contributions which they are not otherwise liable to pay. They also

butions which they are not otherwise liable to pay. They also provide for the disposal, return or recovery of contributions which either have been paid in the wrong class, or at the wrong rate, or in error, or have not been paid, and for the disregarding of certain

employment.

The National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit)
Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1447).—These Regulations,
which were made on 28th June, authorise the Minister of National
Insurance, in respect of any days of unemployment occurring within the period of five years beginning with 5th July, to pay unemployment benefit on the recommendation of a local tribunal to persons
who have exhausted their rights thereto under the provisions of the
National Insurance Act, if they are otherwise entitled to benefit.

The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948
(S.I. 1948, No. 1470: price 3d. pet, 4d. post free)—These Regula-

(S.I. 1948, No. 1470; price 3d. net, 4d. post free).—These Regulations, which were made on 29th June, modify as from 5th July the National Insurance Act in its application to persons who are or have been married women.

The National Insurance (Airmen) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1466).—These Regulations, which were made on 29th June and came into operation on 5th July, modify and amplify the general provisions of the National Insurance Act, and the regulations made thereunder, in their application to persons employed under a

contract of service on board aircraft.

The National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1467; price 3d. net, 4d. post free).—These Regulations were made on 29th June and came into operation on 5th July. They modify and amplify the general provisions of the National Insurance Act, and the regulations made thereunder, in their application to persons employed under a contract of service on board

The National Insurance (Local Advisory Committees) Regu lations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1741).—These Regulations were made on 26th July and came into operation on 30th July. They provide for the constitution of Local Advisory Committees and for the reference to them for consideration and advice of questions bearing upon the administration of the National Insurance Act.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) COLLIERY WORKERS SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME.

On 30th July, the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Order, 1948, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. By this Order, which came into operation on 2nd August, the Minister approves for the purposes of the Act a Supplementary Scheme submitted by bodies representative of colliery workers (as defined in the Scheme) and their employers (i.e., the National Coal Board and any small mine owners who are for the time being engaged in coal mining activities, other than open-cast working) for providing for additional payments in certain cases where, under the Act, injury benefit or a disablement pension is payable to a colliery worker, or a pension or allowance is payable to the widow of a deceased colliery worker or to a woman

spayable to the widow of a deceased collect, worker of to a woman laving the care of his child or children.

Supplementary contributions under the Scheme are payable by the workers concerned and by the National Coal Board (or by small mine owners through the Board) to a Fund from which the supplementary benefits are provided. There is provision for the Minister to participate in the administration of the Scheme, and, in general, for the supplementary benefits to be paid by him out of moneys provided by the Fund in conjunction with the corresponding benefits under the Act. In certain cases, however, the supplementary benefits will be paid by the National Coal Board out of moneys provided by the Fund. National and Local Committees of employers and workers are established to decide questions arising under the Scheme, other than questions which involve decisions under the Act. The text of the Scheme is set out in the

Schedule to the Order.

The Order (S.I. 1948, No. 1794) has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

#### INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND.

A NNUAL REVIEW FOR 1947.

A White Paper entitled "Industry and Employment in Scotland 1947" has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7459; price 1s. 6d. net, 1s. 8d. post free).

In the introduction to the present volume, reference is made to the announcement in the White Paper on Scottish Affairs (Cmd. 7308) that it was proposed to publish and present to Parliament an annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland. The first of these reviews, dealing with developments up to the end of February, 1947, was published last year, and was briefly described in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947 (page 221). The present White Paper deals with the calendar year

(page 221). The present White Paper deals with the calendar year 1947, and records also outstanding events of the early part of 1948. The general picture presented by the period under review is stated to be one of initial reverses, due to the severe winter and the fuel crisis early in 1947, followed by sustained and successful efforts for recovery. In the latter part of the year both industry and agriculture pushed ahead to make up the loss of production sustained in the early months; employment increased by about 100,000 during the year, while unemployment, which rose to some 100,000 during the year, while unemployment, which rose to some 101,000 in March, fell to less than 53,000 by the end of 1947. The basic industries of coal mining and iron and steel manufacture achieved substantial increases in output, new factories were completed providing additional employment in the lighter industries needed to balance Scottish economy, and the progress of the schemes of hydro-electric, forestry and fisheries development was

schemes of hydro-electric, forestry and fisheries development was encouraging.

The White Paper reviews the general economic position of Scotland during the period covered. The greatest difficulty, it is pointed out, was that of finding the man-power and materials required both for current production and for the capital investment necessary to secure the proper future development of the country's productive capacity and indigenous wealth. With reference to the machinery through which Scottish economic problems are being tackled, the review refers to the establishment during the year of the Scottish Economic Conference to meet regularly under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the exchange of information on developments and trends in Scottish economic affairs. The Conference, which met for the first time on 23rd April, 1948, comprises representatives of a number of official and unofficial organisations. These bodies have been asked to submit reports on such matters as the development of Scottish exports, the application of scientific the development of Scottish exports, the application of scientific research to industry, the development of fisheries and agricultural research to industry, the development of fisheries and agricultural production, the fostering of rural community life, housing for agricultural workers and miners, and the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of Highland development. The White Paper gives examples of the progress made during the period, and refers to the many serious problems remaining, with emphasis on the economic interdependence of Scotland and the rest of Great Britain and the duties imposed by the European Recovery Programme and the grant of United States aid.

The general survey is followed by a more detailed discussion of the economic position of Scotland under the headings of employed.

the economic position of Scotland under the headings of employment and population, the distribution of industry, Scottish exports, town and country planning, and the Highlands and Islands; and there are sections describing developments in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, coal mining and the other main industries. Special sec-tions of the review are devoted to the basic services (transport and communications, electricity, gas, housing, water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal), and to technical education, industrial research and industrial design. A number of statistical tables are appen-

#### NATIONAL CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE TRADES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The first National Census of the distributive and service trades will be taken in 1950, in respect of the year 1949, by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293). As required by the Act, the President of the Board of Trade has established an Advisory Committee to assist in the preparation of the forms and instructions necessary for the taking of the Census. The Chairman of the Committee, of which the first meeting was held on 2nd July, is Mr. J. Stafford, Director of Statistics to the Board of Trade.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR STATISTICIANS.

The June, 1948, issue of the International Labour Review contains The June, 1948, issue of the International Labour Review contains a summary of the proceedings of the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, which was held in Montreal under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation from 4th to 12th August, 1947. The Conference was attended by thirty-nine delegates and advisers from twenty-four countries, representing for the most part officials who in their own countries were responsible either for the general statistical work of their Governments or for the collection of the types of labour statistics with which the the collection of the types of labour statistics with which the Conference was concerned.

Conference was concerned.

Resolutions were adopted which set international standards for the compilation and publication of statistics of employment, unemployment and the labour force, cost of living, and industrial injuries. These Resolutions were approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in March, 1948, for transmission to the States Members of the Organisation. The discussions leading up to the Resolutions took account of the progress which had been made in recent years in the statistics on the subjects. which had been made in recent years in the statistics on the subjects under review. In addition to setting new standards for such statistics, recommendations were made for the further study of various aspects of the subject which might lead to further develop-

On the subject of employment and unemployment, the Resolutions set forth the aims of such statistics and emphasise that they should be based on international standard definitions and comprehensive in coverage. They include definitions in general terms, and recommendations as to the types of statistics and on the methods and techniques to be used in their compilation.

With regard to cost-of-living statistics, the recommendations discuss standard definitions and procedures, sampling methods, price collection procedure, black market prices and seasonal factors. They also recommend further study by the Office on certain aspects

The Resolutions on industrial injuries deal mainly with the method of the calculation of accident rates. They also recommend a further study of a classification of causes of accidents, with a view to the adoption at a later Conference of a standard cause

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INTER-NATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The English and French texts of the Instrument for the Amend-The English and French texts of the Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, which was adopted on 9th October, 1946, by the International Labour Conference during their 29th Session at Montreal, have recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7452), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free). Annexed to the Instrument are the text of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation in force on 9th October, 1946, and the amended text. A brief description of the nature of the amendments introduced by the Instrument was given in an article on page 122 of the April, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE.

The Instrument was ratified by H.M. Government on 27th May

The Instrument was ratified by H.M. Government on 27th May, 1947. It entered into force on 20th April, 1948. A list appended to the Command Paper shows that the Instrument has been ratified by 30 countries (including the United Kingdom) and accepted by

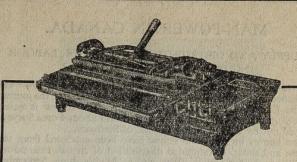
#### FAMILY BENEFITS IN FRANCE.

RATE OF CONTRIBUTION PAYABLE BY EMPLOYERS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1948 (page 132) reference was made to an Order dated 2nd March, 1948, which raised the rate of contribution payable by employers under the family benefits scheme in France from 13 to 14 per cent. of wages, and provided that, as from 1st July, 1948, and for 1s months thereafter, the rate should be further raised to 15 per cent.

rate should be further raised to 15 per cent.

An Order dated 13th July, 1948, repeals the latter provision; the rate of contribution payable by employers remains, therefore, at 14 per cent. of the total wages paid.



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Total in Labour Force Not in Labour Force

#### MAN-POWER IN CANADA.

#### SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR, LABOUR INCOME AND DISPUTES IN 1947.

A review of the man-power situation in Canada in 1947 was published in the May, 1948, issue of *The Labour Gazette*, the journal of the Canadian Department of Labour. The review is based largely upon data collected in the periodical Labour Force Surveys carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The figures in the Table below have been extracted from the review and show the estimated distribution of civilian man-power in Canada at November, 1946, and at March, June, September and November, 1947. The figures relate to male and female persons 14 years of age and over, exclusive of those in the Armed Forces and in institutions.

A FRE CO ASSA	1,000	1000	(Thousan	ids)		
Population Class.	Nov., 1946.	March, 1947.	June, 1947.	Sept., 1947.	Nov., 1947.	
Employed: In Agriculture— Operators	656 125 290	608 69 254	675 122 366	700 168 431	661 116 291	
Total, Agricultural	1,071	931	1,163	1,299	1,068	
Not in Agriculture— Paid Workers Employers Workers on Own Account Unpaid Workers	3,153 162 305 42	3,085 147 348 54	3,111 156 343 48	3,158 150 343 58	3,218 153 349 59	
Total, Non-Agricultural	3,662	3,634	3,658	3,709	3,779	
Total Employed	4,733	4,565	4,821	5,008	4,847	

4,848 4,706 4,912 5,081 4,934 4,018 4,230 4,018 3,890 4,069

8,866 8,936 8,930 8,971 9,003

The review states that the economy of Canada achieved in 1947 levels of employment and income never before equalled in its peace-time history. The post-war reconversion of industry and redistribution of the labour force had largely been completed by the beginning of the year and most industries were able to work at full capacity. Demand, however, continued to exceed by far the supply of most goods, especially of consumer goods, and the strain on production was very great. The man-power necessary to maintain the high level of industrial activity was difficult to obtain. Although the labour force had grown by 310,000 in 1946 as a result of demobilisation, sufficient workers were not available to meet industrial needs during the period of seasonal activity in as a result of demonisation, sufficient workers were not available to meet industrial needs during the period of seasonal activity in 1947. Plans for selected immigration were put into effect and representatives of Government and industry started to recruit workers in Europe. Some 56,000 displaced persons and other European immigrants entered Canada in 1947, of whom 27,000 were men available for the labour force and several hundred were female service and textile workers.

At November, 1947, the total Canadian labour force (including unemployed persons as well as those in employment) amounted to 4,934,000 persons, compared with 4,848,000 at November, 1946. The net gain of 86,000 between the two dates was due to natural population increase and to immigration. The non-labour force group, mostly composed of housewives, students and retired persons, grew by 51,000 to a total of 4,069,000. The increase mainly occurred in the housekeeping category and was ascribed to the high marriage rate of 1947, and the addition of immigrants'

families to the population.

The average number of persons employed during 1947 was 4,810,000, an increase over 1946 of 158,000 or about 3 per cent. The expansion in employment came from the natural increase of the expansion in employment came from the natural increase of the population, from immigration and from the further absorption of the unemployed into industry. The gain in employment over the previous year was comparatively small, as the sources of additional labour were not very large relatively to those available in the preceding post-war years when demobilisation was taking place. Employment expanded in all industries except agriculture, in which it fell by 6 per cent. The largest increases occurred in construction and in trade, 11 and 10 per cent. respectively. Unemployment, which averaged 3 per cent. only of the labour force in 1946, fell to 2 per cent. in 1947, as displaced workers fitted into new employment or moved away from surplus labour areas. The general shortage of workers enabled considerable progress to be made in finding employment for marginal workers, including older or physically handicapped persons and young persons without previous experience. without previous experience.

The total income earned by labour during 1947 was about 6,111

million dollars, an increase of 18 per cent. over the 1946 total. The average increase a head in labour income was, however, 15 per cent. only, or about the same as the rise in the cost of living during the same period. There was thus no change in the real income from labour between the two years, on average for all industries, although substantial increases occurred in construction

The time lost through industrial disputes in 1947 was only 50 per cent. of that in 1946. Of a total of 2,400,000 man-days lost through disputes during the year, 75 per cent. was due to two

major strikes, one in the Nova Scotia coal-mining industry and the other in the meat-packing industry.

An article on man-power distribution in Canada in 1946 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947 (pages

#### WAGES IN DENMARK.

#### AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 1947.

The Danish Statistical Department have published in the issue of Statistiske Efterretninger for 20th July, 1948, estimates of the average hourly earnings during 1947 of men and women in many occupations in Denmark.

occupations in Denmark.

The figures have been compiled from returns of wages supplied each quarter by the Danish Employers' Federation, and relate, on average for the year, to a total of over 200,000 workers, comprising skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers aged 18 years and over, and women aged 18 years and over. The earnings include time wages, piece work earnings and cost-of-living supplements, but do not include extra payments for overtime and shift working or payments made during holidays.

The average hourly earnings in 1947 for all occupations covered by the statistics were 3·10 Kroner for skilled men, 2·62 Kroner for semi-skilled and unskilled men and 1·84 Kroner for women. The corresponding averages in 1946 were 2·90, 2·49 and 1·73 Kroner. There were increases during 1947 in all groups of occupations, due in part to increases in cost-of-living supplements. For all classes of workers included in the 1947 returns, time wages averaged 2·43 Kroner an hour and piece work earnings 2·94 Kroner an hour.

averaged 2.43 Kroner an hour and piece work earnings 2.94 Kroner an hour.

As indicated above, extra payments for overtime and shift working are not included in earnings for the purpose of these statistics. A subsidiary enquiry showed, however, that the average extra payments in 1947 were 1.9 Øre an hour for overtime and 0.9 Øre an hour for shift working, compared with averages of 1.6 and 1.0 Øre in 1946. In the occupations covered by the subsidiary enquiry, hours of overtime represented 2.5 per cent. of the total time worked in 1947, compared with 2.1 per cent. in 1946.

in 1946.

The Table below shows, for a number of the occupations, the average hourly earnings (exclusive of extra payments for overtime and shift working and payments during holidays) in 1947 and 1946, and the average number of workers covered by the statistics during 1947, in Copenhagen and the Provinces. The Table also shows the general averages for skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers and women workers in all occupations (including many occupations for which senarate particulars are (including many occupations for which separate particulars are

	Cope	nhager	1.	Pro	vinces.		
Occupation.	Average Number employed	Ho	erage ourly ings.	Average Number employed	Ho	erage ourly nings	
	during 1947.	1947.	1946.	during 1947.	1947.	1946.	
Skilled Male Workers :	100000	Kr.	Kr.		Kr.	Kr.	
Smiths and Machinists Bricklayers Electrical Installation	12,498 1,387	3·35 4·07	3·10 3·72	12,476 3,411	2·94 2·98	2·74 2·75	
Fitters	1,187 1,705 1,011	3·16 3·47 3·82	2·92 3·39 3·71	1,704 1,833 3,475	2·69 2·77 2·78	2·57 2·65 2·73	
Machinist Joiners Furniture Joiners Printers (Typographical)	534 879 2,155	3·20 3·23 3·29	2·96 3·00 3·01	1,850 1,682 1,757	2·52 2·71 2·85	2·42 2·54 2·77	
All Skilled Male Workers*	32,797	3.37	3.14	35,407	2.85	2.68	
Semi-skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over): Lime, Brick and Tile Workers Navvies and Concreters Textile Workers Brewery, etc., Workers Bricklayers' Labourers Warehouse Workers and Packers Dock Workers	127 3,068 1,274 2,952 926 1,859 2,221	2·66 3·37 2-69 2·59 3·69 2·42 3·03	2.62 3.04 2.55 2.52 3.32 2.38 2.78	3,883 4,569 3,422 1,133 4,257 4,534 1,699	2·49 2·64 2·48 2·50 2.65 2·29 2·90	2·35 2·62 2·40 2·42 2·49 2·22 2·75	
All Semi-skilled and Un- skilled Male Workers (18 years and over)*	37,805	2.77	2.61	56,108	2.51	2.42	
Female Workers (18 years and over): Textile Workers Clothing Workers Cigar Makers, Unskilled Paper Goods and Paper Box Workers	3,671 3,590 1,223 1,331	1·90 2·04 2·22 1·81	1·81 1·80 2·03	5,610 1,811 2,150 627	1.68 1.82 2.16 1.64	1·63 1·59 2·05	
All Female Workers (18 years and over)*	27,872	1.92	1.78	18,997	1.74	1.65	

An article on earnings in Denmark during 1946 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947 (page 375).

#### EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

August, 1948.

Figures illustrating some of the changes that took place in employment, rates of wages and the cost of living in Czechoslovakia during 1946, as compared with the pre-war period, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (page 53). The data were extracted from Statisticky Zpravodaj, the monthly journal of the National Statistical Office of the Czechoslovak Republic. The figures below, which have been taken from the issues of the same journal for June, 1948, and some earlier months, indicate the further changes that took place during 1947.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons employed in industry in Czechoslovakia as a whole at the beginning of June and December, 1946, and of June and December, 1947:—

Industry.	Nu	mber of Per	sons Emplo	yed.
	1st June, 1946.	1st Dec., 1946.	1st June, 1947.	1st Dec., 1947.
Mining Sugar Manufacture Distilleries Brewing and Malting Flour Milling Food Metals Electricity and Gas Supply Millsawing Woodworking	 126·5 14·1 7·9 15·2 7·6 53·8 368·6 36·2 35·5 41·7	125·1 49-6 10·1 14·8 7·3 62·7 366·3 37·5 31·6 39·1	129·2 13·9 10·1 15·5 6·7 59·3 391·7 38·0 33·7 42·4	138·1 40·0 9·5 15·5 6·7 64·9 418·9 39·8 33·4 46·0
Paper Chemicals Stone, Clay and Pottery Building Glass Manufacture Textiles Clothing Hides and Leather Printing Waterworks	 32·2 65·5 58·1 56·6 29·2 167·3 38·3 36·4 23·9 3·3	30·9 68·3 55·2 61·4 29·4 164·6 38·3 38·0 25·2 3·2	32·2 75·9 70·4 72·0 33·8 179·0 41·4 39·6 25·6 3·6	33·6 81·9 74·2 87·1 35·6 193·0 43·1 43·6 26·3 3·7
All Above Industries	 1,217-9	1,258.6	1,314.0	1,434-9

In the next Table are given the average hourly rates of wages, in Czechoslovak crowns, of workers employed in industry in the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia in 1946 and 1947, with the corresponding averages for June and December, 1947. The averages quoted were calculated by the National Statistical Office from the rates for the highest age groups in 27 branches of industry and 26 selected towns, as recognized for the purposes of the Ministry of Social Insurance, or as laid down in collective agreements, account being taken of the numbers of workers as shown by an official return of earnings.

	Ave	rage Hourly	Rates of V	Vages.
Industry.	1946 (Average for year).	1947 (Average for year).	June, 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Distilleries	8.02 8.82 10.70 10.10 10.53 9.32 9.90 9.71 10.00 10.75 9.88 9.54 9.51 10.56 9.91	Kč. 13-31 11-06 11-28 10-74 8-02 8-82 10-70 10-10 10-53 9-49 9-90 12-55 9-99 10-68 9-51 10-60 9-91 10-83	Kč. 13·31 11·06 11·28 10·74 8·82 10·70 10·10 10·53 9·49 9·90 9·71 10·87 13·45 9·99 10·68 9·91 10·60 9·91 10·83	Kč. 13-31 11-06 11-28 10-74 8-02 8-82 10-70 10-10 10-53 9-49 9-90 9-71 11-66 13-45 9-99 10-68 9-91 10-60 9-91 10-83
All Above Industries	10.49	10-81	10-85	10.92

The index figures of average hourly earnings compiled by the National Statistical Office (March, 1939, being taken as =100) were 314.5 at June, 1947, and 316.5 at December, 1947. Between 1946 and 1947 there was, on average, an increase of about 3

The Table below shows the relative level, compared with March, 1939, of the cost of living in a worker's family in the city of Prague on average for the years 1946 and 1947, with corresponding figures for June and December, 1947, according to the cost-of-living index figures of the National Statistical Office.

	Inde	x Figures (M	Iarch, 1939 =	=100).
Item of Expenditure.	1946 (Average for Year).	1947 (Average for Year).	June, 1947 (First Week).	Dec., 1947 (First Week).
Food Heating, Lighting, etc. House-rent Clothing Miscellaneous Items	234·3 118·9 357·0	296·2 245·1 122·6 364·3 388·3	288·5 241·2 122·6 352·0 417·8	295·5 252·8 122·6 363·4 358·3
All Items	308-6	295.0	296.4	288-6



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WRITES MR. P. H. LOWE, Chief Personnel Manager

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<sup>\*</sup> Including many occupations for which separate particulars are not shown in the Table.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN JUNE.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total working population\* declined during June by 32,000 from the revised May figure of 20,318,000 (a decrease of 36,000 men being offset by an increase of 4,000 women). The decrease in the working population in the first half of the year was 144,000, compared with the figure of 213,000 forecast in the "Economic

compared with the figure of 213,000 forecast in the "Economic Survey for 1948."

The number of foreign workers (including ex-prisoners of war given civilian status) placed in employment during June was 9,100 compared with 7,000 in May.

The size of the Forces was reduced in June by 24,000, leaving a total of 847,000. The number of releases reported during the month was 41,000 compared with 48,000 in May. The estimated number of men and women on release leave who had not yet taken up employment fell by 35,000 to 110,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 12th July was 282,200. This figure is on a new basis following the introduction of the new National Insurance Scheme and covers all unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges except certain severely disabled persons suitable only for sheltered employment. On a comparable basis the figure for 14th June was 286,100 (the previously published figure of 274,100 at 14th June covered only persons insured against unemployment under the old scheme). It is estimated that at both dates the total number of unemployed persons on the registers represented about 1½ per cent. of the total industrial population.\*

of the total industrial population.\*

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 34,000 during the month (26,000 men and 8,000 women), compared with a rise of 23,000 in May.

The number employed in basic industries increased during June by 9,000, including 6,000 in transport and shipping and 1,000 each in coal mining, agriculture and public utilities.

In the manufacturing industries there was a decrease of 5,000 in June (almost all women) compared with a decrease of 15,000 in May. There were increases of 2,000 in textiles† (including 1,000 in cotton) and 6,000 in food, drink and tobacco, and decreases amounting to 13,000 in other groups including 6,000 in 'other manufactures' and 3,000 in clothing. There was an increase of over 3,000 workers in First Preference manufacturing industries as a whole, compared with a decrease of over 8,000 workers in manufacturing industries which were not given First Preference.

There was a further small rise of 4,000 in employment in building and civil engineering during June over the revised May figure of 1,371,000.

An increase of 9,000 during June in the number employed in consumers' services was due to a continuation of the seasonal rise in hotels and catering.

The following Report analyses in more detail the developments

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

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and the end of June, 1948, are shown in the following Table. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females

of a contraction	Hint way	John John	(Tho	usands)	TO HE SE	
100 mg	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service) Men Women	14,656 5,094	14,881 6,768	14,629 5,785	14,666 5,764	14,595 5,723	14,559 5,727
Total	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,430	20,318	20,286
2. Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	<b>–</b>	40	300	123	145	110
4. Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment: § Men	13,643	14,786	14,044	14,323	14,235 5,659	14,238
Women	4,837	6,720	5,672	5,684	2,639	5,666
Total, Forces and Civil Employment	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,007	19,894	19,904

#### 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 32,000 in the total working population during June, 1948 (men —36,000 and women +4,000). Since June, 1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,363,000 (men

• The total working population is the total number of persons in work or available for work, up to the age of 65 (men) and 60 (women). The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, and the unemployed; it excludes private indoor domestic servants. The otal industrial population excludes the Forces and men and women on release leave as above.

† This increase brought the total man-power in the main textile industry groups : Cotton—279,000; wooi—182,000; other textiles—213,000.

‡ Estimate for 30th June, insured persons only.

§ Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

322,000 and women 1,041,000). The total working population at the end of June, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by 536,000 (men -97,000, women +633,000).

## 3. H.M. Forces and Auxiliary Services, and Civilian

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment increased during June by 10,000 (men 3,000, women 7,000). At the end of June the total was 1,602,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 548,000 and women 1,054,000), but 1,424,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 595,000 and women 829,000).

#### 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:—

	NO PARTY N		(The	ousands)		
-	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	May,	June,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.
Men	480	4,653	1,361	1,070	830	807
Women		437	79	49	41	40
Total	480	5,090	1,440	1,119	871	. 847

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of June, 1948, there has been a decrease of 4,243,000 (men 3,846,000 and women

#### 5. CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.\*

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

ng of watership of			(The	ousands)		
-	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.
Men Women	13,163 4,837	10,133 6,283	12,683 5,593	13,253 5,635	13,405 5,618	13,431 5,626
Total: Equipment and Supplies for the Forces Other Work†	1,270 16,730	3,830 12,586	460 17,816	350 18,538		
Total	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,888	19,023	19,057

Between mid-1939 and mid-1945, recruitment for the Forces, partly offset by substantial new intake from the non-industrial sections of the population, reduced the numbers in civil employment by nearly 1,600,000. Between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,641,000 (men increased 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,641,000 (men increased by 3,298,000, women decreased by 657,000). During June, 1948, there was an increase of 34,000. The number in civil employment at the end of June, 1948, was 1,057,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 268,000 and women increased by 789,000). In the week ended 26th June, 1948, there were about 37,000 operatives‡ on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average: on the other hand, 815,000‡ were working on an average 7 hours' overtime.

## 6. Home Civilian Industries and Services and

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,144,000 less than at mid-1939. After allowing for a figure of about 350,000 employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, the number employed at the end of June, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 6,121,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 1,977,000 greater than at mid-1939.

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

The figures for this sector (which excludes the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces) are shown in the following

		E I I I I	(Tho	usands)	C-COCUP.	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	May,	June,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.
Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,896	4,890
Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	2,009	2,010
Fotal, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,905	6,900

† Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

t Excluding administrative, technical and office staff.

At mid-1945 the number employed on manufacture for home market and export was 2,555,000 lower than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1948, there was an increase of 3,910,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,355,000 above the number at mid-1939.

The number estimated to be employed on manufacture for export increased in the period from mid-1945 to the end of June, 1948, by 1,600,000, and at the end of June exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 1,020,000.\*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased.

August, 1948.

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,310,000 between mid-1945 and the end of June, 1948; at the end of June the total was 335,000 greater than at mid-1939.

#### 8. Analysis of Manufacturing Industry.

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

THE RESERVE TO SERVE			(Tho	usands)		
	Mid-	Mid-	End-	End-	May,	June,
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1948.
Building Materials, etc.  Metals and Engineering.  Textiles Clothing, etc. Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemicals, etc. Other Manufactures	567	403	574	590	583	583
	2,267	3,336	2,822	2,876	2,888	2,885
	798	498	615	652	672	674
	1,005	652	807	831	824	821
	654	518	599	623	622	628
	266	423	321	336	337	336
	1,258	990	1,268	1,343	1,329	1,323
Total Manufactures	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,255	7,250

#### 9. BASIC INDUSTRIES.

The figures for this sector are as follows:-

make a Street of the s		(Thousands)									
	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.					
Coal (Total Man-power) (Wage earners on Colliery Books)	773	738	730	758	764	765					
Other Mining and Quarrying	(735) 100	(711)	(690) 71	(718)	(724)	(725)					
Agriculture Fishing Transport and Shipping Public Utilities	910 40 1,233 242	1,025 16 1,252 196	1,046 35 1,384 264	1,055 35 1,438 270	1,080 35 1,466 274	1,081 35 1,472 275					
Total	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,693	3,702					

The total number in this group of industries was almost the same at mid-1945 as at mid-1939; since mid-1945 the number has increased by 414,000.

#### 10. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

SERVICE BANKS DE	toms at	100 31	(The	ousands)	ercana t	i jan
AND THE PROPERTY OF	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.
Building and Civil En-		A Miles		THE RESERVE		
gineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,371	1.375
Distribution	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,350	2,354
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering; enter-				-,001	2,550	2,354
tainments and sport	817	618	781	024	BULLE	A SELECT
Other servicest	1,408	980	1,203	834	852	865
Public Service—	1,100	200	1,203	1,286	1,296	1,292
Civil Service	408	715	722	6921		
Other National Govern-	E then it		124	092	1,075	1 000
ment§	211	406	384	376	1,0/3	1,082
Local Government	846	909	1,052	1,105	1.131	1,137

#### 11. Comparison—June, 1948, with Mid-1939.

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

Manufacture for Home Market		107 p	per cent.	
Manufacture for Export Public Service*		203,	30 3 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
Basic Industries†		112 ,	, ,,	
Building and Civil Engineering Distribution		105,		
Consumers' Services—		02,	, ,,	
Hotels and catering; entertai	nments			
		106 ,	, ,,	
Other services		92,	, ,,	

#### 12. SUMMARY.

The following Table shows the totals in the main categories at mid-1939, mid-1945, end-1946, end-1947, and May and June, 1948:—

		1	(Th	ousands)		
1 4 GES - 20	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the					1	
Forces	1,270	3,830	460	350	5,246	5 240
Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	The state of	5,240
Manufacture for Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	2,009	2,010
Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries†	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,251	7,255	7,250
Building and Civil En-	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,693	3,702
gineering Public Service*	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,371	1,375
Distribution	2,887	2,030	2,158 2,309	2,173 2,351	2,206 2,350	2,219
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering;	Marin .			Million Page	Ni victor	Williams
entertainments and sport	817	618	781	834	852	865
Other services	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,296	1,292
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,888	19,023	19,057
Services	480	5,090	1,440	1,119	871	847
Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,007	19,894	19,904
leave who have not yet taken up employment		40	300	123	145	110
Insured persons registered					143	110
as Unemployed	1,270	103	398	300	279	272
Total Working Popula- tion!	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,430	20,318	20,286

The figures for other non-manufacturing industries and services are as follows:—

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

是国际的特别的特别。 第二章	1270 AN	MIN NOW	(Inc	ousands)	1	The second second second		1		1	(Tho	usand	s)	1	17017	
A STATE OF THE STATE OF	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	End- 1946.	End- 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948.	Alph washing them the	Mi	Mid-1939				Mid-1945 to June, 1948.			nges
Building and Civil Engineering.	1,310 2,887	722 1,958	1,289 2,309	1,364 2,351	1,371	1,375		Mi	to d-1945.	Nu	ımber.	Per co	ent. of 1945.	Ju	ring ine, 48.	
Consumers' Services— Hotels and catering; enter-	-,00.	1,550	2,309	2,331	2,350	2,354	Manufacture of Equipment and	100		lest i		5 66				
tainments and sport Other services‡	817 1,408	618 980	781 1,203	834 1,286	852 1,296	865 1,292	Supplies for the Forces  Manufacture for Home Market Manufacture for Export	+-	2,560 1,975 580	-++	3,480 2,310 1,600	<u>-++</u>	91 90 390	<del>-</del>		
Civil Service Other National Govern- ment§	408	715 406	722 384	692	1,075	1,082	Total Manuf. Industries Basic Industries†	+	5 10	+++	430 414	++	6 13 90	+	4	
Local Government	846	909	1,052	376) 1,105	1,131	1,137	Building and Civil Engineering Public Service* Distribution Consumers' Services—	+	588 565 929	+++	653 189 396	+++++	90 9 20	++++	13	
* Comparison of the curre	ent figur	es with t	those for	1939 ma	y be aff	ected by	Hotels and catering; enter- tainments and sport		199	alte	247		40			
b) changes in the average la	bour co	ntent of	exports	due to the	e change	ded and	Other services	=	428	++	247 312	++	32	+		
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab	commo le are n	dities exp	ported.	w :-Bui	e change	ded and es in the aterials:	Other corriers	+		+	2,641 4,243	++ +	32 16 83		34	
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab cricks, cement, cast stone, over viring, general ironfounding, eating and ventilating appar Metals and Engineering	commo le are n concrete, sawmill ratus, br	dities exp nade up glass, c ing and i	as follo construct miscellan and wal	ow:—Bui ional eng eous woo llpaper.	e change lding ma ineering, dworkin	ded and es in the aterials: electric g, paint,	Other services  Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces andAux. Services  Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave	+	1,584	+	312 2,641		32 16	10	34 24	
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab tricks, cement, cast stone, of viring, general ironfounding, eating and ventilating appar Metals and Engineering excluding constructional engi- ragons, tubes, wire, tools, b Textiles: Cotton, wool si	commo le are n concrete, sawmill ratus, br : Meta incering)	dities exp nade up glass, coing and r assware, manuf , motors	as followed and walk acture, and airco	ow:—Bui ional eng leous woo llpaper. shipbuild raft, railw	lding maineering, dworking, eng	aterials: electric g, paint, gineering ages and	Other services  Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces andAux. Services  Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment Insured Persons registered as	+	428 1,584 4,610	+	2,641 4,243	+	32 16 83	+	34 24 10	
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab tricks, cement, cast stone, eviring, general ironfounding, leating and ventilating apparametals and Engineering excluding constructional engingagons, tubes, wire, tools, b Textiles: Cotton, wool, si leaching, finishing, etc.  Clothing, etc. ^ All elething.	commo le are n concrete, sawmill ratus, br Meta ineering) oolts and lk, rayou	dities explained up glass, coing and rassware, manuf, motors inuts, an, linen,	as followard and wal acture, and aircond misce jute, her	ow:—Bui ional eng ieous woo llpaper. shipbuild raft, railwellaneous np and ro	e change lding maineering, dworkin ing, engoyay carria metal go ope, carp	ded and es in the aterials: electric g, paint, tineering ages and boods. ets, and	Other services  Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces andAux. Services  Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	+ + +	1,584 4,610 3,026	+	312 2,641 4,243 1,602	+	32 16 83 7	+	13 4 34 24 10 35	
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab Bricks, cement, cast stone, civing, general ironfounding, leating and ventilating apparamentals and Engineering excluding constructional engivagons, tubes, wire, tools, be Textiles: Cotton, wool, si oleaching, finishing, etc. Clothing, etc.: All clothin, and shoe industry, and leath Chemicals, etc. Explosive.	commo le are reconcrete, sawmill ratus, br : Meta ineering) solts and lk, rayor	dities explande up glass, coing and rassware, manuf, motors i nuts, an, linen, ries, hosing, etc.	exports ported. as follo construct miscellan and wal acture, and airc nd misce jute, her ery, lace	ow:—Bui ional eng eous woo ilpaper. shipbuild raft, railwellaneous np and ro and small	lding maineering, dworking ing, engage carriage metal go ppe, carp	ded and es in the aterials: electric g, paint, sincering ages and bods. eets, and the boot	Other services  Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces andAux. Services  Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment Insured Persons registered as	+ + -	428 1,584 4,610 3,026 40	+ + + +	312 2,641 4,243 1,602 70	+ - +	32 16 83 7 175	+	34 24 10 35	
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab tricks, cement, cast stone, eviring, general ironfounding, leating and ventilating apparamentals and Engineering excluding constructional enginegons, tubes, wire, tools, b. Textiles: Cotton, wool, si leaching, finishing, etc.  Clothing, etc.: All clothing and shoe industry, and leather Chemicals, etc.: Explosive Other Manufacturing Induate preceding groups.  ‡ Commerce and finance, and cleaning.	common concrete, sawmill ratus, british meta ineering) oolts and lk, rayon g industrer tannir stries:	dities explanade up glass, cong and rassware, motors inuts, a n, linen, ries, hosing, etc. cals, cok All manulonal services.	exports correct, as folice construct miscellan and wal acture, and aircund misce jute, her ery, lace e ovens, ufacturin vices, pe	oue to the own :—Bui ional engueous woo elipaper. shipbuild raft, railwellaneous inp and roand small oils, great g industres rsonal se	lding maineering, dworkin ing, engay carriametal goppe, carp I wares, it wares, etc. ies not i rvices, la	ded and es in the sin the electric g, paint, gineering ages and books. The boot included aundries	Other services  Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces andAux. Services  Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	+ + + - +	428 1,584 4,610 3,026 40 1,167 1,899	+ + + -	312 2,641 4,243 1,602 70 169 1,363	+ + + +	32 16 83 7 175 164 6	+ +	34 24 10 35 7	
b) changes in the average la elative amounts of different † The groups in the Tab Bricks, cement, cast stone, civing, general ironfounding, leating and ventilating apparamentals and Engineering excluding constructional engivagons, tubes, wire, tools, be Textiles: Cotton, wool, si oleaching, finishing, etc. Clothing, etc.: All clothin, and shoe industry, and leath Chemicals, etc. Explosive.	common concrete, sawmill ratus, br Meta inneering) polts and lk, rayon g industrer tannir stries:	ditties exp nade up glass, c ing and nassware, manuf, motors i nuts, a n, linen, ies, hosi- ies, hosi- ies, cok All manuf	orted.  as follo- construct miscellan and wa cacture, and airc and misce jute, her ery, lace e ovens, ufacturin vices, pe	ous to the own :—Bui ional eng ieous woo ilpaper. shipbuild raft, railwellaneous np and ro and small oils, great g industres resonal se	lding maineering, dworkin ing, engray carrie metal goppe, carp l wares, it see, etc. ies not i rvices, la	ded and es in the sin the electric g, paint, gineering ages and books. The boot included aundries	Other services  Total in Civil Employment Armed Forces andAux. Services  Total of above Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment Insured Persons registered as Unemployed  Total Working Population;  * National and Local Government are the control of th	+ + + - +	428 1,584 4,610 3,026 40 1,167 1,899	+ + + -	312 2,641 4,243 1,602 70 169 1,363	+ + + +	32 16 83 7 175 164 6	+ +	34 24 10 35 7	



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August, 1948.

nection with the Order, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have introduced a system of priorities under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the national

13. The Control of Engagement Order (details of which were given on pages 319 and 320 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE) came into operation on 6th October, 1947. In conindustries are shown in a Table on page 280. Figures are given

				Ma	les.					i li	Fem	ales.						То	tal.	Sec.	100
Industries.	Net	char	nge i	in emp	oloy	ment.	Total employ-		Net cha	inge i	n empl	oyme	ent.	Total employ-		Net cha	nge i	in empl	oyme	nt.	Total employ-
industries.	Apr	ril.	N	Лау.		June.	ment at end of June.	A	pril.	М	lay.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	June.	ment at end of June.	A	April.	N	Iay.	Ju	ine.	ment at end of June.
Manufactu ring Industries First Preference Industries:— Cotton Spinning		400	+	200	+-	100	54,200 38,600	+	1,500 800	+	700 400	+++	300 400	101,500 80,600	++	1,900 1,100	+ +	900	±	400 600	155,700 119,200
Cotton Manufacturing Wool Textiles Rayon Yarn Silk Manufacture and	+ 3	300 200 300	++	100 100	++	300	81,000 25,700	++++	1,100 200	++++	200 200	+	400	98,100 16,200	+++	1,300 500	++++	300 300	++++	400 300	179,100 41,900
Rayon Weaving Jute Lace Linen Textile Finishing Miscellaneous Textiles Pig Iron	+ :	100	— +	i00 i00	+++	100	11,000 6,700 3,800 3,500 48,300 22,600 16,500	+ - ++	100 100 100 200	_	300	+   +	100 100 100 200 300 100	18,600 11,700 5,000 5,300 22,100 37,000 500	+ - ++	200 100 300 200	<del>-</del> +	100 300 100	+    +	100 100 100 100 300 300 100	29,600 18,400 8,800 8,800 70,400 59,600 17,000
Ironfounding Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Tinplates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting Pottery Printing, Publishing, etc.	+ :	200 100  200 500	+	500  100 600	+ + +++	300 400  100 100 500	62,900 169,700 12,500 29,000 21,500 30,000 169,000	+  ++	100  200 400 600	_ _ +	100 100  200	++-	 100 100 100	10,900 15,200 2,800 6,300 8,100 39,400 95,600	+ +     + +	200 100 200 600 1,100	++	400 100 100 800	+ + +++	300 400  200 200 400	73,800 184,900 15,300 35,300 29,600 69,400 264,600
Total First Preference Industries	+ 2,6	600	+	1,400	+	2,200	806,500	+	4,800	+	1,200	+	900	574,900	+	7,400	+	2,600	+	3,100	1,381,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	+ 4,0	000		1,700		1,400	3,821,100	-/	8,900	-1	5,600	,—	7,300	1,718,300	_	4,900	-	17,300	-	8,700	5,539,400
Total Manufacturing Industries	+ 6,6	600		300	+	800	4,627,600	_	4,100	-1	4,400	_	6,400	2,293,200	+	2,500	_	14,700	_	5,600	6,920,800
Non-Manufacturing Indus- tries and Services First Preference Industries and Services:— Coal Mining Laundries and Cleaning		400 300	+	300	+	1,100	725,000 38,300	+	700		200	_	700	129,500	++	400 1,000	+	100	+-	1,100° 700	725,000 167,800
Other Industries and Services:— Building and Civil Engineering Road Transport Public Utilities Distribution Entertainments and Sport Hotels and Catering Commerce and Finance	+ 1,1 + 2,7 + 6 + 2,7	100 100 700 600	++++	5,000 2,700 1,000 2,200 800 2,400 900	+++++	4,000 2,700 800 2,400 2,200 3,300 1,000	1,141,700 420,500 220,100 933,100 81,700 151,300 140,500	++++	700 200 3,200 500 4,500 400		700 100 100 4,600 1,300	+ +++	300 1,900 1,000 6,100 2,200	23,700 57,400 20,700 896,300 102,900 344,800 121,400	+++++	12,000 3,800 1,300 5,900 1,100 7,200 400	1++++1	5,000 3,400 1,100 2,200 700 7,000 2,200	+++++	4,000 3,000 800 4,300 3,200 9,400 3,200	1,165,400 477,900 240,800 1,829,400 184,600 496,100 261,900

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

The Table below shows, in respect of those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1939, mid-1945, mid-1947 and June, 1948. The figures include only persons in the classes previously insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only before the introduction of the National Insurance Scheme on 5th July, together with women in part-time employment, two of the latter being counted as one unit. They are thus different in scope from those given in the first part of the preceding article, which include estimates of the numbers of employees not previously insured against unemployment, and of employers and workers on their own account. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot, at present, be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures given below for mid-1939, mid-1945 and mid-1947 are based on the count of insured persons in each industry at those dates, coupled with information as to the employment of parttime women workers at mid-1945 and mid-1947 derived from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records cards issued, become available (see article on page 260).

and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The information as to changes, since mid-1947, in the level of employment in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering, is also derived from these returns. Certain industries partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, 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.

Persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

The list of industries in the Table below differs from the list in the Unemployment Table on pages 278 and 279. For the latter Table the new Standard Industrial Classification has been adopted, but it will not be possible to adopt that classification in these Employment Tables until the statistics of the total numbers em-

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(Thoi	(sands)	

				(-	Mondantel	,	CHANGE TO TAKE	STATE OF THE PARTY			Marie Consultation	
	M	ales (14 a	nd under	65).	Fen	nales (14 ar	nd under 6	0).	Total.			
Industry.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	June. 1948.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	June, 1948.	Mid- 1939.	Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	June, 1948.
GROUP I (METAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES):— Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron Steel Melting, etc. Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, etc. Total, Metal Manufacture Engineering: General Engineering	15·5 156·4 51·2 22·7 29·1 22·4 297·3	15·0 147·0 63·0 9·7 25·9 19·2 279·8	15-8 162-3 73-1 12-3 27-7 21-1 312-3 778-7	16·5 169·7 72·5 12·5 29·0 21·5 321·7	0·0 3·6 4·7 2·4 2·6 4·4 17·7	0·9 27·8 21·0 2·7 8·8 10·7 71·9	0·4 14·6 14·5 2·7 6·1 7·9 46·2	0.5 15.2 12.9 2.8 6.3 8.1 45.8	15·5 160·0 55·9 25·1 31·7 26·8 315·0	15-9 174-8 84-0 12-4 34-7 29-9 351-7	16-2 176-9 87-6 15-0 33-8 29-0 358-5	17.0 184·9 85·4 15·3 35·3 29·6 367·5
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering Constructional Engineering Total, Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Air-	105·9 51·1 47·1 841·5	106·1 70·1 35·7 989·8	105·3 64·6 59·0 1,007·6	111.6 64.9 51.3 1058.5	28·0 1·1 1·9 98·3	69·7 10·4 6·2 448·2	49·0 3·5 7·2 229·1	49·9 3·5 4·5 227·0	133.9 52.2 49.0 939.8	175.8 80.5 41.9 1,438.0	154·3 68·1 66·2 1,236·7	161·5 68·4 55·8 1,285·5
craft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages and Wagons Total, Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	428·1 10·7 51·6 490·4 141·8	597·2 10·9 41·1 649·2 230·4	478·0 22·0 57·3 557·3 206·1	472·1 23·6 61·4 557·1 204·9	45·2 1·9 1·4 48·5 2·9	3.5 5.7 288.2 21.9	4·2 3·0 89·8 8·6	76·4 4·1 3·0 83·5 8·6	12·6 53·0 538·9 144·7	14·4 46·8 937·4 252·3	26·2 60·3 647·1 214·7	27·7 64·4 640·6 213·5

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

TO THE RESERVE TO THE PARTY OF				(	Thousand	ds)						
Industry,	l N	Tales (14	and under	65).	F	emales (14	and under	60).		Т	otal.	
	Mid- 1939					Mid- 1945.	Mid- 1947.	June. 1948.	Mid- 1939.		Mid- 1947.	June. 1948.
Other Metal Industries: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and	1							19.00	1939.	1943.	1947.	1946.
General Ironfounding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	84	32.	0 52									
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc.	116-				79:	5 167.	7 133-2	124.	2 195	9 279	9 276-	2 271.8
Watches, Clocks, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc.	20-1	7.	3 18.	7 19.6	17.9	9 6.	9 12-9	13.	3 38.	7 14.	2 31.	32.9
Bolts, Nuts, etc	16.8	9.	1 17.9	9 18·7 6 12·8	13.0	18-1	8 16.0	15.0	5 29.	8 34	9 33.9	34.3
Other Metal Industries	185-2	170-0	225-2	2 233.2	101-1	1 145.	5 132-2	126.	22.	6 19- 3 315-	33.0	34.8
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.: Coke Ovens and By-Product Work Chemicals	s 12·3	12-2	13.5	5 14-2	0.1		Se Vanish	35,53		11 2/19 1911	W 1800 - FE 1800	是 你但是是很多
Explosives	29-2	78-3	21.6	21.5	7.9	90.4	64.0	61.5	124	8 157 1 1 168	187·9 7 34·6	192.7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc Total, Chemicals, etc	60.0	44-1	54.5	5 58-4	23-2	31.7	27-1	26.6	83-	2 75.8	81.6	85.0
Total, Group I Industries	2,539-0	2,850-2	2,942-8	3043.5	503.8	1,453.6	ST DESCRIPTION					M SHAREST STATE
GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES)* :	a vor	100000		404		2 /0 22 70	3055	10000	YSE COL	10 10 10 10 10		W PLAN
Coal Mining Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	757·5 203·2				3.7			9.4				
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	193·0 34·1	129·3 13·1	211.4	227.0		82-0	39.6		205-0	211-3	251-0	271.3
Goods Transport by Road Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services	141.7	129.8		1	4.9	13.4	10.5	10.1	146-6	143-2	182.8	176.0
GROUP III (OTHER MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES) :—	12.0	107	30.3	29.3	2.6	6.8	9-3	8.4	22.2	25.5	39.6	37.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Grain Milling	28-2	21.6	26.2	27.0	1	0.7				18 4		
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	103·1 26·4	69·3 13·4	96·4 20·7	101.1	3·9 77·6 55·9	8·7 68·0 23·9	7·3 62·7 33·8	7·0 66·3 32·6	32·1 180·7 82·3	137-3	159-1	34·0 167·4 54·1
Drink Industries	71·3 95·0 15·5	53·8 71·0 14·4	77·2 88·8 16·6	82·0 93·4 16·2	62·2 25·9	71·9 38·1	73·7 33·8	74·5 36·6	133·5 120·9	125·7 109·1	150·9 122·6	156-5
Textile Industries:	339.5	243.5	325.9	341-2	26·8 252·3	31.1	27·6 238·9	25·3 242·3	591·8			41·5 583·5
Cotton Spinning	65·5 53·7 90·3	35·3 27·4 50·1	51·2 36·2 76·0	54·2 38·6 81·0	111.9	78·3 71·9	91·1 76·5	101·5 80·6	177·4 162·5	99.3	142·3 112·7	155·7 119·2
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc	34·6 29·1	19·9 12·3	32·0 21·5	36·7 22·6	117·3 37·6 97·3	79·7 26·0 50·4	90·5 32·2 62·4	98·1 34·8 65·0	207-6 72-2 126-4	45.9	166·5 64·2 83·9	179·1 71·5 87·6
Carpets Linen Jute	12·6 3·7 10·2	2·2 2·9 3·8	8·8 3·6 6·1	3.5	19·4 9·0	3·5 6·8	10.1	11·2 5·3	32·0 12·7	5·7 9·7	18.9	21.2
Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc	6·8 5·1	5·1 2·4	6.4	6.7	15·5 10·2 7·8	9·7 11·4 4·5	11·4 10·2 4·9	11·7 10·1 5·0	25·7 17·0 12·9		17·5 16·6 8·5	18·4 16·7
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. Total, Textiles	20·0 56·7 388·3	16·9 32·0	21·8 45·9	22·6 48·3	41·9 22·9	46·5 20·2	37·1 20·8	37·0 22·1	61·9 79·6	63·4 52·2	58·9 66·7	8·8 59·6 70·4
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur: Tanning, Currying, etc.	33-5	210.3	313.1	334·6 32·7	599-6	408.9	452·8 12·7	12.3	987.9	619·2 33·2	765·9 45·2	817.0
Leather Goods	11·6 45·1	6·2 27·6	10·3 42·8	10·0 42·7	16·6 27·9	12.2	15·4 28·1	13·6 25·9	28·2 73·0	18·4 51·6	25·7 70·9	45·0 23·6 68·6
Tailoring Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	66·6 10·1	37·4 4·2	58·2 6·4	55·8 6·3	168·0 83·4	134·8 48·3	158·6 59·8	149·2 56·7	234·6 93·5	172·2 52·5	216.8	205.0
Dressmaking, etc. Hats and Caps Other Dress Industries	11·4 11·1 7·5	6·7 3·7 2·8	9·7 7·4	9·7 6·2	96·1 18·5	48·0 9·0	73·1 10·8	71·2 9·7	107·5 29·6	54·7 12·7	66·2 82·8 18·2	63·0 80·9 15·9
Total, Clothing	78·4 185·1	51·1 105·9	5·4 70·7 157·8	5·5 72·9 156·4	23·4 56·6 446·0	12·6 44·2 296·9	19·2 49·4 370·9	18·5 51·0 356·3	30·9 135·0 631·1	15·4 95·3 402·8	24·6 120·1	24·0 123·9
Woodworking, etc.: Furniture, etc. Sawmilling	111·5 63·0	39·8 56·1	93.9	94.0	26.9	22.6	23.6	23.4	138.4	62.4	528·7 117·5	512·7 117·4
Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. Other Woodworking	9·2 17·8	14·0 13·5	73·6 11·6 18·8	77·0 12·0 19·3	3·4 2·4 5·8	20·2 13·4 7·7	11·0 3·8 7·3	11·2 4·1 6·5	66·4 11·6 23·6	76·3 27·4 21·2	84·6 15·4	88·2 16·1
Total, Woodworking, etc	201·5 50·7	123·4 30·8	197-9	202-3	38.5	63.9	45.7	45.2	240-0	187-3	26·1 243·6	25·8 247·5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. Wallpaper	29·0 5·3	14·6 0·5	47.6 21.5 3.4	49·0 22·7 3·2	19·1 53·3 2·5	17·9 34·9 0·6	16·9 40·5 1·4	16·0 40·0 1·3	69·8 82·3 7·8	48·7 49·5 1·1	64·5 62·0	65·0 62·7
Stationery Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	198-9	1·7 97·0	4.8	5.3	6.3	3.3	6.4	6.8	11.2	5.0	11.2	4·5 12·1
Total, Paper, Printing, etc	288·8 90·7	144·6 29·0	165·5 242·8 61·4	169·0 249·2 58·0	105·4 186·6 5·7	76·4 133·1 5·3	95·0 160·2	95·6 159·7 6·8	304·3 475·4	173·4 277·7	260·5 403·0	264·6 408·9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	30.0	14.7	27.2	30-0	37.0	24-3	36.3	39.4	96·4 67·0	34.3	67.5	64·8 69·4
Glass Bottles	15·4 37·9	12·2 27·7	24·6 18·1 42·7	26·4 19·2 45·6	8·1 2·2 10·3	10·2 7·9 18·1	10·6 4·9 15·5	11·0 5·4 16·4	30·6 17·6 48·2	25·7 20·1 45·8	35·2 23·0	37·4 24·6
Other Manufacturing Industries: Cement, Whiting, etc. Cast Stone, etc.	17·1 27·8	9·5 16·8	14.3	15.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	17.8	11.0	15.7	62·0 16·8
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	41.1	34.3	35·5 51·9 7·7	37·6 56·5 9·3	2·5 29·1 2·3	28·0 2·1	6·2 29·9 1·8	5·7 29·9 2·4	30·3 70·2 13·3	23·4 62·3 6·3	41·7 81·8	43·3 86·4
Brushes and Brooms Musical Instruments Toys and Games	6·1 6·9 8·0	4.3	7·3 4·6	7·5 4·9	6·2 1·8	6·5 0·6	8.8	8.8	12.3	10.8	9·5 16·1 5·9	11·7 16·3 6·2
Other Industries	27·8 145·8	2·7 17·6 90·9	9·3 39·6 170·2	9·9 40·1 181·2	10·7 22·5 75·8	4·4 27·5 77·2	13·4 39·0	13·1 35·8 98·4	18·7 50·3	7·1 45·1	22·7 78·6	23·0 75·9
Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries	1,752.7	1,017-6	1,581.8	1641.2	1,679.7	1,293.4	1,456.3	1472.8	3,432.4	2,311.0	3,038·1	3,114.0
GROUP III (NON-MANU- FACTURING INDUSTRIES AND								1000	A.V.			ALL CONTRACTOR
SERVICES)† :— Building and Civil Engineering				1		12. 12.	THE TANK	-			Carlo Si	
Construction Distributive Trades	1,190·8 1,309·5	607·8 604·7	1,119.7	1141·7 933·1	15·7 850·9	24·2 909·8	23·7 892·4	23·7 896·3	1,206.5	632.0	1,143-4	1,165-4
Commerce and Finance	216·5 80·1	83·9 50·5	141.6	140·5 81·7	98·6 60·4	148·0 79·1	128·4 100·3	121·4 102·9	2,160·4 315·1 140·5	1,514·5 231·9 129·6	1,803·3 270·0 184·6	1,829·4 261·9 184·6
Laundry Service	172·7 32·7	82·1 21·4	147·9 27·7	151·3 28·6	280·7 128·7	296·6 108·3	347·2 106·1	344·8 106·5	453-4	378-7	495-1	496-1
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, etc	11.2	5.3	9.2	9.7	20.6	19.8	22.9	23.0	161·4 31·8	129·7 25·1	133·8 32·1	135-1
	3,0343	0,400'4	0,345.8	83/9.2	3,676.9	4,475.2	4,024-6	4013.4	12,331.2	10,935.6	12,370-4	12,592.6

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

<sup>†</sup> Excluding professional and personal services.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.

August, 1948.

compared with 14th

June, 1948.

Total.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AT 12th JULY, 1948.

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 14th June and 12th July, 1948, were as follows:—

100	Men 18 and over.	Boys under 18.	Women 18 and over.	Girls under 18.	Total.
14th June	213,574	4,255	65,041	3,196	286,066
12th July	209,488	5,468	62,867	4,351	282,174

These figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, with the exception of registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions. The previously published total of 274,120 for the 14th June related only to persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts before the introduction of the National Insurance Scheme on 5th July. It did not, therefore, include the 11,946 persons on the registers at 14th June who were not insured against unemployment.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th July represented about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total industrial population. The corresponding percentage at 14th June

The figures for 12th July are analysed below :-

A STATE OF THE STA	Wholly U	nemployed	(including	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 and over Boys under 18	46,434 3,426	45,597 1,111	113,314 881	205,345 5,418	4,143 50	209,488 5,468
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	21,949 2,541	13,224 873	23,257 747	58,430 4,161	4,437 190	62,867 4,351
Total	74,350	60,805	138,199	273,354	8,820	282,174

The total of 282,174 includes 30,294 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 7,703 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The changes between 14th June and 12th July, 1948, in each administrative Region were as follows. An analysis of the figures for 14th June, according to duration of unemployment, comparable with that shown for 12th July, is not available.

		V	Vholly Unincluding	Casuals)	d			
Region.	100 mm m	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.	
London & South- Eastern	14th June 12th July	19,881	11,155	14,316	45,977 45,352	1,736 920	47,713 46,272	
Lastern	Inc. or Dec.	- ·	-	-	- 625	- 816	-1,441	
Eastern	14th June 12th July	2,992	1,916	2,980	8,070 7,888	82 91	8,152 7,979	
	Inc. or Dec.	-	_		- 182	+ 9	<b>— 173</b>	
Southern	14th June 12th July	2,838	2,232	3,874	9,291 8,944	268 205	9,559 9,149	
	Inc. or Dec.	_	_	_	347	- 63	<b>— 410</b>	
South- Western	14th June 12th July	3,436	2,838	5,209	11,617 11,483	114 105	11,731 11,588	
	Inc. or Dec.	-	-/	_	— 134	_ 9	<b>— 143</b>	
Midland	14th June 12th July	4,985	2,305	4,147	11,595 11,437	486 582	12,081 12,019	
	Inc. or Dec.	_	/	_	158	+ 96	<b>—</b> 62	
North- Midland	14th June 12th July	1,678	1,236	2,756	6,077 5,670	265 308	6,342 5,978	
	Inc. or Dec.	/-	-	-	<b>—</b> 407	+ 43	<b>— 364</b>	
East and West Ridings	14th June 12th July	3,683	2,583	6,924	13,780 13,190	538 546	14,318 13,736	
Kidings	Inc. or Dec.	_	-	_	<b>—</b> 590	+ 8	- 582	
North- Western	14th June 12th July	12,472	11,102	26,035	50,794 49,609	2,230 2,364	53,024 51,973	
	Inc. or Dec.	_			-1,185	+ 134 -	-1,051	
Northern	14th June 12th July	5,947	6,582	16,532	29,934 29,061	785 676	30,719 29,737	
	Inc. or Dec.	_	-	_	- 873	109 -	- 982	

	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		Vholly Unincluding				
Region.		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks.	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks.	Total.	Tempor- arily Stopped.	Total.
Scotland	14th June 12th July	11,066	11,413	29,281	50,113 51,760	1,542 2,020	51,655 53,780
	Inc. or Dec.		_	-	+ 1,647	+ 478	+ 2,125
Wales	14th June 12th July	5,372	7,443	26,145	39,178 38,960	1,594 1,003	40,772 39,963
	Inc. or Dec.		-	_	_ 218	- 591	- 809
Great Britain	14th June 12th July	74,350	60,805	138,199	276,426 273,354	9,640 8,820	286,066 282,174
	Inc. or Dec.		1837 T 18	_	-3,072	- 820	_ 3,892

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:

#### REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed\* in the United Kingdom at 12th July, 1948, was 307,823, including 236,302 men and boys and 71,521 women and girls.

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

Region.	Men 18 and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.		
	WI	holly Unemp	loyed (inclu	ding Casual	ls).		
London and South- Eastern	6 8 8 9 4 10 39	,464 ,325 ,619 ,801 ,466 ,467 ,422 ,452	1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 10,	888 563 325 682 971 023 768	45,352 7,888 8,944 11,483 11,437 5,670 13,190 49,609		
Northern	39	,973 ,832 ,762	11,	088 928 198	29,061 51,760 38,960		
Great Britain		,763	. 62,	273,354			
Northern Ireland	21	,117	3,	24,991			
United Kingdom	231	,880	66,	465	298,345		
		Temporarily Stopped.					
London and South- Eastern	502 29 155 38 313 161 239 1,223 324 730 479		1,	920 91 205 105 582 308 546 2,364 676 2,020 1,003			
Great Britain	4	,193	4,0	8,820			
Northern Ireland	T S PARTY	229		429	658		
United Kingdom	4	,422	5,0	056	9,478		
		Total Regis	tered as Un	employed.			
London and South-Eastern	33,864 6,223 6,651 8,714 9,624 4,675 10,538 39,680 22,879 38,841 27,799	1,102 131 123 125 155 133 123 995 418 1,721 442	10,611 1,524 2,239 2,623 2,068 1,068 2,932 10,698 6,075 12,009 11,020	695 101 136 126 172 102 143 600 365 1,209 702	46,272 7,979 9,149 11,588 12,019 5,978 13,736 51,973 29,737 53,780 39,963		
Great Britain	209,488	5,468	62,867	4,351	282,174		
Northern Ireland	20,837	509	3,953	350	25,649		
United Kingdom	230,325	5,977	66,820	4,701	307,823		

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

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region at 12th July, 1948, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease† compared with 14th June,

and over.

Numbers of Persons\* on Registers at 12th July, 1948.

18 and under 18 years.

London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	33,864	10,611	1,797	46,272	-1,441
County)	16,416	4,443	486	21,345	- 858
Acton Brentford and Chiswick	157 245	53 63	16 11	226 319	+ 24 + 28
Brighton and Hove	1,064 897	336 316	47 58	1,447 1,271	+ 170 - 211
Croydon	843	259	55	1,157	- 200
Dagenham East Ham	395 407	205 148	44	644 572	- 40 - 20
Enfield	395 475	111	24 18	530	+ 35
Hayes and Harlington	136	362 52	26	855 214	+ 21
Hendon	430 845	124 225	26 40	580 1,110	+ 2
Tottenham	731	298	35	1,064	- 156
West Ham Willesden	955 357	213 132	100 24	1,268 513	- 28 + 3
Eastern	6,223	1,524	232	7,979	- 173
Bedford	112	42	1	155	- 83
Cambridge	154	51 46	17	145 217	+ 21 + 37
Luton	177 876	15	19 14	1,043	- 9 - 73
Watford	119	93	4	216	+ 3
Southern	6,651	2,239	259	9,149	- 410
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,708	68 667	11 57	213	- 66 + 1,097
Reading	477	273	11	761	<b>—</b> 20
Slough	263 929	273	21 31	1,233	- 20 - 168
South-Western	8,714	2,623	251	11,588	- 143
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,608	419	62	3,089	- 227
Exeter	334 64	125	10 4	469 149	+ 25
Plymouth	1,270	862	62	2,194	+ 17 + 74
Constitution of the same of th	N. S. C.	79	200	A-6	
Midland Birmingham	9,624 2,903	2,068 618	327 101	12,019 3,622	- 62 - 746
Burton-on-Trent	1,357	24	92129	1,573	+ 8 + 30
Coventry	96	196	20 4	122	+ 50
Smethwick	120 974	19	6	1,000	- 29 - 69
Walsall	445	234	51	730	+ 254
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	691	114	23	54 828	+ 13 + 44
Worcester	69	74	4	147	+ 24
North-Midland	4,675	1,068	235	5,978	- 364
Chesterfield	230 104	78 26	11 6	319 136	+ 15 + 23
Grimsby Leicester	529 395	71 78	12 30	612 503	- 234 - 67
Lincoln	100	25	1	126	+ 2
Mansfield Northampton	196 178	36	66	234 261	<del>- 46</del> + 41
Nottingham	1,109	208	34	1,351	+ 21 56
Scunthorpe	60	30	7	97	+ 10
East and West Ridings	10,538	2,932	266	13,736	- 582
Barnsley Bradford	377 778	27 29	20	424 818	<del>-</del> 9 + 19
Dewsbury	114	2	000 -	116	+ 10
Doncaster Halifax	281	167	21	469	<del>-</del> 50 9
Huddersfield	108 3,051	732	51	3,834	- 1 - 155
Leeds	1,999	521	39	2,559	- 132
Rotherham	940	156 289	26	1,255	- 10 - 88
Wakefield	151	24	5	180	- 24
York	341	129	13	483	
North-Western Accrington	39,680 138	10,698	1,595	51,973 184	-1,051
Ashton-under-Lyne	320	91	5	416	+ 73
Barrow Birkenhead	1,518	514 371	20	1,908	- 96 - 364
Blackburn	380	55	4	439	<u> </u>
* The figures exclude registe	red disah	led person	ns who a	re suitabl	e only for

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

† The figures for July, 1948, are not strictly comparable with earlier figures (see the article on page 260.). For the purposes of the comparison in the last column however, the figures previously published for June, 1948, have been adjusted to a comparable basis.

red important to retain			Persons* 2th July, 1		Inc.(+) or Dec. (—) in Totals
Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and over.	Women 18 and over.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	as compared with 14th June, 1948.
North-Western—continued. Blackpool	1,277	127	12	1,416	- 371
	681	194	11	886	+ 96
	565	79	1	645	+ 136
	100	55	6	161	- 16
	77	113	9	199	- 14
	16,855	3,112	467	20,434	- 649
	4,305	1,073	123	5,501	- 327
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (including Eccles	904	133	9	1,046	+ 73
	536	161	23	720	+ 22
	131	36	14	181	+ 12
	742	551	7	1,300	- 105
and Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	1,287	128	105	1,520	+ 62
	777	265	17	1,059	- 52
	748	296	40	1,084	- 131
	225	197	14	436	- 10
	1,025	245	105	1,375	+ 145
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	22,879	6,075	783	29,737	- 982
	240	101	17	358	+ 60
	272	99	15	386	- 4
	1,683	329	38	2,050	- 10
	966	375	15	1,356	- 151
	690	375	35	1,100	- 66
Middlesbrough (including South Bank)	838	379	64	1,281	- 10
	3,981	888	76	4,945	- 160
	1,572	228	50	1,850	- 63
	733	581	42	1,356	- 116
	2,455	624	75	3,154	- 254
Willington Quay)  Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	287 38,841 1,351 260 1,923 2,806 15,161 1,414 1,473 827	12,009 212 129 323 336 4,467 528 703 131	2,930 84 16 23 202 1,364 116 88 97	367 53,780 1,647 405 2,269 3,344 20,992 2,058 2,264 1,055	- 22 + 2,125 - 15 + 21 - 43 + 272 + 1,440 + 244 + 30 + 62
Wales	27,799	11,020	1,144	39,963	- 809
	2,189	426	59	2,674	- 35
	1,850	397	42	2,289	- 36
	824	327	41	1,192	+ 12
	2,959	1,414	124	4,497	- 15
	1,980	861	44	2,885	- 74
Northern Ireland	20,837 7,528 2,489	3,953 1,515 485	859 155 172	25,649 9,198 3,146	$\frac{+}{-}$ $\frac{158}{31}$ $+$ $\frac{31}{170}$

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1948.

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

			Great Brit	ain.		United		
_		nemployed (Casuals).		ped.		Kingdom: Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1939	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 234,895	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840 78,756	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 102,738	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218 51,960	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 468,349	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 498,323		
1948‡ :— 12th Jan. 16th Feb. 15th Mar. 12th April 10th May 14th June§ (a)	233,147 231,662 223,176 227,633 219,142 208,854	76,767 76,168 69,655 65,895 62,378 55,739	5,419 4,820 3,986 4,295 4,661 5,261	2,914 2,716 2,588 3,017 3,825 4,266	318,247 315,366 299,405 300,840 290,006 274,120	350,491 348,035 328,441 327,726 315,876 299,069		
12th July (b)	212,458 210,763	[63,968 62,591	5,371 4,193	4,269 4,627	286,066 282,174	311,606 307,823		

\* See footnote \* in previous column,
† The averages for 1947 are based on the numbers actually registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges. During the fuel and power crisis in February and March of that year, considerable numbers of the workpeople who were stood off from employment did not register at Employment Exchanges and were therefore excluded from the unemployment figures. The estimated

and were therefore excluded from the unemployment figures. The estimated numbers in that category were 500,000 at 22nd February and 24,000 at 10th March.

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

§ The figures for 14th June on line (a) and those for earlier dates relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; those on line (b) relate to all registered unemployed, insured and uninsured, and are comparable with those for 12th July (see article on page 260).

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### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 12th July, 1948, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the exception of registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions.

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

Note. An article dealing with the differences, due to the operation of the National Insurance Scheme and the Standard Industrial Classification, between the figures in the Table below and those for earlier dates is published on page 260 of this issue. under sheltered conditions.

Note. An article dealing with the differences, due to the operation of the National Insurance Scheme and the Standard Industrial Classification, between the figures in the Table below and those for earlier dates is published on page 260 of this issue.

			Gre	at Britain				100 to		
Industry.	Unen (incl	nolly iployed uding uals).		porarily	1977	Total.	3000 Ta	τ	Inited Kir (all class	
Arrivolatus Powerton Picking	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,223 4,168 830 1,225	711 683 20 8	164 30 1 133	95 93 - 2	6,387 4,198 831 1,358	806 776 20 10	7,193 4,974 851 1,368	9,607 7,374 851 1,382	919 889 20 10	10,526 8,263 871 1,392
Mining and Quarrying*  Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,395 1,570 34 454 98 126 113	99 64 - 2 - 3 30	7 3 — — 1 3	7 1 - - - 6	2,402 1,573 34 454 98 127 116	106 65 - 2 - 3 36	2,508 1,638 34 456 98 130 152	2,904 1,611 34 831 99 208 121	118 65 10 1 3 39	3,022 1,676 34 841 100 211 160
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3,127 997 358 396 346 83 947	748 110 79 215 188 11 145	40 6 -4 19 -11	24 1 4 16 2 —	3,167 1,003 358 400 365 83 958	772 111 83 231 190 11 146	3,939 1,114 441 631 555 94 1,104	3,353 1,086 388 402 365 92 1,020	783 111 94 231 190 11 146	4,136 1,197 482 633 555 103 1,166
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	4,772 210 1,477 130 1,942 270 237 192 314	2,253 1 645 178 992 89 224 53 71	31 17 1 6 2 1 -4	74 28 13 2 13 15 2	4,803 210 1,494 131 1,948 272 238 192 318	2,327 1 673 191 994 102 239 55 72	7,130 211 2,167 322 2,942 374 477 247 390	4,934 210 1,569 133 1,955 286 246 204 331	2,344 12 677 191 994 102 241 55 72	7,278 222 2,246 324 2,949 388 487 259 403
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	4,909 165 1,643 1,052 207 108 395 1,339	1,373 12 325 179 117 47 88 605	602 335 3 47 205 	230 7 12 2 — 209	5,511 165 1,978 1,055 254 313 395 1,351	1,603 12 332 191 119 47 88 814	7,114 177 2,310 1,246 373 360 483 2,165	5,740 171 2,019 1,192 269 315 407 1,367	1,604 12 332 192 119 47 88 814	7,344 183 2,351 1,384 388 362 495 2,181
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	25,753 8,255 1,045 509 106 698 131 481 1,235 2,333 7,228 982 429 200 789 197 171 964	5,516 388 119 89 11 92 16 44 363 501 1,238 325 239 128 750 141 143 929	406 256 12 3 — 1 1 2 2 2 9 32 4 1 — 3 — 1 7 9	430 32 5 1 -2 1 1  58 58 1 36 2 8 225	26,159 8,511 1,057 512 106 699 132 483 1,237 2,342 7,260 986 430 200 792 197 172 1,043	5,946 420 124 90 11 94 17 45 363 501 1,296 383 240 128 786 143 151 1,154	32,105 8,931 1,181 602 117 793 149 528 1,600 2,843 8,556 1,369 670 328 1,578 340 323 2,197	27,824 9,572 1,168 552 134 708 133 562 1,248 2,387 7,421 1,042 460 200 798 203 175 1,061	6,055 428 124 105 11 94 17 52 364 502 1,308 389 243 128 790 146 1,178	33,879 10,000 1,292 1,292 150 614 1,612 2,889 8,729 1,431 703 328 1,588 349 351 2,239
Wehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	9,248 2,995 2,268 2,196 990 274	1,159 314 110 268 326 12 25	19 10 6 2 -	11 2 1 1 1	9,267 3,005 2,274 2,198 990 90 274 232	1,170 316 111 269 326 12 25	10,437 3,321 2,385 2,467 1,316 102 299 254	9,774 3,060 2,446 2,404 1,010 101 277 233	1,236 322 118 299 331 12 25	11,010 3,382 2,564 2,703 1,341 113 302
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings, not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	203 4,874 384 220 303 296 497 290 2,884	82 2,370 155 231 30 123 618 105 1,108	1 262 43 1 10 68 6 1 133	7 307 14 2 3 2 56 3 227	5,136 427 221 313 364 503 291 3,017	2,677 169 233 33 125 674 108 1,335	7,813 596 454 346 489 1,177 399 4,352	5,277 431 224 350 366 541 295 3,070	2,709 169 235 37 125 680 109 1,354	349 7,986 600 459 387 491 1,221 404 4,424
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals. Musical Instruments	908 474 169 150 115	405 201 96 77 31	19 6 1 12 —	57 4 53 —	927 480 170 162 115	462 205 149 77 31	1,389 685 319 239 146	948 490 175 164 119	473 209 152 81 31	1,421 699 327 245 150
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods I ace Carpets Narrow Fabrics	3,290 696 293 530 149 102 120 258 164 127 33 82 50	2,371 420 245 228 73 108 97 103 271 261 21 85	158 6 3 27 1 8 1 1 49	198 11 18 8 	3,448 702 296 557 150 110 121 258 165 176 33 86 50	2,569 431 263 236 73 122 98 110 281 322 31 87	6,017 1,133 559 793 223 232 219 368 446 498 64 173	4,784 727 300 565 170 135 1,116 269 203 185 36 96	3,624 437 265 262 76 130 656 119 448 334 43 90	8,408 1,164 565 827 246 265 1,772 388 651 519 79 186
Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	87 440 159	180 124 104	53 5	33 10 9	50 87 493 164	55 213 134 113	105 300 627 277	50 91 671 170	58 424 167 115	108 515 838 285

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 12th July, 1948, who, although their last employment was in the coal mining industry, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other Persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLO		1.100		t Britain.	. 515	20mma		1		
Industry.	Unem (incl	ployed uding uals).	Tempo	orarily oped.		Total.		U	nited Kir (all cla	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females 440	Total.	Males.	Females 461	Total.
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	303 258 266	71 169 110	35 32 45	11 40 39	338 290 311	82 209 149	420 499 460	383 301 312	89 221 151	472 522 463
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	3,386 2,041 150 54 150 57 326 608	2,705 1,401 561 226 94 147 253 23	1,108 215 12 12 770 9 73 17	1,231 392 123 50 562 26 77 1	4,494 2,256 162 66 920 66 399 625	3,936 1,793 684 276 656 173 330 24	8,430 4,049 846 342 1,576 239 729 649	4,714 2,302 166 94 926 80 414 732	4,837 1,858 727 907 667 319 335 24	9,551 4,160 893 1,001 1,593 399 749 756
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	4,994 246 1,443 139 239 463 272 181 504 488 113 297 346	3,257 96 632 236 174 109 66 257 702 402 154 67 189 173	189 -6 109 -1 -1 64 -4 -3 -1	326 2 13 7 6 3 12 12 215 23 5 2 9	5,183 246 1,449 139 348 464 263 273 245 508 491 113 298 346	3,583 98 645 243 180 112 78 269 917 425 159 69 198 190	8,766 344 2,094 382 528 576 341 542 1,162 933 650 182 496	5,666 296 1,556 154 390 519 271 281 292 558 500 151 340 358	3,876 107 667 258 190 146 78 270 971 443 160 69 200 317	9,542 403 2,223 412 580 665 349 551 1,263 1,001 660 220 540 675
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber	3,563 1,191 1,566 193 312 301	639 197 251 22 97 72	194 34 149 2 3 6	105 11 51 — 26 17	3,757 1,225 1,715 195 315 307	744 208 302 22 123 89	4,501 1,433 2,017 217 438 396	4,157 1,457 1,782 197 365 356	779 208 311 22 132 106	4,936 1,665 2,093 219 497 462
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	1,739 411 30 137 81 479 601	761 202 7 120 108 38 286	56 44 — — 9 3	44 16 — 11 11 — 6	1,795 455 30 137 81 488 604	805 218 7 131 119 38 292	2,600 673 37 268 200 526 896	1,870 481 34 140 84 504 627	846 220 7 143 127 41 308	2,716 701 41 283 211 545 935
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,636 975 129 152 334 82 159 805	1,588 401 26 109 323 74 21 634	28 12 7 2 - 1 6	203 21 1 56 67 — 58	2,664 987 129 159 336 82 160 811	1,791 422 27 165 390 74 21 692	4,455 1,409 156 324 726 156 181 1,503	2,834 1,019 138 165 360 84 173 895	1,848 425 27 181 415 74 21 705	4,682 1,444 165 346 775 158 194 1,600
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	36,389 23,724 1,582 11,083	287 147 79 61	158 111 12 35	10 5 5	36,547 23,835 1,594 11,118	297 152 84 61	36,844 23,987 1,678 11,179	40,959 26,927 1,701 12,331	305 157 85 63	41,264 27,084 1,786 12,394
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	1,781 883 622 276	86 39 39 8	20 11 5 4	1111	1,801 894 627 280	86 39 39 8	1,887 933 666 288	1,986 954 739 293	93 40 45 8	2,079 994 784 301
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	22,083 2,589 1,393 660 3,516 6,840 1,988 904 274 2,886 280 753	1,636 479 448 29 45 44 17 13 45 461 27 28	176 8 7 9 333 36 5 — 6 5 28	26 8 2 	22,259 2,597 1,400 669 3,549 6,879 2,024 909 274 2,892 285 781	1,662 487 450 29 45 48 17 17 45 466 29 29	23,921 3,084 1,850 698 3,594 6,927 2,041 926 319 3,358 314 810	24,879 2,858 1,472 767 3,866 7,167 3,453 960 286 2,963 2,963 295	1,685 491 452 31 48 50 18 17 46 474 474 29 29	26,564 3,349 1,924 798 3,914 7,217 3,471 977 332 3,437 324 821
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. Catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	13,648 1,865 1,974 1,311 3,117 1,594 3,511 276	6,700 161 241 287 2,333 460 2,930 288	120 16 23 11 34 12 21 3	185 6 15 15 42 17 88 2	13,768 1,881 1,997 1,322 3,151 1,606 3,532 279	6,885 167 256 302 2,375 477 3,018 290	20,653 2,048 2,253 1,624 5,526 2,083 6,550 569	15,323 2,208 2,113 1,567 3,668 1,675 3,804 288	7,283 222 278 337 2,471 505 3,158 312	22,606 2,430 2,391 1,904 6,139 2,180 6,962 600
Insurance, Banking and Finance  Public Administration and Defence	1,358 17,592	3,932	209	5 75	1,367 17,801	824 4,007	2,191 21,808	1,422	832 4,248	2,254 23,614
National Government Service Local Government Service  Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	9,295 8,297 3,224 178 584 77 877 133 1,375	2,573 1,359 2,964 61 687 79 1,847 32 258	72 137 7 —————————————————————————————————	10 65 372 2 355 2 11	9,367 8,434 3,231 178 584 77 877 135	2,583 1,424 3,336 63 1,042 81 1,858 33 259	11,950 9,858 6,567 241 1,626 158 2,735 168 1,639	10,392 8,974 3,350 183 612 80 910 138 1,427	2,770 1,478 3,462 72 1,093 86 1,907 40 264	13,162 10,452 6,812 255 1,705 166 2,817 178 1,691
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	13,575 1,767 2,363 6,521 513 247 283 148 552 1,181	14,418 724 676 9,080 1,021 306 190 724 1,392 305	73 10 24 18 1 1 5 1	507 18 21 441 3 1 	1,380 13,648 1,777 2,387 6,539 514 248 288 149 561 1,185	14,925 742 697 9,521 1,024 307 191 724 1,413	28,573 2,519 3,084 16,060 1,538 555 479 873 1,974 1,491	1,427 14,433 1,895 2,521 6,874 556 254 340 151 600 1,242	15,423 767 720 9,797 1,094 318 198 738 1,476 315	29,856 2,662 3,241 16,671 1,650 572 538 889 2,076 1,557
Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry	8,497 9,972 210,763	430 5,014 62,591	23 3 4,193	2 13	8,520 9,975 214,956	432 5,027 67,218	8,952 15,002	9,097 10,105 236,302	460 5,218 71,521	9,557

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,052 males and 162 females in Great Britain and 4,769 males and 174 females in the United Kingdom).

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#### PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED.

The Table below shows for the four-weekly periods ended 9th June and 7th July, 1948, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

	9th	eks ended June, 48.	Four wee 7th 19-	Total Number of Placings 25th Dec.,	
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	1947, to 7th July, 1948 (28 weeks),
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	234,519 10,783 102,792 9,018	161,416 62,960 176,895 88,620	230,256 11,326 97,019 10,124	155,780 65,565 171,983 93,370	1,632,973 88,305 685,627 74,417
Total	357,112	489,891	348,725	486,698	2,481,322

The number of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 7th July was 8,000 lower than the total for the preceding period of four weeks. There was a decrease in the number of vacancies remaining unfilled both for men and for women, but the number notified for juveniles showed a slight increase. The number remaining unfilled at 7th July was well below the figure for October, 1947, when the Control of Engagement Order came into operation (i.e., 490,000 compared with 580,000).

ment Order came into operation (i.e., 490,000 compared with 580,000).

Of the totals of 357,112 and 348,725 vacancies filled during the four-week periods ending on 9th June and 7th July, the numbers to which "First Preference" had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 42,819 and 42,742 respectively, compared with 47,431 and 40,456 in the two preceding four-week periods. For each of these four periods the figure represented approximately 12 per cent. of the total number of vacancies filled in the period. During June, 27 directions were issued, 20 to coal mining and 7 to agriculture.

The following Table shows in detail the total numbers of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 7th July in vacancies to which First Preference has been accorded:—

Industry.	9th	eks ended June, 48.	Four weeks ended 7th July, 1948.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Industries generally undermanned:— Agriculture and Horticulture	4,915	Ender Maria	4.706	1.050	
Cool (door mining)	3,925	744	4,796 4,644	1,859 50	
Coal (open cast)	861	12	822	19	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	964	1,676	901	1,493	
Cotton Manufacturing, Weaving, etc.	522	648	438	547	
Woollen and Worsted	1.732	1,532	1,767	1,404	
Rayon Yarn Manufacture	648	441	593	337	
Rayon Weaving	154	202	151	208	
Jute	253	150	233	147	
Lace	34	51	31	40	
Linen Manufacture	111	95	125	41	
Miscellaneous Textile Industries	290	426	241		
Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc	678	377	711	420	
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	68		57		
Iron Founding, etc	3,874	317	3,714	284	
Steel Melting Delling ste	237	201	269	1 1	
Tin Plates	2,239	201	2,121	177	
Iron and Steel Tubes	471	61	522	67	
Wire Wire Done Wire Matting	403	220	414	142	
Iron and Steel Scrap Merchants	796	6	669	111	
Ball and Roller Bearings	230	132	208	97	
Ball and Roller Bearings China Clay and Chalk	53	12	32	3	
Pottery	695	529	686	542	
Geneum Mining	54	1	96	1	
Shale Oil Mining	5		6		
Limestone Quarrying	426	17	337	4	
Printing and Bookbinding	289	552	263	470	
Coke Ovens (iron and steel works)	160	1	158	2	
Undermanned Branches of other Indus-		A CHARLE SAID		<b>原因是图形</b>	
tries:—					
Electrical Generating Plant for Elec- tricity Undertakings	100	-	400	74	
Coal Mining Machinery	406 303	66	498	74	
Plant for Gas Undertakings	210	65	323 202	70	
Railway Freight Locomotives and	210	0	202		
Wagons	607	24	473	38	
Atomic Energy Development	86	8	137	7	
Refractories	366	29	318	28	
Power Stations Construction	398	6	479	200001	
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes	1,106	7	757	1	
Domestic Service Work	409	1,773	413	1.746	
Maintenance of Railways-Permanent	CONTRACT OF				
Way	737	1 3	577	16	
Other essential vacancies (not deter-	1	CO NOTE OF			
mined on an industry basis)	1,909	592	2,096	472	
Total First Preference Vacancies	31,745	11,074	31,490	11,252	

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

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

August, 1948.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 3rd July, 1948, was 724,800, compared with 723,800 during the four weeks ended 29th May, 1948, and 717,500 during the five weeks ended 5th July, 1947. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 673,900 in June, 1948, 678,400 in May, 1948, and 659,600 in June, 1947; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in June, 1948, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with May, 1948, and June, 1947.

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

	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Inc	rease (+) on apared with	r dec	rease (—)* average for
District.	books during 5 weeks ended 3rd July, 1948.		eeks ended th May, 1948.		eeks ended th July, 1947.
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South Yorkshire West Yorkshire North and South Derbyshire Norths and Leicestershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire Cannock Chase South Staffs, Wores, and Salop Warwickshire South Wales and Mon. Forest of Dean, Bristol and	42,500 5,800 110,900 100,100 41,800 53,100 52,100 9,000 21,100 17,600 5,600 15,500 108,600	+ +   +   +	100 100 600 100 200 100 100 100 100	+ ++++++      +	800 1,200 2,100 400 400 2,600 800 100 300 200 400 400 800
Somerset Kent	7,400 6,300	+	100	-	iöö
England and Wales	642,300	+	700	+	6,800
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians	21,700 12,200 35,800 12,800	#	300 100 100	++-	800 300 400 200
Scotland	82,500	+	300	+	500
Great Britain	724,800	+	1,000	+	7,300

It is provisionally estimated that during June about 6,340 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,140; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,200. During May there was a net decrease of 100.

The average number of shifts† worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.01 in June, 1948, 4.68 in May, 1948, and 4.79 in June, 1947. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.28, 4.95 and 5.07, respectively.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given), and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for June, 1947, and May and June, 1948, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.‡

#### Percentages of Shifts Lost Through Absenteeism.

-	June, 1947.	May, 1948.	June, 1948
Coal-face workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·84	7·46	6·86
	6·10	5·83	5·70
All workers: Voluntary	4·60	5·58	5·26
	5·18	4·99	4·94

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.91 tons in June, 1948, compared with 2.89 tons in May, 1948, and 2.88 tons in June, 1947. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.11 tons in June, 1948; for May, 1948, and June, 1947, the figures were 1.09 tons and 1.09 tons, respectively.

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

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

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

#### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

#### STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1948.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at 19th July, 1948, was 898,554, compared with 877,780 at 19th April, 1948. The figure for 19th July included 831,875 men and 66,679

women.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 19th July was 72,200, of whom 68,945 were males and 3,255 were females. The total included 38,304 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 33,896 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table

			SA S	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suitable for ordina Ex-Service Non-Ex-Service	ry en	ploym	ent:	33,569 25,732	184 2,459	33,753 28,191
Total				59,301	2,643	61,944
Requiring employm conditions:	ent ur	nder sp	ecial			
Ex-Service Non-Ex-Service		ONLY.	V:	4,523 5,121	28 584	4,551 5,705
Total				9,644	612	10,256
Grand Total				68,945	3,255	72,200

#### WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

#### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

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

professional institution.

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

pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and all other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th July, 1948, was 5,600\*; this figure included 4,451 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,149 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 575 ex-Service men and women.

Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 15th

June and 12th July, 1948 (4 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies	outstanding at 15th June		4,567
,,	notified during period	SECTION AND ADDRESS.	608
,,	filled during period		159†
"	cancelled or withdrawn	WOR.	371
"	outstanding at 12th July	 	4,645

#### 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 payt Table. shown in the next Table.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th July, 1948, was 32,612,‡ consisting of 29,402 men and 3,210 women. Of these, 17,121 men and 496

\* This figure included 713 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.
† Including 64 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.
† Excluding 577 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,502 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,672 men and 1,919 women who were in employment, while 11,730 men and 1,291 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th July. Of those in employment, 9,900 men and 250 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,221 men and 246 women.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

		06	. liste	In Emp	ployment.	Unemployed.		
Appointme	ents	Omce	10.15	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	
	1. 1			4,828	636	5,076	532	
				534	56	495	31	
Reading				641	62	368	40	
Winchester				587	27	456	16	
Bristol				1.058	98	640	75	
Diaminaham	To the same	0.00		1.782	141	965	75	
Nottingham				791	60	324	36	
				1.041	105	419	77	
:	383			1,015	.81	473	49	
Manahastan		-		1,755	130	733	75	
Newcastle-on-Ty				776	93	285	43	
7 din hamah		1000		1,086	186	642	105	
Tleagen				1,322	201	555	74	
Tordiff				456	43	299	63	
,	in			430	43	277	03	
Total*				17,672	1,919	11,730	1,291	

During the period 15th June to 12th July, 1948, there were new registrations by 3.592 men and 608 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,619 men and 520 women lapsed

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between

	1201 0413, 1210.	Men.†	Women.
Vacancies	outstanding at 14th June	5,197	1,227
,,	notified during period	2,079	615
"	cancelled or withdrawn during period	1,155	432
,,	filled during period!	905	220
	unfilled at 12th July	5,216	1,190

#### NURSING SERVICES BRANCH.

The particulars included in the following paragraphs relate to the work of the Nursing Services Branch of the Appointments Department during the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1948. As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the total triangle and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of student and trained nurses and midwives in vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Appointments Department, and this Branch also provides a careers advice service for potential students and qualified persons seeking other posts. Eleven of the Regional Appointments Offices have special Nursing Sections, and there are also 31 Nursing Appointments Offices situated in all parts of Great Britain.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses and midwives in respect of the period from 1st April to 30th June are given below.

		Men.	Women.
Vacancies	outstanding at 1st April	2,822	30,616
	filled during period	458	2,806§
	outstanding at 30th June	3.062	31,4318

The total of 34,493 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 3,521 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing orderlies, etc. An analysis of the remaining 30,972 vacancies, by grade of nurse (or midwife) and by type of institution or service, is given in the following Table:

Institution or Service.	Trained Nurses.	Student Nurses.	Midwives and Pupil Midwives.	Asst. Nurses, Pupil and Prob. Asst. Nurses.
Hospitals and Institutions:		Visit III		
General Hospitals	2,931	5,100	693	1,629
Chronic Sick Hospitals	559	a main.	61	2,212
Sick Children Hospitals	122	125	-	45
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	989	1,798	_	645
Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria	700	953		504
Maternity Hospitals, Homes and Domiciliary Midwifery	700	933		304
Services	194	_	1,208	174
tutions Other Hospitals and Insti-	1,263	5,648	20170/2	209
tutions	693	502	6	536
District Nursing	355	_	77	13
Other Nursing	626		58	344
Total	8,432	14,126	2,103¶	6,311¶

\* See footnote ‡ in second column on page 281.
† This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept

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

† The number of vacancies filled included 553 filled by ex-Service men and 42 filled by ex-Service women.

§ These figures include, respectively, 77 vacancies filled and 444 vacancies outstanding for nursery nurses. In the case of vacancies filled, the figures given in the Table include 644 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

|| Including Day and Residential Nurseries, school nursing, industrial nursing, health visiting and private nursing.

|| These figures include, respectively, 808 vacancies for pupil midwives and 1,163 vacancies for pupil and probationer assistant nurses.

#### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

#### CANADA.

CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 18,800 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st May, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.4 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1948, but 3.5 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May, 1948, was 0.1 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1947.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 524,400 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March, 1948, was 3.1, compared with 1.7 at the end of December, 1947, and 1.8 at the end of March, 1947.

#### ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 31st July, 1948, was 45,625, compared with 45,269 at 26th June and 37,859 at 26th July, 1947.

#### BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during May, 1948, was 94,045, compared with 94,679 during April, 1948, and 45,169 during May, 1947. The number of working days lost in May, 1948, as a result of unemployment was over 2,630,000, compared with over 2,174,000 in the preceding month, and about 993,000 in May, 1947.

#### DENMARK.

At the end of June, 1948, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 7,593 or 1·3 per cent. of a total membership of over 602,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 1·4 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 0·6 per cent. at the end of June, 1947. In addition, 7,635 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of June, 1948, and 2,738 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of are or other reasons. ent on account of age or other reasons.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 898,000 showed that 2·3 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th April, 1948, compared with 3·7 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 2·7 per cent. at 30th April 1947

#### LINITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 44,517,000. This was 0.5 per cent. higher than the figure for April, and 2.7 per cent. higher than that for May, 1947. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) in May, 1948, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with April but an increase of 0.8 per cent. compared with May, 1947

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of May, 1948, was approximately 1,761,000, compared with 2,193,000 at the middle of April and with 1,960,000 at the middle of May, 1947.

#### FACTORY ACTS.

#### FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the June, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 211) and may be purchased at the prices The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Pric

110.	Title dille Title
383	Repair of Drums or Tanks which have contained Cellulose Solutions or Solvents ("Thinners") for
	Cellulose Compounds, March, 1942. (Reprinted 1948. Revised price 3d. (4d.).
927	Factories Act, 1937. Chromium Plating Regulations
	1931. September, 1944. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 3d. (4d.).
958	Factories Act, 1937. Regulations for Bronzing with
	Dry Metallic Powders in Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing and Coating of Metal Sheets April, 1946. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 2d. (3d.)
997	Factories Act, 1937. Manufacture of Cinematograph
	Film Regulations, 1928. September, 1941. (Reprinted
	1948.) Revised price 4d. (5d.).
1000	Managed dum on the Construction of Cingle Stores

Buildings with suggested precautions to prevent co during erection. April, 1943. Revised price 3d. (4d.). (Reprinted 1948.)

#### • See footnote \* in the first column on page 295.

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

#### RATES OF WAGES.

August, 1948.

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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £128,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,158,000 workpeople. In addition, about 10,000 workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages were employed in the building industry, by co-operative societies in the retail distributive trade, in paper manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales. Other workpeople receiving increased rates of wages included workers employed in window blind manufacture, refractory and building brick manufacture in Scotland, the woollen and worsted industry in the West of England, and retail bespoke tailoring in Northern Ireland. In the building industry in Great Britain there was an increase of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and of ½d. or ½d. for labourers, due to the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices. For distributive and ancillary workers employed by retail co-operative societies, including also milk workers, bakery roundsmen, clerical staffs and transport workers, there were increases of 3s. a week for male and female workers 19 years and over and 2s. for those under 19 in the Metropolitan area, and of amounts varying from 2s. to 5s. 6d. in the Provinces, according to age and occupation. In the papermaking industry dayand of amounts varying from 2s. to 5s. 6d. in the Provinces, according to age and occupation. In the papermaking industry dayworkers had increases of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women, and shiftworkers 2½d. for men and 2d. for women. For manual workers employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales consolidated rates were increased by 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d.

a week.

Of the total increase of £128,000, about £69,000 resulted from the operation of sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices; about £49,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £9,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or of arbitration awards. Acts or of arbitration awards.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1948.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven completed months of 1948, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.
Agriculture .  Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.  Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.  Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile  Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco  Woodworking, Furniture, etc.  Paper, Printing, etc.  Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc.  Gas, Water and Electricity Supply  Iransport  Public Administration Services  Distributive Trades  Other  Total	59,500 122,000 340,500 537,000 345,000 106,000 219,500 928,000 224,000 224,000 320,000 209,000 84,500	£ 25,300 29,500 97,600 148,300 140,700 31,600 88,100 76,700 58,200 189,600 91,000 49,000 18,200

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

The changes in normal hours of labour reported to have come into operation in July resulted in an average reduction of 3 hours a week for about 10,000 workpeople. The workpeople affected were those employed in land drainage, whose normal weekly working hours were reduced from 48 to 45, and in the button manufacturing industry, in which the normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were also reduced. beyond which overtime rates become payable were also reduced from 48 to 45

During the first seven months of 1948, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* have resulted in an average reduction of about 3 hours a week for about 288,000 workpeople.

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

	the second and supported	19 A 11 20	ACCUPATION OF PERSONS	
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decrease in Italics.)
Coal Mining	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.†	Shotfirers	New minimum wage fixed at 23s. 6d. a shift, including the war addition of 2s. 8d. a shift, the flat rate of 1s. a shift and any other flat rate where payable, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to district; shotfirers who had no increase, or less than 1s. 6d. a shift, by the application to them of the increase in wages provided by the agreement of 18th December, 1947, to have their rates increased by 1s. 6d. a shift or by such lesser amount as will, with the increase already received, amount to 1s. 6d. a shift, subject to the proviso that the revised rate shall not exceed 29s. 8d. a shift, inclusive of the war addition, the 1s. flat rate and any other flat rate where payable.
Iron Ore Mining.	Cumberland	5 July	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 7d. a shift (2s. 5d. to 3s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 3½d. (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6d.) for boys.;
	do.	26 July	do.	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 2d. a shift (3s. to 3s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) for boys.
Limestone Quarrying.	South and West Durham.	12 July	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 5d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 2½d. (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d.) for boys.
	West Cumberland	5 July	do.	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 8d. a shift (2s. 3d. to 2s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 4d. (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5½d.) for boys; war bonus, previously granted, reduced by 2d. a shift (4s. 3d. to 4s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 0½d.) for boys.**
	do.	26 July	do.	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased†† by 2d. a shift (2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.) for boys.
Building Brick and Allied Industries.	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 July.	Workpeople employed in the refractory section of the brickmaking industry.	Increase of \$\frac{1}{4}d\tag{d}
Manager States	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in the building brick industry.	Increase of \$\frac{3}{4}d\$, an hour (2s. 0\frac{3}{2}d\$, to 2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d\$.) in minimum rate for adult male labour. \$\frac{1}{4}\$
• Th	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND		The state of the s	

\* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.

† This increase was the result of an agreement made in July, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby flat-rate additions to wages of 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and ½d. for boys under 18, are now proportionate to the number of points by which the interim index of retail prices exceeds 72; formerly, § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices.

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

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

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

\*\* These changes resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the cost-of-living net additions to wages of 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and ½d. for boys under 18, are now proportionate to the number of points by which the interim index of retail prices exceeds 73; formerly, the additions of 0·8d. and 0·4d., respectively, were proportionate to the number of points by which the interim index of retail prices exceeds 73; bonus was increased in January, 1948, by 1s. 3d. (3s. to 4s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over and ½d. (i., 6d. to 2s. 1½d.) for boys, with the proviso that at the next revision of the cost-of-living net addition 2d. of the 1s. 3d. and 1d. o

August, 1948.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Textile Machinery.	Lancashire, York- shire (including Spen Valley) and Somerset.	First full pay week in July.	Card setting machine tenters, card dressers and card curriers employed in the card clothing industry.	Cost-of-living bonus for dayworkers increased* by 2s. a week (16s. to 18s.) for men and by 1s. 6d. (12s. to 13s. 6d.) for apprentices, with proportional increases in piece rates. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus; card setting machine tenters 113s. 3d. a week at 21 years, rising to 145s. at 23 years and over; card dressers—schedule I 120s., schedule II 122s.; card curriers 122s.; apprentices, running machines independently, 51s. 4d. to 86s. 4d. according to number of machines run.
Horse-shoeing, etc.	Belfast	5 July	Farriers	Increase of 4s. a week. Minimum rates after change: firemen 100s. 6d. a week, floormen 96s.
Woollen and Worsted.	West of England	First pay week com- mencing on or after 28 June.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for women 18 years and over, of 1s. to 2s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1s. to 2s., according to age, for girls; increases of 3s. a week in group average minimum rates for men pieceworkers and of 2s. 6d. for women. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over Class A 96s. a week (maintenance workers 103s.), Class B 93s., Class C 90s., Class D 87s. (non-textile workers); youths and boys 35s. at under 15, rising to 82s. 6d. at 20½; women 18 years and over Class A 62s. 6d. a week, Class B 59s.; girls 35s. at under 15, rising to 52s. 6d. at 17½.†
Ready-made an Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	d Great Britain	2 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers engaged in certain specified occupations, of 2d. for other workers 22 years or over, of 4½d. for those aged 21, and of amounts varying from ½d. to 3½d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters London 2s. 7¾d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 6d.; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen 2s. 5¾d., 2s. 4d., fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 2s. 4d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 1d., warehousemen 2s. 2¼d., packers 2s. 1½d.; porters and other workers 21 years or over 1s. 11½d.‡
	The second secon		Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women, other than learners, and of 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$ ., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor-belt machinists 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour; cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 5d. at under 19 years, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . at 19 and under 20, and 1s. 6d. at 20 or over; other workers except learners 1s. $5d$ .*
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture.	do.	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers employed in certain specified occupations, of 2d. for other workers 22 years or over, of 4½d. for those aged 21, and of amounts varying from ¾d. to 3½d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers with not less than 4 years' experience after 18—measure cutters 2s. 6d. an hour; workers with not less than 3 years' experience after 18—cutters or trimmers, knifecutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers 2s. 4d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 1d., warehousemen 2s. 2½d., packers 2s. 1½d.; other workers 21 or over 1s. 11½d.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for all female workers, other than learners, and of 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour; cutters, trimmers or fitters-up 1s. 5d. at under 19 years, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 19 and under 20, and 1s. 6d. at 20 and over; other workers except learners 1s. $5\text{d}$ .‡
Shirtmaking	do.	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for workers engaged in certain specified occupations, of 2d. in general minimum time rates for other male workers 22 years or over, of 6½d. for those aged 21, and of amounts varying from ¾d. to 3½d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 years or over (with not less than 5 years' experience) 2s. 7d. an hour, cutters and tie cutters 21 years or over (with not less than 4 years' experience) 2s. 5d.; other male workers 21 years or over 2s. 1½d.‡
	Ling account a rise of		Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women, other than learners, and of 1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates for workers of any age. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, other workers, except learners, 1s. $5$ d.‡
Corset Making	do.	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers engaged in certain specified occupations, of 2d. for other male workers 22 years or over, of 6d. for those aged 21, and of amounts varying from \(\frac{3}{2}\)d. to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change: workers employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand-pressing, matching-up or shading (with not less than 5 years' experience after 18) 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., (less than 5 but not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; workers employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; warehousemen or packers 21 or over (with not less than 2 years' experience) 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; other workers 21 or over 2s. 1d.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
cums was us s	te numerin a (#0	2 (1 (1) 22 (2) (1)	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. to 2½d., according to year of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates for workers of any age. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 1s. 5d. an hour.‡
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland	5 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 years or over, and of \(^3\)d. to 4\(^1\)d. for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change for workers 22 years or over: measure cutters 2s. 5\(^1\)d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knifemen, fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists), passers 2s. 3\(^1\)d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 0d., warehousemen (24 years with 2 years' experience) 2s. 1\(^1\)d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 1s. 11\(^1\)d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 1s. 10\(^1\)d., packers (24 years with 2 years' experience) 2s. 0\(^3\)d., (23 years with 1 year's experience) 1s. 11\(^1\)d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 1s. 10\(^1\)d., porters and other workers 22 years and over 1s. 10\(^1\)d.\(^1\)
deridas (161)		r y kost ovy teler o r sekol	Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1d. to 2½d. for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 5½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 3½d.§

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices.
† The rates quoted are to remain in force until 31st December, 1948.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 254 of the July, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since the first pay day in March, pending the issue of the Orders giving them statutory effect.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 293 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Brewing	London (certain firms).	Second pay day in July.	Men and women, other than those whose wages are regu- lated by other trade agree- ments,	over, and of 5s, for women in brewery and for women 18 years and or
Millsawing	Manchester and district.	Beginning of first pay week following 11 July.	joinery and sawmill shops.	
Packing Case Making.	Oldham	do.	Packing case makers	
Educational and Allied Woodworking.	Great Britain	5 July	Timeworkers	Interim cost-of-living bonus granted of 4d. an hour to adult male work and of proportional amounts to adult female and juvenile workers, or such less sum as would secure for the worker an aggregate minimum trate of not less than the current minimum time rate plus the interim cof-living bonus. Aggregate minimum time rates after change for act workers: journeymen 2l years and over, and women employed on me work—London district (within a 20-mile radius of Charing Cross, exclude any portion of the High Wycombe area) 2s. 10½d. an hour, provint districts 2s. 8½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 2s. 6d., 2s. 4 labourers, porters and other workers 2s. 5d., 2s. 3½d.; journeywomen London district 1s. 11d., provincial districts 1s. 9¾d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d.*
Trail it		1. April 197	Workers employed on approved payment by result schemes.	Arrangements made to be such as may reasonably be expected to enable average productive workers by appropriate effort to earn at least 30 cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than appropriate current minimum time rate (instead of 20 per cent. or 15 cent., respectively, as formerly).*
Window Blind Manufacture.	Great Britain	5 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, renovation and fixing of all types of outdoor and indoor window blinds.	Increases of 2d. an hour in current minimum time rates for men 21 and o and women employed on men's work, and of proportional amounts other women and juveniles; appropriate percentage of lieu bonus, hithe payable only to adult workers not employed under an approved paym by results scheme, granted to juveniles. Current minimum time rafter change include: men 21 and over and women employed on me work, London district—bench hands 2s. 8½d. an hour, fixers 2s. 7½d., r vincial district—2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d.; fixers' mates 2s. 6d., 2s. 4d., labour porters and other men 21 years and over 2s. 3d., 2s. 1½d.; women 19 yeard over, London district—sewers and sewing machinists 1s. 9½d., r vincial district—1s. 8½d., labourers, porters and other women engaged non-productive work 1s. 6d., 1s. 5d.; plus the lieu bonus payable, whappropriate, in each case.†
Papermaking, Papercoating, and Board Making	United Kingdom	of first full pay period following		Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 1½d. for wom youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men 2s. 2½d., 2s. 1½ or 2s. 0½d., according to occupation, women 18 years and over 1s. 4d.
(excluding Hand-made Paper).		23 July.	Shiftworkers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 2d. for wom youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ ., 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ ., or 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ ., according to occupation.
Building.	England and Wales	Beginning of pay week following 11 July.	Building operatives	Increases; of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) for womon of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprent and young male labourers. Rates after change include: men—in London (within 12 miles radius from Charing Cross), Liverpool, Birkenhe and Wirrall districts—craftsmen\( \frac{9}{2}s. \) 11d., labourers 2s. 4d.; outer London (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. 10\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) and 2s. 3\( \frac{3}{2}d. \) other districts: Grade A towns 2s. 9\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 2s. 3d., A1 2s. 9d., 2s. 2\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 2s. 8\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 2s. 2d., A3 2s. 8d., 2s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) i; women—on craft processes 1s. 11 an hour (after a probationary period of 3 months), on other work 1s. 7
	Scotland	do.	do.	Increases; of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportion amounts, according to scale, for apprentices and trainees. Rates a change include: craftsmen 2s. 9½d. an hour, labourers 2s. 3d.
	London	do.	Road haulage workers employed in the building industry.	Increase: of 2s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers 113s. 6d. 132s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle; tractor (ste and I.C.) 131s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and of 118s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more, carrence—one-horse 115s. 6d., two-horse 119s. 6d., assistant horsekeepers a stablemen 115s. 6d.
	England and Wales (excluding London).	do.	do.	Increase <sup>†</sup> of 2s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers—Grade districts—110s. to 127s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity vehicle, Grade 2—105s. 6d. to 122s. 6d.; mates and statutory attenda 18 years and over 113s. 6d., 108s. 6d.
	England and Wales	do.	Terrazzo and mosaic workers.	Increase; of ½d. an hour for layers and polishers and of proportional amount for apprentices. Rates after change: London—layers 2s. 11½d. an hopolishers—dry 2s. 9½d., wet and hand 2s. 8½d.; elsewhere—layers 2s. 10 polishers—dry 2s. 8d., wet and hand 2s. 7d.
	Scotland	do.	do.	Increase; of ½d. an hour. Rates after change for layers 2s. 10½d.
AND AND A	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and labourers employed by refractory users.	Increase of ½d. an hour for firebrick bricklayers, of ½d. or ¿d., according district, for labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices a young male labourers.
Demolition Contracting.	England and Wales	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. or ¼d. an hour, according to district, for men and you 18 years or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Be rates for labourers after change: London district—within a 12-mile rad 2s. 4d. an hour, from 12 to 15 miles radius 2s. 3¾d.; Grade A districts 2s. 3 A1, 2s. 2½d.; A2, 2s. 2d.; A3, 2s. 1¾d. ¶
	Scotland	do.	do.	Increase of ½d. an hour (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 ye and over, with proportional increases for younger workers.
Glazing	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay week following	Craftsmen	Increase of ½d. an hour in standard rate of wages.
Monumental Masonry.	England and Wales	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, and of proportion amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change include: fully qualify masons employed on letter cutting—London and Merseyside 3s. 2d. hour, rest of country 3s. 0½d., other craftsmen 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., skill labourers 2s. 9d., 2s. 7½d., other labourers 2s. 5d., 2s. 3d.

<sup>\*</sup> Under the new Interim Agreement the current minimum time rate is retained and an interim cost-of-living bonus added to form the aggregate minimum time rate is payable only to workers not working under an approved payment by results scheme. The interim cost-of-living bonus is not payable to these workers if their present hourly remuneration (including any payments made by way of merit money, ability money, lieu bonus or any other payments whatsoever except overtime earnings, travelling and other out of pocket expenses) is not less than the appropriate aggregate minimum time rate.

† The current minimum time rate includes the cost-of-living bonus of 4d. an hour for men and proportionate amounts for women and juveniles, which has now to be under sliding-scale arrangements based on the interim index of retail prices.

§ A tool allowance of 2d. a day is paid to carpenters, joiners and plumbers.

| For wage purposes, the majority of localities have been assigned to the various grades; but the localities so graded are too numerous to be quoted in the space available.

| The grading of districts is in accordance with those for the building industry. See note || above.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Waterworks Undertakings.	England and Wales	From and including first full pay week in July.	Manual workers, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Consolidated rates increased by 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week.*
Rubber Floor Laying.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period in July.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 1½d. an hour for workers 21 years and over, and lieu bonus granted of 2d. an hour to those not in receipt of piecework or bonus earnings. Minimum rates after change for a 45-hour week: men 21 years and over—skilled layers 2s. 1½d. an hour, labourers 1s. 10d., plus in each case lieu bonus of 2d. an hour where appropriate, and flat war bonus of 4d. an hour,
Button Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 July	Workpeople, other than female home workers:— Timeworkers	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour for male workers 21 years or over, of ½d. to 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of ½d. or ¼d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers in specified occupations—21 years or over 1s. 11¼d. 1s. 11¼d., 2s. 0¼d. an hour, according to experience, youths 1s. 4d. at 18 years 1s. 5d. at 19 and 1s. 8¼d. at 20; other male workers 21 years or over 1s. 10¾d., youths and boys 9¾d. at under 16 years (previously the lowest rate was for workers under 15 years), rising to 1s. 7¼d. at 20; female workers 18 years or over 1s. 3d., girls 8½d. at under 16 years (previously the lowest rate was for workers under 15 years), rising to 1s. 0¾d. at 17.†
and provide a state of the stat	Trails old on any any and a second of the se		Pieceworkers	New piecework basis time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of 1\frac{3}{4}\text{d}. an hour (2s. 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d}. to 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}\text{d}.) for male workers in specified occupations, and of 1d. (1s. 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d}. to 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}\text{d}.) for female workers.†
Sign Production and Display.	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week following 11 July.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. an hour for men, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: production artists—London area; 3s. 3½d. an hour, Provinces 3s.2d., sign, ticket, display, and glass writers 3s. 2d., 3s. 0½d., poster writers 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11d., silk screen printers, grade I 2s. 11d., 2s. 9½d., grade II 2s. 9d., 2s. 7½d.; carpenters, painters and general display workers—rates as laid down for skilled men and labourers in the building industry; workers employed on permanent night shifts to receive 3d. an hour in addition to standard rates.
Retail Distribution (Co-operative Societies).	Great Britain	Pay day in week after 5 July.	Managers and manageresses, distributive and ancillary workers (excluding trans- port, general office, milk workers and baker y rounds workers).	Increases in the Metropolitan area of 3s. a week for branch managers and manageresses and all other male and female workers 19 years and over, and 2s. for workers under 19; increases in Provincial "A" and "B" areas of 4s, for branch managers, of 3s. for branch managersses, of 4s. for male shop assistants 21 and 22 and 5s. for those 23 and over, of 4s. for male packers, porters, etc. 21 and 22 and 5s. 6d. for those 23 and over, of 5s. 6d. for head warehousemen, of 3s. for female shop assistants 21 and 22 and 4s. for those 23 and over, of 3s. for male and female workers 18 to 20, and of 2s. for those under 18; national war bonus and basic rates consolidated. New consolidated rates after change include: shop assistants in all departments (except hairdressers and café workers)—males, Metropolitan area 39s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 113s. at 23, Provincial "A" 35s. to 105s. 6d., Provincial "B" 33s. to 102s. 6d., Provisional 31s. to 93s. 6d., females, Metropolitan area 39s. 6d. at 15, rising to 85s. 6d. at 23, "A" 35s. to 81s., "B" 33s. to 79s., Provisional 31s. to 72s. 6d.; male warehousemen, packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants, cellarmen—Metropolitan 39s. 6d. at 15 to 107s. at 23, "A" 35s. to 100s., "B" 33s. to 99s., Provisional 31s. to 92s. 6d. (warehousemen 23 years and over—Metropolitan 110s., "A" 103s., "B" 101s., Provisional 92s. 6d.), female packers, cleaners, lift attendants, warehouse workers—Metropolitan area 39s. 6d. at 15 to 10s. at 23, "B" 33s. to 74s. 6d., Provisional 31s. to 69s. 6d.
The March Con-	AND TO SERVICE SERVICES OF THE	The second secon	Milk workers and bakery rounds workers.	Increases in the Metropolitan area of 3s. a week for male and female workers 19 and over and of 2s. for those under 19; increases in Provincial "A" areas of 4s. and in Provincial "B" areas of 4s. 6d. for assistant roundsmen, and in both areas of 3s. for other adult male workers and 3s. 6d. for adult female workers, of 3s. for male and female workers 18 to 20, and of 2s. for those under 18; national war bonus and basic rates consolidated. New consolidated rates after change include: adult male milk workers—Metropolitan area, roundsmen 112s., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 118s., foremen 123s., assistant roundsmen 109s. (certain inside workers in the Metropolitan area 113s.), Provincial "A" 102s. 6d., 108s. 6d., 113s. 6d., 101s. 6d., "99s., Provisional 93s. 6d., 104s. 6d., 92s. 6d., adult female milk workers (other than roundsmen)—Metropolitan 83s. 6d., "A" 77s., "B" 75s., Provisional 69s.; adult bakery roundsmen—Metropolitan 112s., "A" 102s. 6d., "B" 99s. 6d., Provisional 93s. 6d., Provisional
			Clerical workers	Increases in the Metropolitan area of 3s, a week for male and female workers 19 and over and of 2s, for those under 19; increases in Provincial "A" and "B" areas of 3s, 6d, for male workers 21 and over, of 3s, for female workers 21 and over, of 3s, for male and female workers 18 to 20, and of 2s, for those under 18; national war bonus and basic rates consolidated. New consolidated rates after change include: male clerks—Metropolitan area 39s, 6d, at 15 to 123s, at 26, "A" 35s, to 117s., "B" 33s, to 114s., Provisional 31s, to 106s, 6d., female clerks (including check office workers) and cash desk workers, with additional clerical duties not coming within the scope of the National Distributive Workers' Agreement—Metropolitan area 39s, 6d, at 15 to 98s, at 25, "A" 35s, to 88s, 6d., "B" 33s, to 86s, 6d., Provisional 31s, to 81s, 6d.
		1	Transport workers	Increases in the Metropolitan area of 3s. a week for workers 19 and over and of 2s. for those under 19; increases in Provincial "A" areas for workers 21 and over of 4s. or 3s. 6d. for one-horse carters and drivers, of 3s. for other workers, and in Provincial "B" areas of 5s. 6d., 4s. or 3s. 6d. for one-horse carters and drivers, of 4s. 6d. for other workers, and in both areas of 3s. for workers 18 to 20, and of 2s. for those under 18; national war bonus and basic rates consolidated. New consolidated rates after change include: one-horse carters, and drivers 21 years and over of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity up to and including 15 cwt., Metropolitan area 110s. a week, Provincial "A" 101s., B" 100s., Provisional 92s. 6d, over 15 cwt. and under 2 tons 113s., 103s., 101s., 94s. 6d., 2 tons and under 3 tons 116s., 106s., 104s., 96s. 6d., 3 tons up to and including 5 tons 121s. (4 to 5 tons in Metropolitan area, 122s.), 107s., 105s., 98s. 6d., all other workers 21 years and over 110s., 100s., 99s., 92s. 6d.

\* This increase took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The increase will not apply to any worker unless and until his rate of pay is consolidated in accordance with the shorter working week agreement which took effect in April, 1948. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the districts): Northern 2s, 3½d, and 10s, 3½d, and 2s, 2½d, youth-Midlands 2s, 3½d, youth-Mid

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

‡ The London area is defined as the area within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross, and the Provinces as all areas outside the London area. § Carpenters and joiners are to receive a tool allowance of 2d, a day.

|| These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Joint Trade Union Committee. No increases were granted to workers employed in the "Provisional" group of small rural societies; the lower rates for this group will be abolished after 1st January, 1949.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay period following 8 July.	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for male and female workers 21 years and over, of 5s. for those 18 to 20, and of 3s. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: male workers—London and Claygate, trained clerks 46s. at 16 years, rising to 108s. at 25; Provinces 43s. to 106s. at 25; female workers—London and Claygate, trained clerks 44s. at 16, rising to 86s. after 2 years' continuous service subsequent to 23rd birthday, Provinces 41s. to 84s., shorthand typists (subject to passing a required test), London and Claygate 49s. at 16 to 91s, after 2 years' continuous service subsequent to 23rd birthday, Provinces 46s. to 89s.	

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

Land Drainage	and Drainage England and Wales 26 July		Workpeople employed by land drainage authorities.	Working week reduced from 48 to 45 hours (guaranteed).*	
Button Manufacture.	Great Britain	9 July	Workpeople, other than female home-workers.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.†	

August, 1948.

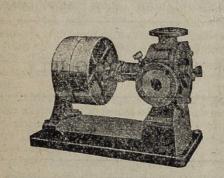
#### INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES.

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries

The lightes for the end of each of the industries are specified by the industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piece-work earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

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

Dat (end of n	1).	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	All Workers.
June July August September October		100 100 101 101 101	100 100 101 101 101 103	100 100 102 102 103	100 100 101 101 101 102
November December 1948 January		103 103	103 103	105 106	103 103
February March April May June		104 105 105 105 105	105 107 107 107 107	106 107 108 108 108	104 105 105 105 106

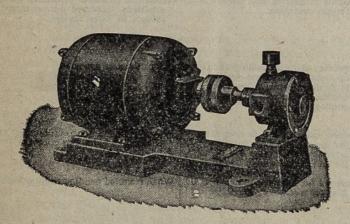


## PUMPS

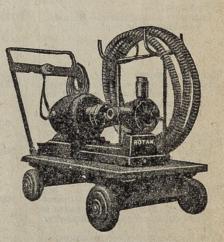
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<sup>\*</sup> Without loss of pay.
† This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN JULY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 85. In addition, 10 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 95 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, was nearly 12,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 28,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in July, the coal mining industry accounted for 63, involving nearly 5,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 7,000 working days.

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

		er of Stopp ress in M		Number	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	of Workers involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining Metal, Engineering and	4	59	63	4,700	7,000	
Shipbuilding Food, Drink and	3	9	12	4,700	12,000	
Tobacco		5 3	5 3	700 600	2,000 2,000	
Services	/ 3	9	12	1,000	5,000	
Total, July, 1948	10	85	95	11,700	28,000	
Total, June, 1948	8	144	152	59,100	269,000	
Total, July, 1947	19	87	106	52,700	170,000	

In the 85 stoppages which began during July, over 7,000 workers were directly involved, and nearly 4,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 10 stoppages which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during July, either directly or indirectly, was over 1,000.

Duration.—Of 87 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during July, 42, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 19, directly involving 1,700 workers, lasted two days; 9, directly involving 1,100 workers, lasted three days; 10, directly involving 1,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 7, directly involving 600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 85 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 12, directly involving 1,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 22, directly involving 3,400 workers, on other wage questions; 1, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 8, directly involving 600 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 39, directly involving 1,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

Totals for the First Seven Months of 1948 and 1947.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first seven months of 1948 and in the corresponding months of 1947 :-

man salah dari	Janua	ry to July,	1948.	Janua	ry to July	July, 1947.	
Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in	involved in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	
Coal Mining	708	142,000†	364,000	681	157,700†	349,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical,	8	900	9,000	8	500	2,000	
etc	16	1,900	8,000	15	1,400	6,000	
Engineering	63	32,200	74,000	48	9,700	61,000	
Shipbuilding	41	13,600	197,000	74	59,200	295,000	
Iron and Steel and Other Metal	69	24 000	406 000	-	0.500	00.000	
The street of th	31	34,000 12,700	496,000 51,000	55	9,500	28,000	
Clothing	21	6,300	25,000	11 7	1,300	7,000	
Food, Drink and	21	0,300	25,000	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	700	7,000	
Tobacco	20	3,600	16,000	11	1.100	4,000	
Woodworking,		3,000	10,000	SHALLS STALL	1,100	4,000	
Furniture, etc.	15	700	5,000	9	700	3,000	
Paper, Printing,							
etc	6	1,300	3,000	4	1,000	7,000	
Building, etc	18	1,600	6,000	26	3,500	16,000	
Gas, Water & Elec-	MIN BUTTON	and the same	0.00	The state of the s	STATISTICS.		
tricity Supply	6	300	1,000	3	400	1,000	
Transport	79	62,900	320,000	60	107,800	547,000	
Public Adminis- tration	10	2,400	12 000	7	2 200	£1 000	
Distribution, Com-	10	2,400	12,000		3,200	51,000	
merce, etc	8	3,000	11,000	16	16,300	68,000	
Other Industries	Street Service Co.	2,000	11,000	San	10,500	00,000	
and Services	21	3,900	12,000	26	8,700	36,000	
N. LOW CONTRACTOR	-				PAGE AND THE		
Total	1,140	323,300†	1,610,000	1,061	382,700†	1,488,000	
AND THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF TH	MULTICA CIVIL AND		THE REAL PROPERTY.	NI- CONTRACTOR			

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

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly. Indirectly.;		Began. Ended.				
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers— Coppull, Lancashire (one colliery).	60	900	26 July	30 July	Dissatisfaction respecting a new price list following conversion to yardage rate from tonnage rate.	Work resumed pending reference of dispute to local disputes committee	
Engineers and labourers—Burnley, Lancashire (one firm).	1,030		28 July	29 July	Dispute respecting rate fixing for a certain operation.	Agreement reached providing for a gradually increased output target subject to later review.	
METAL INDUSTRIES:— Joiners and other workers employed at an establishment engaged in the manufacture of aluminium houses—Dumbarton (one firm).	120	2,470	29 July	••	Objection to the impending discharge of certain joiners on grounds of redundancy while shipwrights and women dilutees remain in employment.	No settlement reported.	
Food:  Process workers employed in the manufacture of cornflour and starch—Paisley (various firms).  PRINTING, ETC.:—	560		16 July	19 July	Protest against delay in negotiations for the extension of the night shift bonus to other shifts and demand for an increase in the bonus.	Work resumed unconditionally to allow negotiations to continue.	
Compositors, readers, press operat- ors and other workers engaged in newspaper printing—Manchester.	300	2,000	31 July	12 Aug.	Demand for an increase in wages of 20s. per week.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION:— Workers employed in tunnel construction—Pitlochry, Perthshire.	380		22 July	22 July	Alleged poor quality of a canteen meal.	Work resumed unconditionally.	

\* 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 recent information.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1948 was approximately 110,000, and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 120,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 285,000 and 320,000.

The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, ot themselves parties to the disputes.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1948.

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

#### All Items 108 : Food 108.

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

various items included are combined by the use of "weights" representing the proportions in which these items entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of the broad changes in prices between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947.

The following Table shows the indices at 13th July for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

		NDEX FIGUR			
GROUP.		13th July, 1	948.		WEIGHT
I. Food		108-2	VIII I		348
II. Rent and rates		99.2	S CARGO	23/101	88
III. Clothing	1000	109.6		100	97
IV. Fuel and light		110.8			65
V. Household durable god	ods	107.7	The same of		71
VI. Miscellaneous goods		109.3	GS. BOR	ON IN	35
VII. Services		104.8		TO ME IS	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco		110.8			217
All items		108.0			1,000
		NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER,		HI WAS A VI	

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

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 13th July was 108, compared with 110 at 15th June. The fall in the index during the month under review was almost entirely accounted for by a substantial seasonal fall in the prices of potatoes.

In the food group the average level of prices at 13th July was nearly 5 per cent. lower than at 15th June. This was mainly due to the marked fall in the prices of potatoes following the seasonal to the marked fall in the prices of potatoes following the seasonal to the marked fall in the prices of potatoes. to the marked fall in the prices of potatoes following the seasonal increase in prices a month earlier. As a result of this, the index for potato prices at 13th July was more than 50 per cent. lower than at 15th June. There were also reductions in the prices of tomatoes and some other fresh vegetables. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price. For the group as a whole the index at 13th July, expressed to the pearest whole number, was 108 compared with 113 at 15th to the nearest whole number, was 108, compared with 113 at 15th

In the clothing group there were increases during the month under review in the prices of men's outer clothing, overalls, shirts under review in the prices of men's outer clothing, overalls, shirts and underclothing and in the prices of most kinds of women's outer clothing and underclothing, including a further substantial rise in the prices of fully fashioned Utility stockings consequent on the recent imposition of purchase tax. There were also increases in the prices of many articles of children's and infants' clothing, some kinds of clothing materials and leather footwear. There were some further reductions in the prices of rubber footwear. As a result of these changes the average level of clothing prices rose by about 1 per cent., and the index for the group as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 110 at 13th July, compared with 108 at 15th June.

In the fuel and light group there were increases in the charges for electricity in many areas and the average price for candles increased by nearly 5 per cent., following an Order made by the Board of Trade raising the maximum permitted price by 1d. per lb. as from 5th July. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index at 13th July, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 110 at 15th June.

In the group covering household durable goods there were increases in the prices of some kinds of Utility furniture, and of rugs and carpets. These increases were partly offset by reductions in

and carpets. These increases were partly offset by reductions in the prices of some appliances, including radio sets and alarm clocks, mainly attributable to recent alterations in the rates of purchase tax. As a result of these changes there was a slight rise in the index figure for the group as a whole which, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108 at 13th July, compared with 107 at 15th

services, and drink and tobacco there were in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 99, 109, 105 and 111, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a

The price comparisons used in compiling these index figures relate to a fixed list of items, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality.

#### SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

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

Dat	e.		Food Index.	All Items Index.
1947 :		IX SELECT		
17th June			 100	100
15th July			101	101
12th August			99	100
16th September			100	101
14th October			101	101
18th November			103	103
16th December 1948:—	••		 103	104
13th January			104	104
17th February			 108	106
16th March			109	106
13th April			109	108
11th May			108	108
15th June			113	110
13th July	200		108	108

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

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

Country and Base of Index.*			Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
Boung Philos byen		70712513.3	(in Index Points).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
Palainer (1026 28 100)	EUROPE				
Belgium (1936-38=100) Food Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	May	388-7	+ 1.9	285-4	276
All Items Food Denmark (1935=100)	May	294·6 302·8	+ 0.6 + 0.3	194-6† 202-8†	195† 203†
All Items Food Finland (Aug., 1938-July, 1939=100)	July "	179·3 181	+ 3‡ + 3‡	72† 73†	67† 68†
All Items Food France (Paris) (1938=	June (end)	773§ 894§	+ 8 + 12	668† 787†	636† 736†
Food	June	1,560	+ 19	1,452	1,344
All Items Food Italy (Large towns) (1938=100)	June (1st)	319 356	- 1 Nii	218† 255†	216† 252†
All Items Food Portugal (Lisbon) (July, 1938-June, 1939= 100)	March	4,919 6,206	+ 128 + 198	4,819† 6,106†	4,819† 6,106†
All Items* Food	Apr. (15th)	196·2 202·8	- 0·1 - 0·1	97·5 104·4	99 106
(July, 1936=100) All Items Food Sweden (1935=100)	May	451·0 598·1	- 6·9 - 15·3	302·4 428·2	203 252
Food	May	180	+ 1	66†	58†
All Items Food	May	223·1 228·5	+ 0·2 - 0·3	85·9 97·3	63 74

In the four groups covering rent and rates, miscellaneous goods, ervices, and drink and tobacco there were relatively fave charges. except in the case of Portugal (food, house-rent, fuel and light, and certain other household articles only), and Peru (food, house-rent, clothing, and miscellaneous

<sup>•</sup> 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.

items only).

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Denmark, July, 1939; Finland, average of August, 1938; to July, 1939; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Italy, average of 1938; Sweden, 1st July, 1939; Argentine Republic, average of 1941; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Peru, average of 1934 to 1936.

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

§ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS—continued.

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	AT ASSOCIA	(in Index Points).	Index Points.	Per Cent.
	OTHER	COUNTRI	ES.		
Argentine Republic					
(Buenos Aires) (1943 =100)					
All Items	Jan.	167-0	- 2.0	67.0†	67†
Food	/,,	170.9	- 6.0	70.9†	71†
Burma (Rangoon) (1941					
=100) All Items‡ (a)	June	293	+ 12	193†	193†
All Items‡ (a)	,,	314	+ 9	214†	214+
Foodt (a)	"	308	+ 20	208†	208†
(b)	"	304	+17	204†	204†
Canada (1935-39=					
100) All Items	June (beginning)	154-3	+ 1.0	53.5†	53†
Food	,, ,,	193.9	+ 2.7	94.5†	95†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942=100)					1412
(Nov., 1942=100)		142	2721		0
All Items	May	143 138	Nil + 2	§ 	- §
Food India (Bombay) (July,	"	130	T 2		II .
1933-June, 1934=					
100)					150
All Items	May	292	+ 11	187	178
Food	1)	328	<b>—</b> 2	216	193
Peru (Lima) (1934-36 = 100)				348	A STATE OF
All Items*	June	370.16¶	+ 2.05	270-16†	270†
Food	"	413¶	+ 1	313†	313†
South Africa, Union	Control of the State of the Sta			100 A - 10	
(9 urban areas) (1938 =100)					THE REAL PROPERTY.
All Items	March	144.5	+ 2.1	45-2	46
Food	"	157.0	+ 1.5	59.3	61
Southern Rhodesia			- V - E - 1 V		
(Aug., 1939=100) All Items	26	145		45	45
Food	May	169	+ 2 + 4	69	69
United States (1935-39	"	-			
=100)**	No.				
All Items	May	170.5	+ 1.2 + 3.0	71.9	73
Food	,,	210.9	+ 3.0	117-4	126
	No contract of the last of the	CAS SOUTH		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The second second

#### REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT.

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

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee appointed under the Act to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1948 was 493, compared with 406 during the preceding quarter. This increase follows the accelerated increase in the number of releases from H.M. Forces in the months of January, February and March, 1948, as compared with the monthly average for 1947. The total number of cases decided up to 30th June, 1948, was 7,458.

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

the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the June quarter of 1948 and (b) in the whole period up to 30th June, 1948. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE.)

1012 (44 )	June Quarter, 1948.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant	79	1,446
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	32	637
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	120	1,642
Total of orders made	231	3,725
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	262	3,733
Total of cases decided	493	7,458

\*† See footnotes \* † in second column on page 289.

† The figures relate to (a) a Burmese Family, (b) Tamils, Telugus and Uriyas.

§ Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939=100), the "all-items" figure for May, 1948, was 262, a decrease of 1 point on the previous month, and an increase of 161 points or 159 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

| Not stated.

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th June, 1948, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 921 appeals. In 542 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 379 cases the Committee's determination was reversed. determination was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 30th June, 1948, was 37, of which 22 were determined in favour of the applicant. Seven cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in six of which the determination of the Reinstatement Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases in two of which the decision Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

#### RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

#### STATISTICS FOR JUNE, 1948.

During June, 1948, the number of men and women reported as

During June, 1948, the number of men and women reported as released or discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 40,770. The total number of men and women released or discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of June, 1948, was 5,309,590.

Particulars are given below showing in detail the numbers of releases and discharges (a) reported during June, and (b) effected during the period from 18th June, 1945, to 30th June, 1948, together with (c) a comparison of the latter with the numbers laid down in the Government's programme.

Releases and Discharges from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing

Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
Salamano ella mueral	JA LYA AL	June	e, 1948.	12414
	and 875.00 16		Men.	MED IN
Royal Navy	570		1,450	2,030
Army Royal Air Force	24,780 9,280	50	2,260	27,090 9,820
Royal All Polec			THE STREET	
Total	34,630	70	4,240	38,940
		W	omen.	
Royal Navy	70 590	1 -	110	180 830
Army Royal Air Force	700		120	820
	281 34 VX 20			
Total	1,360		470	1,830
			n and Women.	
Royal Navy	640		1,560	2,210
Army Royal Air Force	25,370		2,500	27,920 10,640
	35,990		4,710	40,770
Total	33,990	10	4,710	40,770
	18th	June, 1945,	to 30th June,	1948.
	War market file		Men.	
Royal Navy	686,490		59,200	767,310*
Army Royal Air Force	2,642,240	207,660 56,660	213,440 65,140	3,063,340 1,014,570
Total	4,221,500	285,940	337,780	4,845,220
			omen.	Account to the
Royal Navy	73,140		6,310	79,770*
Army	196,870		22,770	222,550 162,050
Royal Air Force	143,330	990	17,710	102,000
Total	413,360	4,220	46,790	464,370
			and Women.	
Royal Navy	759,630	21,940	65,510	847,080*
Army	2,839,110	210,570	236,210	3,285,890
Royal Air Force	1,036,120	57,650	82,850	1,176,620
Total	4,634,860	290,160	384,570	5,309,590

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

	SEED BA	Men.		2 702938	Women.	
Service.	Pro- gramme,	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(—) on Pro- gramme.	Pro- gramme.	Releases and Dis- charges.	Excess(+) or Deficit() on Pro- gramme.
Royal Navy Army	764,000 3,067,370	767,310 3,063,340	+ 3,310 - 4,030	79,660 222,620	79,770 222,550	+ 110 70
Royal Air Force	1,011,050	1,014,570	+ 3,520	162,100	162,050	_ 50
Total	4,842,420	4,845,220	+ 2,800	464,380	464,370	_ 10

Not stated.

\* These figures include an estimate of 1,200 men and 100 women whose release of 1,200 men and 100 men and 100 women whose release of 1,200 men and

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

August, 1948.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in July was 126, compared with 127 in June, 1948, and 159 (revised figure) in July, 1947. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 12 fatal accidents were reported in July, 1948, compared with 12 in June, 1948, and 25 in July, 1947.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of July, 1948.

MINES AND QUARRIES.†		FACTORIES—continued	
Under Coal Mines Acts:		Electrical Stations	
Underground	41	Other Industries	
Surface	1	WORKS AND PLACES U	NDER
Metalliferous Mines	1	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	ORIES
Quarries	10	Аст, 1937.	
	-	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	53	and Ships	3
	-	Building Operations	19
FACTORIES.		Works of Engineering	
Clay, Stone, Cement,		Construction	1
Pottery and Glass	2	Warehouses	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	58
Metal Extracting and		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	20
Metal Extracting and Refining	1	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Metal Conversion and			
Founding (including		Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
Rolling Mills and		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Tube Making)	7	men Firemen	
Engineering, Locomotive		Guards (Passenger)	
Building, Boiler- making, etc		Labourers	
making, etc	6	Mechanics	3
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and	JE RE	Permanent Way Men	4
other Vehicles and	Mistri	Porters	3
Aircraft Manufacture	2	Shunters	
Shipbuilding	3	Other Grades	4
Other Metal Trades	3 2	Contractors' Servants	335
Cotton	-		
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15
Other Textile Manu-		The state of the sound of the state of	-
facture		Total (excluding Seamen)	126
Textile Printing, Bleach-			\ <del></del>
ing and Dyeing	1	SEAMEN.	
Tanning, Currying, etc.		Trading Vessels	10
Food and Drink	2	Fishing Vessels	2
General Woodwork and			
Furniture	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN	12
Paper, Printing, etc	1	T-4-1 (1-11 - C)	100
Rubber Trades	1 1	Total (including Seamen)	138
Gas Works	1 1	LINER K. HV.	

#### INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Table below shows the number of cases and deaths; in the United Kingdom reported during July 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 ULCERAT	TION
Operatives engaged in:		(SKIN CANCER).	
Smelting of Metals		Pitch	7
Plumbing and Sold-		Tar	6
ering		Paraffin	er.
Shipbreaking	3	Oil	9
Printing	Sept 1	SERVICE BURNESS OF THE RESERVED BY	11/12
Other Contact with		TOTAL	22
Molten Lead	1000	alun has distingent timed to	1035
White and Red Lead			
Works			
Pottery		CHROME ULCERATION.	
Vitreous Enamelling	3.3	Manuf. of Bichromates	9
Electric Accumulator			,
		Chrome Tanning	::
Works		Chromium Plating	10
Paint and Colour Works		Other Industries	11
Coach and Car Painting			
Shipbuilding		TOTAL	30
Paint used in Other In-		AND THE RESIDENCE OF VALUE OF THE STATE OF	<u> </u>
dustries		Total, Cases	57
Other Industries		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Painting of Buildings	20000	SARE CARREST AND ALL AND	
The first state of the state of the	_		
TOTAL	3	II. Deaths.	
	-	Enware voscillation II.	
ANTHRAX.		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERAT	TION
Handling and Sorting of		Pitch (SKIN CANCER).	
TTI	2		2
	2	Tar	
Other Industries		Oil	7
	-		-
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	10
	-		-

\* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the war. No such accidents were reported during July, 1948, or July, 1947, but three were reported in June, 1948.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st July, 1948, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1948, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd August, 1947.

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

#### VOCATIONAL AND DISABLED TRAINING SCHEMES.

#### MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The statistics given below, which relate to the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 252). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 28th June, 1948. The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 1,148, and in all 8,168 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 6,966 males and 1,202 females, and of the total 3,608 were disabled persons. During the period, 780 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 28th June, 1948.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	512 472	130	642 506
Total	984	164	1,148
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			or 10 7 06
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied Disabled Technical and Commercial Colleges—	2,120 2,025	167 27	2,287 2,052
Able-bodied Disabled Employers' Establishments—	1,161 430	650 197	1,811 627
Able-bodied Disabled Residential (Disabled) Centres	369 371 490	93 15 53	462 386 543
Total	6,966	1,202	8,168
Frainces placed in employment during			
Able-bodied	386 245	121 28	507 273
Total	631	149	780

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 28th June, 1948, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 70,829, of whom 65,047 were males and 5,782 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 July, 1948; they are in continuation of those published in previous

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

Up to the end of July, 173,412 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme; of this total 159,480 applications were from men and 13,932 from women, Awards had been made in 113,755 cases, consisting of 105,046 awards in respect of men and 8,709 in respect of women.

The Table below gives particulars of the progress made under the Scheme (a) during July, 1948, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme up to 31st July, 1948.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Men.	Women.	Total.
	NG PER	July, 1948	
Number of applications for assistance made	3,973	68	4,041
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	712 1,888 136	10 45 1	722 1,933 137
Total awards	2,736	56	2,792
Number of applications rejected Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	631	56	687
	429	29	458
	Cumulativ	ve totals up July, 1948.	to end o
Number of applications for assistance made	159,480	13,932	173,412
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	33,995 58,103 12,948	1,262 5,839 1,608	35,257 63,942 14,556
Total awards	105,046	8,709	113,755
Number of applications rejected Applications transferred to other training	26,885	2,258	29,143
schemes or withdrawn	14,801 12,748	1,748 1,217	16,549 13,965

\* This figure includes over 3,600 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

£850

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The figures given below relate to the arrangements for financial grants from the Government to students entering the courses of training in business administration set up under the auspices of local education authorities These courses normally last for three terms although there are some shorter courses formany tast for the terms although there are some shorter courses of three months' duration to meet the needs of older candidates. The figures are in continuation of those published in the May issue of this GAZETTE

The total number of students who, at 17th July, had been awarded grants in respect of three-term courses was 805 (of whom 123 had been eligible for grants under the Business Training Scheme but had failed to obtain training places in the last of the General Business Courses); in addition, 230 awards were made

General Business Courses); in addition, 230 awards were made in respect of the three months' courses.

The following Table gives various figures in relation to the arrangements (a) during the twelve weeks ended 17th July, and (b) during the period from the inception of the arrangements to 17th

		12 Weeks ended 17th July, 1948.		Cumulative Totals to 17th July, 1948.	
	Three- term Courses.	Three Months' Courses.	Three- term Courses.	Three Months' Courses.	
Number of applications: Received Withdrawn Rejected Number of awards made Number of applications under consideration at end of period	262 77 65 41	100 22 37 22	1,651 297 451 805*	630 146 216 230 38	

#### SHIPBUILDING: 2nd OUARTER, 1948.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1948, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 457, with a gross tonnage of 2,243,703 tons, compared with 462 vessels of 2,138,035 tons gross at the end of March, 1948, and 439 vessels of 2,054,376 tons gross at the end of June, 1947. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of the quarter had not been exceeded since December, 1921, when the total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction was 2,638,679 tons. It was pointed out, however, that the tonnage under construction continued to be influenced by the delays which present circumstances were imposing upon the that the tonnage under construction continued to be influenced by the delays which present circumstances were imposing upon the completion of ships and the consequent prolongation of the time required for building them. The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale, which had increased progressively since the end of March, 1946, rose to 711,455 tons at the end of June, 1948, representing 31-7 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country. The tonnage intended for registration abroad included 128,521 tons on which construction had been commenced during the quarter. The total tonnage under construction in the world (apart from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Germany and Japan, for which countries no figures were available) amounted at the end of June to 4,021,889 tons gross of which 55-8 per cent was being built in Great Britain and gross, of which 55.8 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The numbers of propelled vessels commenced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1948 were 43 steamers of 160,689 tons and 42 motorships of 214,311 tons, making a total of 85 vessels of 375,000 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 43 steamers of 158,369 tons and 41 motorships of 143,361 tons, making a total of 84 vessels of 301,730 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period 301,730 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 39 steamers of 142,986 tons and 49 motorships of 131,337 tons, a total of 88 vessels of 274, 323 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

The number of non-propelled vessels (san and barges). The number of non-propelled vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 39, of 10,055 tons, at the end of June, 1948, compared with 38, of 11,509 tons, at the end of March, 1948, and 22, of 8,573 tons, at the end of June, 1947.

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

#### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During July, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 16 awards, †

During July, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 16 awards,†
Nos. 1115 to 1130. Four of the awards are summarised below;
the others related to individual employers.

Awards No. 1117 and No. 1118 (12th July).—Parties: Firms
represented respectively by the Refractory Brick Section and by
the Building Brick Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for
the Clay Industries, and members of the National Union of
General and Municipal Workers and of the Transport and General

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

† See footnote \* in first column on page 295.

Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For certain specified increases in the hourly rates of wages of various classes of workers. Award: In each case the Tribunal awarded an increase of \( \frac{3}{4} \)d. an hour in the rate applicable to adult male labour and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the differential rates to be paid for other classes of workers and the proportionate increases to be paid to women and juveniles.

Award No. 1125 (22nd July).—Parties: Firms in the jute industry in Dundee which are members of the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers, and members of the Dundee Branch of the Scottish Union of Power-Loom Tenters in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 10 per cent. in rates of wages. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1127 (26th July).—Parties: Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd., and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment Claim: For an increase in the rates of pay of electricians employed in flour mills and for the abolition of Class "C" mills. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

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

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued ten awards, Nos. 724 to 728 and 730 to 734.

Four of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 725 (29th June).—Parties: Certain granite merchants in the Camlough district, and certain workers employed by these firms. Claim: As in Awards Nos. 726, 727 and 728 mentioned below. Award: A settlement having been reached by direct negotiations, the Tribunal made no award.

Awards Nos. 726, 727 and 728 (29th June).—Parties: Certain

Awards Nos. 726, 727 and 728 (29th June).—Parties: Certain granite merchants and quarry owners in Newry and Annalong districts, and certain workers employed by these firms. Claim: The claim in each case was identical and included the following items, inter alia: All material for monumental and building construction to be worked at an hourly rate; rate to be 3s. an hour; apprentices to be paid proportions of journeyman's rate ranging from 25 per cent. in the first year of apprenticeship to 75 per cent. in the fifth year. Award: The Tribunal awarded in each case as follows:—Minimum hourly rate of journeymen to whom the claim related to be increased to 2s. 8d an hour. whom the claim related to be increased to 2s. 8d. an hour minimum rate of apprentices to be 20 per cent. of journeyman's rate during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 60 per cent, during fifth year. The Tribunal found against the claim for the abolition of piece work, and they found that the remaining items of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD.

On 12th July, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued Award No. 96, relating to a claim against the Trustees of the National Gallery and the Treasury by the Senior Staff Association of the National Gallery for improved salary scales. The claim was opposed by the Treasury which entered a counter claim for the salary scales that had been offered to and accepted by the staffs of certain other museums and galleries. The Tribunal found against the claim by the Senior Staff Association of the National Gallery and awarded that the salaries of the Senior Staff of the National Gallery should be revised with effect from 1st January, 1946, in accordance with the scales set out in the counter claim of the Treasury, the scales to be applied to the present staff of the National Gallery in the same manner as they had hitherto been applied to the staff of other museums and galleries.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During July, the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2165 to

2169. Two of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2168 (19th July).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council

and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Land Drainage Authorities. Claim: For an increase of 3d. an hour in the minimum adult rates of wages and a 44-hour week. Award: The Court awarded that the weekly hours of work should be reduced to 45 a week without loss of pay.

Award No. 2169 (29th July).—Parties: The Employees' Side (Radio Officers' Panel and the Navigating and Engineer Officers' Panel) and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. Claim: The Court were asked to determine the salary scales and allowances for radio officers, engineer officers and navigating officers for the various forms of service they were required to undertake, and the appropriate pension that should accrue to them on retirement from flying duties at age 50. Award: The Court awarded that the salary structure for radio officers, engineer officers and navigating officers in the employ of British Overseas Airways Corporation, British European Airways Corporation and British South American Airways Corporation should provide for the following categories and scales of salary (exclusive of

nominal pension contributions), with annual increments of £25:-Maximum Annual Salary. Minin Category. £700 £850 Radio Officer Engineer Officer C £550 £625 £725 £750 £850 £625 £750 Navigating Officer H

August, 1948.

The Court awarded that the Corporations should establish a Joint Pension and Insurance Scheme for radio officers, engineer officers and navigating officers to provide, *inter alia*, a pension at the age of 50 of £312 a year, with actuarially equivalent pensions above and below that age. The award also dealt with daily overseas allowance, daily travelling allowance and North Atlantic pay.

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

During July, three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards related to individual undertakings.

A neutral Conciliator was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of the North East Coast Allied Craftsmen's Joint Committee, at which a settlement of the outstanding differences was reached. An Independent Chairman was also appointed under the same Act, to preside at a meeting to deal with a difference between an individual undertaking and its employees.

#### COURT OF INOUIRY.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to inquire into the wage application made by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and rejected by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation. The members of the Court are: Sir John Forster, K.B.E., K,C. (Chairman); Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., M.A.; Mr. G. G. Honeyman; Mr. A. J. Espley, O.B.E., J.P.; and Mr. Alfred Roberts, O.B.E., J.P.

The terms of the wage application were as follows:—
"The introduction of a national minimum consolidated skilled rate of £5 15s. per week and a national minimum consolidated unskilled rate of £5 per week, with pro rata adjustments in the wages of intermediate grades, and the maintenance of existing differentials; and that piecework prices, bonus or basis times to be such as will enable a workman of average ability to earn not less than 20 per cent. on the new consolidated rates; and that workpeople employed on piecework systems to which the base rate bears no relationship shall receive the same increase as timeworkers."

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

During July, notices of intention to submit to the Minister of

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal W.D. (50), dated 2nd July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work begin time rates and countries rates.

piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).—

Proposal H.M. (37), dated 2nd July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).-Proposal BKS. (16), dated Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal BKS. (16), dated 6th July; relating to the fixing of revised weekly remuneration and overtime rates, and for the amendment of the Baking Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1947 (BKS.(14)), relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal R.B.(29), dated 20th July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers.

overtime rates for female workers.

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

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

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

The Hollow-Ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1602 (H.(52)), dated 9th July and effective from 23rd July.—This Order amends the

holidays with pay provisions in respect of the qualifications for payment for customary holidays.

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948: S.I. 1948, No. 1645 (S. (145)) (H.M.S.(32)), dated 15th July and effective from 2nd August.—This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 295.

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

#### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

During July, notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were given by the following Wages Councils:—

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.28), dated 2nd July; relating to the fiving of raviged general ministry time rates arises weetly beginning.

the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.62), dated 2nd July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain male workers employed in establishments other than home bakeries. Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.63), (N.64) and (N.65), dated 9th July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain male workers employed in establishments other than

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.26), dated 9th July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.L. (N.33), dated 16th July; relating to the fixing of revised overtime rates for male and female workers and the fixing of guaranteed weekly remuneration.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R. (N.47), dated 30th July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers. Proposal N.I.R. (N.48), dated 30th July; for requiring certain customary holidays to be allowed in addition to annual holidays to workers and for fixing the payment for such holidays.

Further information about any of the above proposals may be obtained by persons engaged in the trade affected by application to the Secretary of the Council in question at Tyrone House, Ormeau

#### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

The Ministry of Labour and National Insurance have made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.T.R.W. (32)), dated 28th June, and effective from 5th July.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and over-time rates for male and female workers.—See page 284.

## CATERING WAGES ACT, 1943.

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS. During July, the Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1665),\* was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, giving effect, as from 11th August, to proposals wages Act, 1945, giving effect, as from 11th August, to proposate submitted to him by the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board. The Order consolidates, with amendments, the Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1818), and the Wages Regulation Order, 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1818), and the Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1947 (S.R. & O. 1947, No. 1926). The Order includes new provisions relating to guaranteed weekly remuneration, and new workers are brought within the scope of the Wages Regulation Order by the inclusion, in the definition of an industrial and staff canteen undertaking, of a canteen carried on by or for a dock without for the conference of the carried on the conference of the carried on the ca authority for the use of employed persons in connection with their

employment.

The Minister also made the Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1776),\* under the same Act, giving effect, as from 23rd August, to proposals made by the Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board for the licensed Restaurant wages and for workers employed in certain areas the amending in respect of workers employed in certain areas the provisions relating to statutory minimum remuneration. The Order defines the areas in relation to which the provisions operate.

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

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

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

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1584).— This Order was made on 7th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, and came

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in first column on page 295

into operation on 14th July. The Order brings the constitution of the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) into conformity with the provisions relating to the

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1602) dated 9th July;

The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1645 (S. 145); price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th July.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act. 1945.—See page 293 Act, 1945.—See page 293.

The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1665; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 17th July; The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1776; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th July.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page

The Youth Employment Service (Administrative Expenses) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1742), made on 22nd July by the Minister of Labour and National Service, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Employment and Training Act, 1948.—See

The Employment and Training (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1668), made on 19th July by the

Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Employment and Training Act, 1948.—See page 263.

The Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) (Amendment) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1674), made on 19th July by the Ministration of the Conference of ter of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937 .-

See page 265.

The Jute (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1696; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 21st July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories

the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 265.

The Pneumoconiosis (Medical Arrangements) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1396), dated 25th June; The National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1417; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Seamen's Special Fund) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1423), dated 28th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Refund of Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1424), dated 28th June; The National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1425; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 28th June; The National Insurance (Education of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1447). post free), dated 28th June; The National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1447), dated 28th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1456; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Airmen) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1466), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1467; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Airmen) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1469), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1469), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1470; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1471; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 29th June; The National Insurance (General Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1503; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 1st July. The National Insurance (Literature 1968, July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1532), dated 2nd July; ment Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1332), dated 2nd very The National Insurance (Local Advisory Committees) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1741), dated 26th July; The National Insurance (Colliery Workers' Supplementary Scheme) Order, (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers' Supplementary Scheme) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1794; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 30th July.—These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance, the National Insurance Joint Authority or the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury in some cases, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948.—See pages 267 and 268

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Stamps) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1443; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 28th June by the Postmaster General under the National

Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 267.

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1564; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 5th July by the National Assistance Board and confirmed by the Minister of National Insurance and the Postmaster General, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—These Regulations supersede, as from 8th July, the Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions Regulations, 1947, and provide for the manner in which claims for pensions are to be made and in which claims and questions are to be referred to the Appeal Tribunal. They also contain provisions relating to the calculation of means and the adjustment of pensions of persons

calculation of means and the adjustment of pensions of persons undergoing treatment free of charge in hospitals.

The National Assistance (Appeal Tribunals) Rules Confirmation Instrument, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1454), dated 29th June; The National Assistance (Reception Centres) Regulations Confirmation Instrument, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1481), dated 30th June; The National Assistance (Administration of Assistance) Regulations Confirmation Instrument, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1482), dated 30th June.—These Instruments were made by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948. They confirm, as from 5th July, certain rules or regulations made by the National Assistance Board, the texts of which are reproduced in the Schedules to the Instruments.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1491 (S.125)), made on 30th June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—These Regulations, which came into operation on 5th July and apply only to Scotland, prescribe the minimum amounts which persons, including persons accompanied by children, are required to pay for accommodation in premises managed by local authorities.

The Isles of Scilly (National Assistance) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1589), made on 3rd July by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—This Order provides that the Council, as defined by the Isles of Scilly Order, 1943, shall exercise and perform in the Isles the functions conferred or imposed by the Act on county borough councils and shall have the same powers in relation to the compulsory acquisition of land, for the purposes of the Act, as a county council or county borough council.

The Charities for Disabled Persons (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1497 (S.131)), made on 30th June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the War Charities Act, 1940, and the National Assistance Act, 1948.—These Regulations apply, as from 5th July, the existing regulations made under the War Charities Act, 1940, to the registration of charities for disabled persons, are that where a charity for disabled persons is at present ensure that where a charity for disabled persons is at present registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, or the War Charities Act, 1940, the registration shall have effect as registration under the National Assistance Act.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 130; price 1s. net, 1s. 2d. post free), dated 14th April; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 145; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 20th February; The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 148; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 19th April; The Shiring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation g Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 224; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 13th May.—These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for March, May and June (pages 111, 192 and 221).

The Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, (Extension of Section 87) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 183), made on 3rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938.—See page 265.

1938.—See page 265.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland) 1948, No. 185; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 12th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Great Britain Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 193; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 24th June; The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 196; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 9th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 198; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 25th June; The National Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 199; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 30th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (Northern Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (Northern (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 201; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 25th June; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 203; price 1s. net, 1s. 2d. post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 204; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries (Mariners) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948) post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 205; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Airmen) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 206; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 208; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 209; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 1st July; The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 210; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Extension of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 218; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 219; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 220; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 221; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 221; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 2nd July; The National Insurance (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. 1948, No. 221; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 2nd July; These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, the National Insurance in some cases. under the National Insurance Act Authority for Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance in some cases, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are generally similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain

under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See pages 267 and 268 of this GAZETTE and articles in previous issues.

The National Insurance (Residence Condition for Unemployment Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 207; price 2d. net, 3d. post free).—These Regulations were made on 3rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They provide that, as from 5th July, persons who have not been resident in the United Kingdom for the five years immediately preceding the day for which unemployment benefit is claimed may, nevertheless, receive benefit if they fulfil specified conditions.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 213; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 3rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.—These Regulations prescribe how, from 5th July, the need of an applicant for assistance shall be determined and, for this purpose, how his requirements and re-

sources shall be computed.

The National Assistance (Residence Condition for Assistance Grants) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 214), made on 3rd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.—These Regulations, which came into operation on 5th July, provide that persons who have not been resident in the United Kingdom for the five years immediately preceding the dates of their applications may nevertheless receive national assistance if their absence during the material period was due to service in H.M. Forces, the Merchant Navy, etc., or to any other cause which in the opinion of the National Assistance Board was in all the circumstances reasonable. the circumstances reasonable.

the circumstances reasonable.

The National Assistance (Occupiers of Land) (Assistance Grants)

Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland

1948, No. 215), made on 5th July by the Ministry of Labour and

National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.—The effect of these Regulations is that, as from

5th July, occupiers of land of less than £10 valuation may qualify
for national assistance in respect of periods from the middle of

November to the middle of the following February and in respect
of other periods when they are over pensionable age or incapable

of work.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\*

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

COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICES.—Report of the Commission on the Civil Services of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, 1947-48. Colonial No. 223. Colonial Office. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).

COLONIAL EMPIRE.—(i) The Colonial Empire (1947-1948). Cmd. 7433. Colonial Office. Price 2s (2s 2d) (ii) Patrice (C. Cmd. 7433. Colonial Office. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (ii) Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from 1st April, 1947, to 31st March, 1948. H.C. 166, Session 1947-1948. Price 9d. (10d.).

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.—Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. United States No. 1 (1948). Cmd. 7446. Foreign Office. Price 4d. (5d.).

ELECTRICITY.—Report of the Committee to Study the Electricity Peak Load Problem in Relation to Non-Industrial Consumers. Cmd. 7464. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 266.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.—Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. Treaty Series No. 47. (1948) Cmd. 7452. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)—See page 269.

SCOTLAND.—Industry and Employment in Scotland 1947. Cr. 459. Scottish Office. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 268.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.—Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (on preliminary drafts of Regulations under the National Insurance Act, 1946): Extension of Unemployment Benefit (H.C. 146, Session 1947-1948), price 2d. (3d.); Married Women (150), 3d. (4d.); Airmen (153), 3d. (4d.); Mariners (154), 3d. (4d.); Classification (172), 6d. (7d.); Contributions (177), 4d. (5d.); Local Advisory Committees (196), 1d. (2d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 268.

TEACHERS.—(i) Report of the Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects, England and Wales, 1948. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) Teaching as a Career (England and Wales). For Men and Women released from H.M. Forces and other National Service. A detailed Description of Qualifications, Training and Prospects of Employment. Revised May, 1948. Price 4d. (5d.). Ministry of Education. Ministry of Education.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during May, 1948. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 5/1948. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. (3d.).

Youth Employment Service.—Memorandum on the Exercise by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales and Education Authorities in Scotland of their Powers under Section 10 of the Employment and Training Act, 1948. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 263.

COAL INDUSTRY.—(i) Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profits or Losses of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1947 and for the year 1947. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profits or Losses of Collieries for the first quarter of 1948. Price 3d. (4d.). National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.—See page 266. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ended (i) 31st December, 1946. H.C. 174, Session 1947-48. Price 9d. (10d.). (ii) 31st December, 1947. H.C. 175. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.). National Coal Board.—See pages 265 and 266.

#### **BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.**

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and UNDER-MANAGERS OF MINES AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALI-FICATION AS SURVEYORS OF MINES.

The written parts of the Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 24th and 25th November, 1948, at six centres, viz., Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The Oral parts of the Examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 26th January, 1949.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on 25th November, 1948, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1949.

Intending candidates should apply after 25th August for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended any

necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended any of the Board's examinations. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 23rd September, 1948. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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