



BRITISH LIBRARY
 - 6 MAR 1948
 OF POLITICAL AND
 ECONOMIC SCIENCE
 FEBRUARY, 1948
 Published Monthly

Vol. LVI.
 No. 2.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Summary of Principal Statistics	39	Employment and Unemployment, etc. :	
Special Articles :		Employment in Great Britain in December:	
Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices	40	General Summary	54
Recent Collective Agreements : Cotton	41	Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis	56
Rates of Wages Index Number	41	Unemployment among Insured Persons at	
Nurses' Salaries and Conditions of Service	42	12th January, 1948 :	
in Scotland	42	Summary for Great Britain	58
Catering Wages Act : Order	42	Numbers Unemployed in United King-	
Catering Wages Commission : Fourth		dom : Regional Analysis	58
Annual Report	42	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	58
Colliery Winding Enginemens Dispute :		Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	59
Report of Court of Inquiry	43	Numbers Unemployed : 1939 to 1948	59
Annual Report of Chief Inspector of		Composition of Statistics	59
Factories, 1946	43	Industrial Analysis	60
Safety in Mines Research Board : Report		Placing Work of Exchanges	62
for 1946	45	Work of Appointments Department	62
Supply of Electrical Power for Industry :		Coal Mining : Employment in December	63
Suspension of Arrangements for Stag-		Employment Overseas	63
gering Working Hours	45	Statutory Instruments	64
Numbers Unemployed at 8th December,		Official Publications Received	64
1947 : Analysis for Regions and De-		Factory Acts : Factory Forms	64
velopment Areas	46	Wages, Disputes, Retail Prices :	
Employment of Foreign Workers	48	Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of	
Age Analysis of Numbers Insured :		Labour in January	65
Changes between 1937 and 1947	48	Trade Disputes in January	70
Recruitment and Training of Juveniles for		Index of Retail Prices	71
Industry : New Schemes	49	Retail Prices Overseas	71
Young Operatives in Cotton Industry :		Other Statistics :	
Suspension of Calling-up for National		Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes	72
Service	49	Further Education and Training Scheme	72
Registration for Employment Order : Fur-		Business Training Statistics	72
ther Registration ; Numbers Registered	49	Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act	73
Carpet Industry : Working Party Report	50	Fatal Industrial Accidents	73
Working Conditions in Civil Service	50	Industrial Diseases	73
Remuneration for Higher Posts in Civil		Releases and Discharges from the Forces	74
Service : Committee	50	Shipbuilding : 4th Quarter, 1947	74
Annual Abstract of Statistics, 1935-1946	50	Notices, Orders, Arbitration Awards, etc. :	
National Insurance Acts : Orders, etc.	51	Unemployment Insurance : Umpire's	
International Labour Organisation : Re-		Decisions	75
gional Meeting for Near and Middle East	51	Conditions of Employment and National	
Regulation of Wages in France	52	Arbitration Orders : Awards	76
Wages in Norway	52	Industrial Courts Act and Conciliation	
Wages in Switzerland	52	Act : Awards	77
Incentive Payment in United States	53	Wages Councils Acts : Notices and Orders	77
Wages in United States Glassware Industry	53	Road Haulage Wages Acts : Order	78
		Catering Wages Act : Order	78
		Board for Mining Examinations	78

LONDON :
 PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
 To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses : York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (or P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1, for purchases by post) ; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2 ; 39-41 King Street, Manchester, 2 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ; Tower Lane, Bristol ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast ; or through any bookseller.

Price Sixpence net.

Annual Subscription 7s. 6d. net, post free.

"TURNERISING"

(Guaranteed Process of Roof Repair and Waterproofing)
STANDS THE TEST OF TIME

PEACETIME through years of service on all kinds of roofs, gutters, glazing bars, etc.

WARTIME as shown by "TURNERISED" roofs all over the country which successfully withstood severe conditions of blast in air raids.

And again . . .

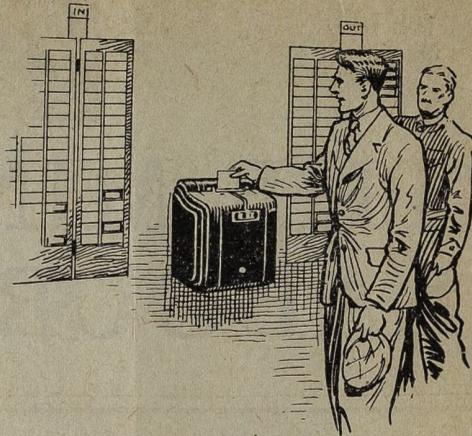
"TURNERISING" is well to the fore in the drive to restore roofs—old and leaky roofs—roofs that have suffered through enforced neglect—roofs that may have given trouble for years—all sorts and sizes of roofs.

"TURNERISING" cuts the high cost and trouble of renewal with materials in short supply, and stays watertight under guarantee.

Write for particulars to:—

THE TURNERISED ROOFING CO. (G.B.) LTD.
SAUNDERS STREET, LONDON, S.E.11.

Phones: RELiance 4277/8. Grams: TURNEROOFS, LAMB, LONDON.



INTERNATIONAL Superelectric TIME RECORDERS

THE MACHINES THAT COMBINE
SPEEDY RECORDING WITH ACCURACY

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER J434/2
SENT FREE ON REQUEST

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING Co. Ltd.
London Showrooms: 8, Berkeley Square, W.1

Telephone: Mayfair 4796

International Works, Beavor Lane, London, W.6



Someone else
has solved the RAT
PROBLEM

★ They sent for the Ratin Service. They had tried to clear their premises of rats and mice with traps and dangerous poisons—and failed. The Ratin Service is the way to clear your premises and keep them clear. Our surveyor calls and explains how the Service can solve your particular problem by regular visits to your premises.

Dial or call Abbey 7621 or nearest Branch

RATIN SERVICE

covers the country

THE BRITISH RATIN CO. LTD., 125 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

Main Branches at Belfast, Tel. 21535; Birmingham, Tel. Central 1097; Bristol, Tel. 23683; Cardiff, Tel. 8724; Edinburgh, Tel. 22914; Glasgow, Tel. Central 4694; Guildford, Tel. 62504; Leeds, Tel. 23234; Letchworth, Tel. 576; Liverpool, Tel. Central 8922; London, Tel. Abbey 7621; Manchester, Tel. Deansgate 2102 (3 lines); Newcastle, Tel. 21848; Nottingham, Tel. 2637; Salisbury, Tel. 3658; Sheffield, Tel. 23555.

M.L.G.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. LVI—No. 2.]

FEBRUARY, 1948.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

EMPLOYMENT.

The following is a summary of the employment statistics for Great Britain for December, 1947, and for mid-1939, mid-1945, end-1946, and November, 1947:—

	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Numbers in Civil Employment:—					
Manufacture for Export ..	990	410	1,477	1,911	1,942
Other Manufactures:—					
Equipment, etc., for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	460	350	350
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	5,069	5,002	4,959
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, etc., Utilities and Transport ..	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,628	3,629
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,289	1,356	1,364
Government Services ..	1,465	2,030	2,158	2,167	2,172
Distributive Trades ..	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,368	2,351
Other Services ..	2,225	1,598	1,984	2,127	2,120
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,909	18,887
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480	5,090	1,440	1,161	1,113
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40	300	113	123
Insured persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270	103	398	273	300
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service)	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,456	20,423

The total number in civil employment in December, 1947, included 13,252,000 males and 5,635,000 females. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 89,000 and the number of females an increase of 798,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 54 and 55.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 12th January, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for mid-1939 and the approximate increase* compared with December, 1947.

	Mid-1939.	12th Jan., 1948.	Approximate increase* in January compared with December.
Men (18 and under 65) ..	992,000	232,916	+ 26,000
Boys (under 18) ..	20,000	5,650	+ 1,000
Women (18 and under 60) ..	239,000	74,898	+ 5,000
Girls (under 18) ..	19,000	4,783	+ 1,000

The numbers unemployed at 12th January, 1948, represented 2 per cent. of the estimated total number of insured persons, the corresponding percentages for males and females being 2 and 1½ respectively.

Of the total of 318,247 persons unemployed, 309,914 were wholly unemployed and 8,333 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 85,323 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 78,621 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 145,970 for more than eight weeks.

* After allowing for inclusion of persons not previously counted among the unemployed (see page 58).

The figures for January, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 58 to 61, on which statistics are given for each of the Regions and for a number of the larger towns and also for the separate industries.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £100,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 320,000 workpeople. In addition, a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in the cotton spinning industry, the manufacture of boots and shoes, a section of the heavy chemicals industry, certain sections of the printing industry, and leather production.

At the end of January, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages was 104, compared with 100 at the end of June, 1947; the corresponding figure for 31st December was 103.

The number of workpeople whose hours were reduced in January was about 96,000, the average reduction being about 3¼ hours a week. The principal reductions affected workpeople employed in the brick manufacturing industry, in stamped or pressed metal wares manufacture, in the production of ballast, sand and gravel aggregates, and as maintenance men, warehousemen or other shore workers on inland waterways in England.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in January are given on pages 65 to 69.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 173. In addition, 7 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during January, in these 180 stoppages (including also workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 33,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during January, was about 82,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during January are given on page 70.

RETAIL PRICES.

At 13th January, 1948, 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 104, the same figure as at 16th December, 1947.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 71.

PERSONAL INCOMES, COSTS AND PRICES.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

On 4th February, the Prime Minister made the following statement in the House of Commons on personal incomes, costs and prices* :—

The nation's economic welfare depends largely upon our ability to make and sell the exports necessary to buy the imports we need to feed our people and keep our industry going. Our costs of production are of vital importance and they depend to a considerable extent on the amount which industry has to pay in profits, salaries and wages. These in turn in the form of individual incomes affect the total volume of money available in relation to the quantity of goods.

As regards costs of production, it was pointed out in the "Statement on the Economic Considerations affecting relations between Employers and Workers" (Cmd. 7018) issued in January, 1947, with the endorsement of the National Joint Advisory Council, that "if costs of production and in consequence prices rise in relation to world prices, it may make it impossible for us to pay our way in the world and buy all the imports we need." We shall all suffer as a result and it is therefore the duty of everyone to play his or her part in averting the danger.

The Government have taken many steps already to prevent the development of a dangerous inflationary situation. High direct taxation on personal incomes and on distributed profits has curtailed the amount of profits available for spending and has thus helped to check the danger of inflation from personal incomes derived from investments, rents and profits. The same restraining influence has been applied to lower earned incomes by the introduction of P.A.Y.E. tax and by the increase of indirect taxation. This influence has to some extent been countered by the continuance of Exchequer subsidies for certain commodities, notably the principal foodstuffs, though it must be noted that the subsidies have helped to keep down the cost of living and so the demand for increased wages. But if personal incomes are allowed to rise continuously none of these measures against inflation can be effective.

The danger of inflation is ever present and will be accentuated by the drive to achieve a balance of payments, which will reduce the total volume of goods available on the home market. Moreover, experience has shown that, when it comes to a race between rising prices and personal incomes, prices will always win in the long run, so that conditions become progressively worse for the holders of all personal incomes but particularly for wage earners.

It is essential, therefore, that there should be no further general increase in the level of personal incomes without at least a corresponding increase in the volume of production. Unless we are prepared to check any such tendency we shall find ourselves unable to fulfil our export task owing to the rise in costs, which will also be reflected in rising prices on the home market.

The last hundred years have seen the growth of certain traditional or customary relationships between personal incomes— including wages and salaries—in different occupations. These have no necessary relevance to modern conditions. The relation which different personal incomes bear to one another must no longer be determined by this historical development of the past, but by the urgent needs of the present. In the changed world of today and with our present economic difficulties these old relationships of income must, where necessary, be adapted to conform to the national interest. Relative income levels must be such as to encourage the movement of labour to those industries where it is most needed, and should not, as in some cases they still do, tempt it in a contrary direction.

The Government accordingly feel bound to set out the following general considerations as a guide to all those whose deliberations and actions contribute to the settlement of the amount of personal incomes, from whatever source.

(a) It is not desirable for the Government to interfere directly with the income of individuals otherwise than by taxation. To go further would mean that the Government would be forced itself to assess and regulate all personal incomes according to some scale which would have to be determined. This would be an incursion by the Government into what has hitherto been regarded as a field of free contract between individuals and organisations.

(b) In the view of the Government it is essential that there should be the strictest adherence to the terms of collective agreements. One of the main advantages of a system of collective bargaining is that it tends to ensure that wage and salary movements take place in an orderly manner and with due regard to the general as distinct from the individual interest. Departure from the agreed conditions by individual employers, whether public authorities or private concerns, will inevitably constitute a grave danger to the stability of the system of collective bargaining, and may well lead to competitive bargaining, and this to general but unjustifiable increases in wages and salaries and to serious inflation. The value of the system of collective bargaining and the justification for its maintenance at the present time rest upon the assumption that the terms of collective agreements will be observed loyally by all employers and workers, and the Government cannot stress too highly the importance which they attach to this principle.

(c) In present conditions, and until more goods and services are available for the home market, there is no justification for any general increase of individual money incomes. Such an increase will merely raise costs of production, without making more goods available, and so can only have an inflationary effect. Unless

* The statement has been reprinted and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7321; price 1d. net, 2d. post free).

accompanied by a substantial increase in production, it would drive up prices and charges, adversely affect pensioners, children and other recipients of social services benefits, increase the money cost of our exports and so reduce their saleability, and by black market pressure make it almost impossible to operate the controls necessary in view of the continuing scarcity of supplies and manpower.

(d) It does not follow that it would be right to stabilise all incomes as they stand today. There may well be cases in which increases in wages or salaries would be justified from a national point of view, for example where it is essential in the national interest to man up a particular undermanned industry and it is clear that only an increase in wages will attract the necessary labour. It does, however, follow that each claim for an increase in wages or salaries must be considered on its national merits and not on the basis of maintaining a former relativity between different occupations and industries.

It will be observed from these principles that there is no justification at the present time for any rise in incomes from profits, rent, or other like sources and that rises in wages or salaries should only be asked for and agreed upon in the exceptional cases mentioned above. On the other hand, if at some future time there should be a marked rise in the cost of living the level of those personal incomes which as a result became inadequate would need reconsideration.

In order to avoid the undesirable necessity for any interference with the existing methods of free negotiation and contract the Government must press upon all those engaged in negotiations or decisions which might result in an increase in wages or other personal incomes to keep these principles firmly before them, and not to depart from them. The Government will themselves observe these principles in any negotiations in which they are directly concerned.

In these circumstances the Government have decided and wish it to be clearly understood that, if, notwithstanding these considerations, remuneration is increased in any class of employment, whether in private industry or under a public authority, there can be no presumption, whatever may have been the practice in the past, that the resulting costs will be taken into account in settling controlled prices, charges or margins or other financial matters requiring Government action. Each case will have to be considered on its merits in relation to the principles enunciated above.

To sum up, if general increases in profits, salaries or wages take place without more goods being made available, no one can obtain any real benefit except the black market operator; and the rest of the community has to endure the dislocation and hardship which inevitably accompanies inflation. The alternatives now before us are therefore either a general agreement by the people to act together upon sound and public spirited lines or a serious and prolonged set-back in our economic reconstruction accompanied by a persistent low standard of living.

MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH PRICES AND PROFITS.

Personal incomes, costs and prices were the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on 12th February in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer further elucidated the policy of the Government as set out in the Prime Minister's statement. The Chancellor announced that he had addressed letters to the Federation of British Industries and other organisations representing the manufacturers and wholesale and retail distributors of food and other goods asking them to work out a plan for price and profit decreases and to communicate it to him within a month.

In the meantime the Board of Trade have made fourteen Prices Orders which come into operation on 15th March, 1948. The Miscellaneous Goods (Maximum Prices) Order fixes manufacturers', importers', wholesalers' and retailers' maximum prices for goods described in its first schedule, with the exception of those included in a second schedule. Under this Order, (a) the manufacturer's maximum price is fixed at the lowest price being charged by him in respect of each class of customer for similar goods sold in the "basic period" 1st December, 1947, to 31st January, 1948. Where a manufacturer did not sell similar goods during the basic period his maximum price is fixed at the cost of materials (as defined in the Order), plus the appropriate percentage specified in the first schedule; (b) in the case of imported goods the importer's and wholesaler's maximum price is fixed at the landed cost plus the appropriate percentage shown in the schedule; (c) wholesalers' and retailers' maximum prices are fixed at the price they pay for the goods plus the appropriate percentage specified in the schedule, or the percentage they were adding in December, 1947, if that is less; (d) provision is made in the usual form for composite businesses, for rounding of prices for the payment of cash and settlement of discounts, and for the furnishing of information regarding imported goods.

The Miscellaneous Maximum Prices (Revocation) Order revokes the Orders which have hitherto fixed manufacturers' and distributors' prices of basket-ware and travel and fancy goods, distributors' prices of aluminium hollow-ware, combs and domestic wood-ware and manufacturers' maximum prices of casein buttons, buckles and slides. The prices of these articles are now controlled by the Miscellaneous Goods (Maximum Prices) Order and the General Apparel and Textiles (Manufacturers' Maximum Prices and Charges) Order.

Other Orders covering general hollow-ware, domestic pottery, general hardware and ironmongery, and general apparel and textiles amend principal Orders under which the control over manufacturers' maximum prices of goods to which they apply already took the form of a "standstill" based upon prices ruling in a particular year.

A third set of Orders cover general footwear, perambulators,

glass tumblers, apparel and textiles, and P.V.C. ("plastic") sheeting. The control over manufacturers' prices of these goods has hitherto taken the form of cost of production and sale plus a specified percentage (sometimes under cash ceilings). The principal Orders are now amended so that in computing his maximum prices the manufacturer shall not include in his cost of production and sale any direct or indirect increases in rates of wages, salaries or commission agreed upon after 4th February, 1948, in so far as they result in an increased production cost or are offset by a reduction in the prices of materials.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

COTTON INDUSTRY:

THE ARONSON CARD AND RING ROOM AGREEMENT, 1947.

An agreement was made on 30th December, 1947, between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., and the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives relating to wages and conditions in cotton rooms, blowing rooms, card rooms and ring rooms. In recognition of the services performed by Mr. V. R. Aronson, the independent chairman of the Joint Negotiating Committee, the agreement is to be known as the "Aronson Card and Ring Room Agreement, 1947."

The agreement came into force on 5th January, and is to continue until terminated by either party giving in writing twelve weeks' notice to the other party.

New rates of wages are fixed for each of the different classes of workers, such as cotton room men, blowing room operatives, strippers and grinders, card tenters, can tenters, draw frame tenters employed in the card rooms, ring spinners and ancillary labour in ring spinning rooms, and sundry labour (truckers, cleaners, oilers, sweepers, etc.) common to all departments covered by this agreement. The rates of wages are in the form either of plain time rates, or of piece-work prices, or of time rates varying according to a number of factors such as number or type of machines, number of spindles, count of yarn, etc., or time rates used to ascertain the piece prices, e.g., by dividing the standard hanks into the appropriate basic time rate as increased by not less than 20 per cent. Some indication of the type of rate agreed upon in each case is given in the Table of Principal Changes in Rates of Wages on pages 66 and 67 of this GAZETTE.

The new rates represent various amounts of increase over the rates previously in operation, but it is provided that an operative who, for any reason, is at present in receipt of wages higher than those provided by the agreement shall not suffer any reduction in such wages as a result of the introduction of the agreement.

Among other matters the agreement provides that extra payment of 7s. 6d. a week in respect of each trainee for a maximum period of six weeks shall be made to operatives who undertake to teach or train new adult entrants, and that the employer shall be entitled to employ male operatives on any machines which are normally staffed by females, provided that the men are paid at the rates applicable to women doing the same work.

Should this agreement contain as to any particular point a specific provision at variance with the provisions of any earlier general or local agreement on such point, the specific provisions in the new agreement are to prevail, but all other provisions of any earlier agreement are to remain in full force. Any question arising out of the interpretation or application of the agreement is to be subject to the customary local and central procedure, and it is understood that neither employers nor operators shall make or seek to make any local agreement that is contrary to the terms of the central agreement.

RATES OF WAGES INDEX NUMBER.

Since September, 1939, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have compiled, and in later years published, estimates of the percentage change, month by month, in the average level of full-time weekly rates of wages. In the calculation of these figures for all the industries covered, the estimated percentage increases in each of the industries have been combined by using "weights" representing the proportions in which each industry contributed to the approximate pre-war full-time wage bill of all the industries. At the present time the proportions in which the various industries contribute to the total wage bill are considerably different from those of pre-war days. This arises partly from the fact that the numbers employed in some industries have expanded considerably, while in others they have expanded to a lesser degree or contracted. Another contributing factor is that the money increases in wage rates have varied widely in different industries.

It has, therefore, been decided to start a new series of index numbers, using the approximate wage bill in 1946 for weighting purposes. At the same time it is proposed to extend the scope of the index to cover some industries for which satisfactory information as to recognised wage rates was not available when the previous index was instituted. The series of percentage increases over September, 1939, will accordingly be replaced by a new series based on the level of wage rates at 30th June, 1947, as 100.*

* It was estimated that at the end of June the level of weekly full-time wage rates was between 166 and 167, taking September, 1939, as =100.

The previous estimates provided a measure of movements in wage rates since 1939, but their value has been affected by changes which have occurred in the relative importance of the different industries. They did not, of course, provide a measure of changes in actual earnings. Such an index is compiled at six-monthly intervals, however, and the latest available figures were given in the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE. This index of earnings takes into account changes in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries, in the relative proportions of workers in different age and sex groups, or engaged in different occupations and wage grades, or paid at time or piece rates. It also, of course, reflects changes in the amount of overtime, short-time or absenteeism and changes in the earnings of piece-workers due to increased efficiency of machines. The new index will provide a more satisfactory measure of future movements in wage rates.

The new index will be based on the recognised weekly rates of wages, as fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, or by statutory orders, for manual workers, including shop assistants, but excluding clerical, technical and administrative workers, in the following industries:—

Agriculture.

Mining and Quarrying.

Coalmining; ironmining; stone quarrying; ballast and sand quarrying.

Manufacturing Industries.

Chemical; brick; pottery; cement; cast stone and cast concrete products; glass bottle; paint, varnish and lacquer; soap and candle.

Iron and steel manufacture; engineering; shipbuilding; railway workshops; motor repair garages; electrical cable making; light castings; brass working; gold, silver, jewellery, etc.; heating, ventilating and domestic engineering; tin box.

Cotton; woollen and worsted; hosiery; silk; rayon yarn; flax; jute; narrow woven fabrics; bleaching, dyeing and finishing.

Tailoring; boot and shoe manufacture; dressmaking; hat, cap and millinery; shirts, collars, ties, etc.; boot and shoe repairing.

Bread baking and biscuit making; flour milling; sugar confectionery and food preserving.

Seed crushing and provender; brewing; aerated waters; tobacco.

Sawmilling and home grown timber; furniture; wood box and packing case; cart, carriage, etc., building.

Paper making; paper bag; paper box; printing.

Leather tanning; leather goods; rubber; brush and broom.

Building, Civil Engineering, etc.

Building; civil engineering; electrical installation.

Transport.

Tram and bus service; road haulage; dock labour; railways; Merchant Navy.

Public Utility Services.

Gas; water; electricity; local authority (non-trading) services.

Distributive, Catering, etc., Trades.

Retail distribution; catering; entertainments; laundries.

The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for different occupations or classes of workers within each industry varies considerably. Where practicable, however, account has been taken of the rates of skilled and unskilled men and women and of those of boys and girls. In the industries in which there is an appreciable amount of piece work, the movement in piece rates of wages has been taken into account as well as movements in time rates. The method of calculating the index has been to make the best possible estimate of the percentage movement in wage rates for men, women, and juveniles respectively, and for all classes of workers combined, in each industry. As stated above, the indices for each industry have then been combined by the use of weights, or proportions, equivalent to the approximate wage bill of each industry in 1946.

The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements or statutory orders; information as to rates of wages actually paid in the various industries is not available. The extent to which rates have been so fixed for different classes of workers varies considerably in different industries. In some cases, only the minimum rates for the lowest paid workers are specified. In others, rates are given for a range of occupations. Consequently, the figures calculated for each industry are not on a strictly comparable basis. The information, however, is regarded as sufficiently reliable to provide a measure of the general movement in wage rates for men, women and juveniles separately and in combination.

The figures for the end of each month, on the basis of 30th June, 1947=100, are as follows:—

Date (end of month).	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	All Workers.
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100
August	101	101	102	101
September	101	101	102	101
October	101	103	103	102
November	103	103	105	103
December	103	103	106	103
1948				
January	104	104	106	104

NURSES' SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE IN SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee have presented their Fifth and Sixth Reports,* which contain in consolidated form their current recommendations on the salaries, emoluments and conditions of service of nurses in Scotland. The Sixth Report deals with mental nurses, and the Fifth Report with nurses in all other fields of nursing with which the Committee are concerned. In presenting the Reports in a consolidated form, the Committee state that they had in mind the desirability of providing a comprehensive reference to their existing recommendations, which to a certain extent revise and in some cases supersede previous recommendations, and that reference to previous Reports should, therefore, be rendered unnecessary in the future. The recommended salaries, other payments, emoluments and conditions of service are to be regarded not as minima but as standards to be applied throughout the whole of Scotland.

Salary tables are included in the Reports with scales which vary according to grade, qualifications, and years of service in a grade. Most of these scales came into partial effect from 1st January, 1946, and into full effect from 1st April, 1947, but for certain grades revised scales were put into operation as from 1st October, 1947. An example of this latest revision of salaries is the scale recommended for resident female staff nurses in general hospitals and public assistance hospitals, which formerly started at £120 a year and rose to £180 in the 16th year of service in the grade, and now starts at £140 and rises to £200 in the 15th year. Emoluments for this grade, i.e., board, lodging, personal laundry, and laundering of uniform (uniform is provided free of charge or an adequate allowance is to be paid in its stead), which are provided in addition to cash remuneration and are to be taken into account for superannuation, are to be reckoned at £100 a year. A male staff nurse employed in a similar hospital has a weekly salary scale rising from 100s. a week in the first year to 120s. in the fifth year; this scale is for non-resident nurses, and the weekly value of emoluments, consisting of uniform and laundry service, is estimated at 2s. a week. The scales for male and female staff nurses vary to some extent in other types of hospitals or institutions, as do the scales for other grades.

The Committee recommend that when circumstances permit normal working hours should, except for nurses in supervisory positions, be adjusted to 96 hours a fortnight, and that additional working hours made necessary by exceptional circumstances should be compensated by the granting of additional off-duty time. In a mental hospital where a 96-hour fortnight is not in operation, a nurse in the grade of ward sister or charge nurse, or in a lower grade, should receive overtime payments for excess working hours above a 96-hour fortnight on the basis of one forty-eighth of the total weekly value of her salary and emoluments for every excess hour of work, calculated to the nearest half hour. It is also recommended, when circumstances permit, that the span of day duty in all hospitals should not exceed 13 hours and night duty 11 hours, that consecutive hours on duty should be of a reasonable length (4 to 4½ hours), and that the off-duty period within the span should not be broken. All nurses may be required to undertake night duty in rotation without variation of salary or grading except where supervisory duties are undertaken, but there are recommendations as to the limitation of night duty. Other conditions of service covered by the Reports include arrangements for sick leave, annual leave with pay (28 days a year), and days off duty (at least one complete day a week).

The recommendations contained in the Fifth and Sixth Reports have been approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland for adoption by employing authorities. To assist these authorities in giving effect to the recommendations, the Secretary of State has announced that he is prepared, until prospective changes take place in the health services, to pay a grant equivalent to half the additional expenditure incurred. To qualify for grant, the appropriate recommendations must be adopted in their entirety from the dates on which they were intended to take effect. Payment of any amounts in excess of those recommended by the Committee will not rank for grant.

CATERING WAGES ACT.

LICENSED RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND LICENSED RESTAURANTS: ORDER REGARDING WAGES, ETC.

A Wages Regulation Order,† under the Catering Wages Act, 1943, was made on 14th January, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service, fixing with effect from 1st March, 1948, the statutory minimum remuneration, the annual holidays and the holiday remuneration of workers employed in licensed residential establishments, such as hotels, inns, guest houses, hostels or similar establishments, including holiday camps and clubs, and in licensed restaurants, railway refreshment establishments, and licensed workers' hostels in Great Britain.

Minimum remuneration for a week of 48 hours, exclusive of

* Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee. Fifth Report and Supplementary Report and Sixth Report and Supplementary Report (Mental Nurses). Cmd. 7238 and 7239. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. post free) and 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free), respectively. Articles on earlier Reports of the Committee appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1945, March, 1944, January, 1944, May, 1943, and March, 1943.

† S.J. 1948, No. 19. H.M. Stationery Office; price 7d. net (8d. post free).

overtime, is fixed according to grades or occupations, as defined in a Schedule to the Order, for adult workers 21 years or over, and according to age for youths and boys employed as waiters, for youths and boys in other occupations, and for female workers under 21 years. Remuneration is varied in accordance with the provision made by the employer in respect of board and lodging or meals. A worker supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time he is on duty receives 12s. a week less than a worker receiving no meals, and a worker supplied with full board and lodging on 7 days a week receives 29s. 9d. a week less. Examples of the remuneration fixed for certain grades of adult workers where no lodging or meals are supplied are: chef de cuisine (male) 230s. a week, chef or head cook (male) 150s., head waiter 140s., cook (male) 120s., (female) 97s. 6d., clerk or receptionist (male) 110s., (female) 90s., waiter 100s., waitress 80s., barmaid 77s., chambermaid 75s., lowest minimum rate for men (including public barman, cloakroom attendant, porter or "boots," etc.) 90s., lowest minimum rate for women (including cleaner, cloakroom attendant, housemaid, lift attendant, kitchen maid, etc.) 67s. 6d. The remuneration of extra waiters, waitresses and head waiters is fixed on an hourly basis at 3s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 0d. an hour, respectively, with a minimum payment for 3 hours' work.

Additional payments of 1s. a week are to be made to a full-time worker for laundering protective clothing or uniform, when this is not undertaken at the employer's expense, of 5s. a week to workers required to wear uniform or 2s. 6d. to those required to wear protective clothing of a character distinctive to the establishment, when these are not provided free of charge by the employer. For night work on any turn of duty which includes not less than 3 hours' work between midnight and 6 a.m., a worker's remuneration is to be increased by 25 per cent. of the rate fixed for the corresponding grade of worker who does not receive lodging or meals. Where there is a spreadover of hours of duty exceeding 12 but not exceeding 14 hours on any day, a worker is to be paid in addition to his remuneration of 10 per cent. of the rate fixed for the corresponding grade of worker who does not receive lodging or meals, and of 10 per cent. of any payment due in respect of night work or overtime; if the spreadover exceeds 14 hours, the percentage addition is increased from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent.

A guaranteed weekly remuneration for 44 to 48 hours' work is payable, under certain specified conditions, to full-time workers according to their normal hours of work. For a worker working normally for not less than 36 hours but not more than 44 hours a week the guaranteed remuneration is for 44 hours' work, provided that, if he does not hold himself as normally available for work for more than the number of hours he normally works in the week, and if he has so informed his employer in writing, the guaranteed weekly remuneration payable is in respect of his normal weekly hours.

Other provisions of the Order relate to (a) overtime rates for work performed in excess of specified daily hours on day or night work, including pay at the rate of double time for all time worked on the weekly day of rest; (b) additional payment for emergency duty; (c) lower rates payable to late entrant waiters; (d) the remuneration of workers temporarily transferred to higher grade work; (e) special provisions regarding rest days and payment for customary holidays (6 days a year) and for work on customary holidays (at double time rate if a day of holiday in lieu is given, and at treble time rate if no holiday in lieu is given); and (f) annual holidays with pay (up to 1 week according to period of employment falling within the first year of service with an employer, and up to 2 weeks during the second year).

CATERING WAGES COMMISSION.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1946-1947.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Catering Wages Commission has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (H.C. 25 of Session 1947-48; price 3d. net, 4d. post free).

In an introductory section of the Report the Commission refer to various investigations which have recently been carried out, and they state that they have now no major enquiry on hand. With the establishment of the five Catering Wages Boards and of the British Tourist and Holidays Board, the Commission expect that in future there will be less need for them to conduct detailed investigations into matters affecting the catering industry.

Dealing with methods of regulating remuneration and conditions of employment, the Commission note that their recommendations for the establishment of five Wages Boards covering between them almost the whole of the catering industry have now been fully implemented. The Commission state that effect has been given by statutory regulation to their recommendation that the field of operation of the Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board should be extended so as to include workers in canteens provided by dock authorities. The Commission also refer to their Report on the practice of giving tips. In this Report they reached the unanimous conclusion that tips should be disregarded by the Catering Wages Boards in assessing statutory minimum remuneration; but they consider that it should not be impossible for the two sides of the industry to formulate, outside the framework of statutory wage regulation, rules for dealing with tips which could be applied to individual establishments.

The Commission welcome the establishment of the British Tourist and Holidays Board, but they point out that, as the Board are not a statutory body, the Commission will still have to carry out the duty imposed by the Catering Wages Act of enquiring into the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1946.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1946 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7299; price 2s. 6d. net, 2s. 8d. post free).

In introducing the Report, the Chief Inspector states that, in view of the shortage of labour, managements have been faced with the problem of making their factories more pleasant and acceptable places in which to work, not merely from the point of view of physical environment, but also from the wider personal and psychological aspects; not only have the safety and health, and even comfort, of the worker obtained greater significance, but there is a more general realisation that they are very closely related to production, efficiency and output. The continued shortage of materials has, however, retarded progress in improving working conditions, but H.M. Inspectors of Factories have been able to help firms to obtain licences for work to proceed in many cases which were most urgently in need of improvement. Unfortunately there is evidence, says the Report, that, at least in some areas, owing to the conditions obtaining in the post-war era, the occupation of slum property, or at least of unsuitable premises, for manufacturing purposes is increasing. The Working Parties for the cotton, pottery, boot and shoe, furniture, jewellery and silverware, and hosiery industries (the Reports of which were published during 1946) laid particular emphasis on the importance of good working conditions and of a high standard of observance of the provisions of the Factories Act, and the present Report pays special attention to their recommendations in this direction.

Accident Prevention.—The total number of accidents reported under the Factories Act in 1946 was 223,759, of which 826 were fatal. There was a reduction, compared with the previous year, of 3 per cent. in the fatal accidents and of 7 per cent. in the non-fatal accidents.

Attention is drawn to the number of accidents occurring to demobilised Service men during the year: the reasons for this appear to be, first, that many such men have lost some of their former skill during their period of service, and, secondly, that having lived dangerously for several years they are prone to take unnecessary risks and show a certain contempt for safe practices.

The Report contains a Table in which, for the years 1938 to 1946, the number of accidents in each year is related to the number of persons employed so as to produce approximate accident rates. This Table shows that there has been a gradual reduction since 1942 and that the rate for all persons in 1946 was 34 per 1,000 employed.

For the first time since 1938 the accident rate in 1946 for male workers under 18 was lower than that for the older male workers. The Report states that the number of women employed in industry has fallen materially, and that to a very great extent they have now relinquished much of the more hazardous work on which they were employed during the war; this undoubtedly is the cause of the decrease in their accident rate. A slightly higher frequency rate is recorded among girls than among women. Attention is drawn to the marked diminution in the accident rate for 1946 among boys as compared with 1945 and earlier years, but the Report emphasises the need for further improvement in the instruction and supervision of such workers.

With regard to all accidents (fatal and non-fatal combined), the Report refers to the progressive reduction in previous years in the proportion of those that arose from power-driven machinery; during 1946, however, there was a comparatively substantial increase, the percentage rising from 14.9 in 1945 to 15.9 in 1946, although the actual number of such accidents decreased slightly. The Chief Inspector expresses the opinion that the increase in the proportion of power machinery accidents is probably due to the fact that under present conditions considerations of immediate production are liable to be given priority over safety. Other classes of accidents which accounted for a higher proportion of the total in 1946 than in 1945 were those relating to the handling of goods (from 27.5 per cent. in 1945 to 29.0 per cent. in 1946), and the use of hand tools (from 8.6 per cent. to 9.8 per cent.).

The Report states that, in the non-machinery types of accidents, the two groups included under the causation headings of those due to the handling of goods and articles and those involving personal falls have for many years been the most numerous. With a view to assessing the main causes of such accidents a special investigation was undertaken into the causes and facts of all accidents so classified which were reported during the first two weeks of December, 1946. The results of the investigation are set out in the Report in some detail. A subsequent section reviews the developments which have taken place during the year in schemes for the prevention of accidents.

Joint Advisory Committees, etc.—Under this heading, the Chief Inspector refers to the Reports issued by the Jute Industry Factory Advisory Committee, the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry, and the Committee on the Safeguarding of Milling Machines, and the main recommendations of these Reports are briefly reviewed.

Reference is also made to the Interim Report of the Joint Factory Advisory Committee of the Wool Textile Industry on the spacing of machinery, and the Report of the Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions in Ironfoundries, as well as to the Patent Fuel Manufacture (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1946, which were issued to deal with unsatisfactory conditions at patent fuel works. The Committee set up by the Ministry of

means for meeting the requirements of the public, including visitors from overseas, and for developing the tourist traffic. This duty, they state, will be carried out in co-operation with the Board.

Reference is made to the Reports of the Commission on training for the catering industry and on the rehabilitation of the industry, and subsequent developments in these two fields are briefly reviewed.

On the staggering of holidays, the Commission mention the work of the Standing Committees appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service. They say that, despite an intensive publicity campaign, a large section of the public seem to be unshaken in their belief that the second half of July and the first half of August is the proper time in which to take a holiday, no matter what the cost in money, inconvenience and positive discomfort. It is suggested that future publicity should stress the connection between a holiday season compressed into a few weeks and the charges made for hotel accommodation.

Concluding sections of the present Report review briefly the recommendations made by the Commission in their Reports on the cost of holiday accommodation and on private catering employment agencies. In so far as the Reports of the Catering Wages Commission mentioned in this article have been published, they have been reviewed in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

COLLIERY WINDING ENGINEMEN DISPUTE.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

The "Report of a Court of Inquiry into a dispute between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemmen" has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a House of Commons Paper (H.C. 47 of Session 1947-48; price 4d. net, 5d. post free). The appointment of the Court of Inquiry, with Sir John Forster, K.C., as Chairman, was reported in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 37).

The Report traces the background of the dispute and the events which led up to the formation in January, 1947, of the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemmen, which it shows to be mainly composed, with the exception of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Colliery Winding Enginemmen's Association and the Cannock Chase and Pelsall Winding Enginemmen's Association, of members of various organisations which had at some stage detached themselves from the enginemmen's and craftsmen's associations which became incorporated in the National Union of Mineworkers. The Report records that the dispute arose out of an application first made to the National Coal Board by the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemmen on 23rd March, 1947. This application was, in the first place, a claim for recognition of the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemmen as an organisation to negotiate for winding enginemmen on a national basis, and, secondly, a claim for a general increase in wages for winding enginemmen throughout all divisions. The Board subsequently replied to this application that they could not regard the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemmen as an organisation qualified by membership to negotiate on behalf of winding enginemmen on a national basis, but that they proposed to enter into discussions with the National Union of Mineworkers in regard to the wages of winding enginemmen.

In their conclusions the Court express the opinion that the dispute is one of recognition and has arisen because of the dissatisfaction of a section of winding enginemmen with the existing machinery for negotiating their terms and conditions of employment. They consider that there is some justification for the apprehension which has been felt by these men that their interests are not adequately represented, since, owing to the change over a number of years in the composition of the enginemmen's and craftsmen's associations, it has become difficult for winding enginemmen to secure the adequate consideration of, and support for, their special interests by bodies whose function it is to initiate applications for submission by the National Union of Mineworkers to the National Coal Board for a revision at a national level of terms and conditions of employment.

While sympathising with the underlying motives of the winding enginemmen, the Court cannot, however, agree that it would be in the interests of the industry as a whole, or, indeed, of winding enginemmen as one section of a class of the industry, that an organisation representing a section of them should be recognised by the National Coal Board as a separate entity outside the existing conciliation machinery for the purpose of negotiating conditions of employment. The Court consider that such an arrangement would not be in the interests of orderly relations between the Board and their employees, more particularly in view of the effect which its institution might have on other sections of the industry.

The Court consider that the arrangements which the National Union of Mineworkers have adopted from the past, whereby winding enginemmen are normally organised in associations of enginemmen and other craftsmen, do not always provide for adequate representation of their interests. They therefore feel that it is imperative that within the existing organisation of craft groups in the National Union of Mineworkers means should be devised to ensure that, whenever questions affecting the rates and conditions of employment of winding enginemmen are to be the subject of negotiations with the National Coal Board, either at district or national level, the Union shall include among their representatives persons regarded by the winding enginemmen themselves as competent to represent their special interests.

Works to consider working conditions and amenities in brick works reported at the end of the year; but in this case it is pointed out that the Factory Inspectorate had anticipated the findings of the Committee by their efforts to obtain improved conditions in the industry. (In so far as they have been published, the Reports, etc., mentioned in this section of the Chief Inspector's Report have been summarised in previous issues of this GAZETTE.)

Cleanliness, Ventilation, Heating, Lighting and Colour.—The importance of cleanliness is emphasised in the Report. With regard to ventilation, it is stated that the practically complete elimination of black-out has solved many of the acute problems which caused so much trouble during the war period, and examples are given of improvements which have been effected during the year under review in ventilation systems. The shortage and poor quality of the fuel available have presented serious problems in the maintenance of reasonable temperatures in all types of factories; but in spite of the difficulties relatively few complaints dealing with temperature were received during 1946. The Report states that the problem of heat conservation is receiving increasing attention and the internal insulation of buildings is becoming more general.

At the end of 1946, there were very few factories where substantial progress had not been effected in the replacement of glazing following the permanent black-out of the war period, although the shortage of glass caused considerable delay in completing this work. The importance of adequate natural lighting has been emphasised by the need for strict economy in the use of electricity and gas, and in this connection attention is drawn to the necessity for regular periodical cleaning of all glazed surfaces. The outstanding feature of the year in regard to artificial lighting is stated to have been the marked increase in the installation of tubular fluorescent lighting in all types of factories. The Report adds that the worst defect of lighting installations is not deficiency of illumination but glare.

As regards colour, the Report says that there is every indication that managements are becoming progressively colour-conscious, but that the planning of complete and comprehensive schemes has made relatively slow progress owing to the inadequate supplies of paint available.

Welfare Amenities.—The Report states that progress in the provision of adequate washing facilities has varied in different parts of the country and in the different industries, but the general trend of Inspectors' Reports is to the effect that it has been appreciable, although much handicapped by the shortage of materials and labour. Instances are still quoted of abuse of washing facilities and wanton damage, although there appears to have been much improvement in this direction recently.

Canteens.—The Report indicates that a further improvement took place during 1946 in the provision of canteens and feeding arrangements at factories and other places subject to the Factories Act. At the end of the year, 4,599 factories with over 250 employees had canteens, compared with 4,833 a year earlier; this reduction is stated to be due to the decrease in the number of such factories, and not to closure of canteens. By the end of 1946, canteens had been provided in 7,507 smaller factories, and many more factories had schemes under consideration; the corresponding figure for the end of 1945 was 6,852. Where the numbers of persons employed or the conditions of employment appeared to make the setting-up of a canteen providing hot meals impracticable, it was possible to secure feeding arrangements of some sort in certain industries. Progress has been reported in the provision of facilities for feeding in factories working three or more shifts, e.g., glass, paper, iron and steel, electricity and gas.

Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons.—With regard to hours of employment, the Report notes the general reduction during 1946 in the weekly hours of work in a variety of industries, and states that before the end of the year a normal week of 45 hours or less was established in many cases and that the 48-hour week, permissible under the Factories Act, was being worked in few factories where the majority of the workers were women. A five-day week has been adopted in nearly all factories working 45 hours or less. This arrangement is stated to be very popular among married women, and factories report that its introduction has reduced absenteeism and lateness, while the saving of fuel has also been important.

As regards young persons under 16, the Report states that 26 special permissions to work more than the 44 hours a week allowed under the Factories Act were still in force at the end of 1946; these were due to expire early in 1947 and it was not proposed to extend them. Considerable progress was also made during the year with the elimination of emergency permissions allowing relaxation of the provisions of the Act for women and young persons aged 16 and over, the number of such permissions having declined from 6,072 in February to 1,632 in November.

During 1946, 281 new authorisations were granted under the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936, for the working of double day-shifts. There was, however, much evidence of the unpopularity of the double day-shift system, except in areas where substantial numbers of men were also on shift work.

Safety, Health and Welfare Museum.—This Museum was opened again to the general public in July, 1946, although difficulties were encountered owing to manufacturers of machines, tools and equipment of all descriptions being unable to loan or supply exhibits, because of the urgent demands for export and home markets. One of the primary functions of the Museum is to demonstrate practical methods for promoting safety, health and welfare in the factory for all classes of employees, and evidence of its educational and practical value is supplied by the fact that 7,000 persons visited it from July to the end of the year.

Industrial Health.—A separate section of the Report is devoted to the work of the Medical Branch of the Factory Department in connection with industrial health.

This section includes a statistical Table showing the numbers of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notified during 1946, together with similar figures for certain earlier years. The Table shows, *inter alia*, that 47 cases of lead poisoning (including 8 fatal cases) were reported during 1946, 18 of these occurring among workpeople engaged in ship-breaking; the total number of cases of lead poisoning reported in 1945 was 45 (2 of them fatal). As regards other kinds of poisoning, the most numerous were cases of aniline poisoning, the number of such cases reported in 1946 being 19 (one fatal), compared with 31 (none fatal) in 1945. Cases of anthrax rose from 7 in 1945 to 14 in 1946 (one fatal in the latter year). The number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration reported during 1946 was 245, with 32 fatalities—this was the highest number reported since 1920 when the disease was made notifiable; for 1945 the number of cases reported was 215 (9 fatal). For chrome ulceration, the numbers of cases reported in 1946 and 1945 were 96 and 94, respectively, with none fatal in either year. The Report gives much detailed information relating to the various cases of industrial poisoning or disease which were reported during the year under review.

The cases of gassing reported during 1946 are analysed in a further Table, which also includes corresponding figures for earlier years. The total number of such cases reported in 1946 was 243 (including 13 fatal), compared with 427 (27 fatal) in 1945. Many cases included under this heading were due to carbon monoxide gassing; there was, however, a considerable reduction in such cases in 1946 compared with the previous year, the numbers being 117 (11 fatal) and 218 (18 fatal), respectively. Many of the cases of gassing reported during 1946 are discussed in some detail.

Cases of dermatitis voluntarily reported to the Department in 1946 numbered 6,166, compared with 5,996 in 1945 and 8,180 in 1944.

The Report refers to the work of Examining Surgeons during the year in promoting industrial health by periodical examinations of workers in occupations with special health risks. It includes Tables showing, in summary form, the numbers of examinations carried out by the Surgeons and of certificates granted or withheld. About 260,000 examinations were made in respect of young persons under 16 years of age; in about 256,000 cases the persons examined were certified as fit for employment in factories.

Personnel Management.—A section of the Report concerned with this subject states that in recent years Inspectors of Factories have done much to encourage firms to appoint persons specially trained and of suitable personality to co-ordinate their personnel management activities. It is pointed out that the growing realisation among those responsible for leadership in industry of the importance of promoting good industrial relations has been assisted by the present serious economic situation and the shortage of man-power. Reference is also made in the Report to the recommendations in regard to personnel management of the various Working Parties and Advisory Committees whose Reports have been issued during the period under review.

The Report notes the continued trend towards co-ordination of the personnel activities in business combines by the setting up of Central Personnel Departments. Other developments recorded include the practices of appointing one of the directors of a company to be especially responsible for personnel matters and of uniting the Personnel and Welfare Departments in the same factory under one personnel officer. It is added, however, that much progress needs to be made in establishing a well-planned, efficient, and economical organisation with which to carry out a sound personnel policy. The Report also records various developments which have taken place during the year in joint consultation between management and workers.

It is stated that during 1946 there was a considerable development of schemes for the education and training of factory workers, but attention is drawn to the fact that many of these training schemes still do not include proper instruction in safety principles. The training of supervisory grades continues to receive considerable attention, widespread use being made of the Ministry's "Training within Industry" Scheme, and special attention has also been given to the particular problems of disabled workers.

The Report points out that the importance of selecting the right persons as personnel officer in a factory cannot be over-estimated, but notes that failure to appreciate the value of appointing trained experienced personnel managers has been fairly widespread.

The scope and activities during the year of the Personnel Management Branch of the Factory Department are reviewed. Reference is made to the introductory and refresher courses of lectures in personnel management which have been devised for those who have taken up the work without any previous training whatever, or who have merely attended one of the Ministry's short training courses during the war.

Other Sections of the Report deal with the work of the Electrical Branch and the Engineering and Chemical Branch of the Factory Department.

Statistics.—A detailed analysis of accidents and dangerous occurrences reported during 1946 is given in appendices to the Report. A further appendix gives particulars of prosecutions for breaches of the Factories Act during the year. Out of a total of 1,099 charges made, 828 convictions were obtained and fines amounting to approximately £8,300 were imposed. More than half of the convictions were in respect of breaches of the safety provisions of the Act.

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, covering the year 1946, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 3d. net, 1s. 5d. post free).

The Report opens with a general review of the work of the Board during 1946. It is stated that the Governing Committee appointed by the Board on the outbreak of war continued to direct the work of research, and that in this they were assisted by the Explosives in Mines Research Committee and by several District Committees of the Institution of Mining Engineers dealing mainly with problems of strata control in mines.

The Report recalls that the enactment of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act has made it the duty of the Minister of Fuel and Power to secure the prosecution of research into methods of promoting safety in coal mines, and that henceforth the expenses incurred by the Minister for this purpose are to be defrayed out of monies provided by Parliament. The Research Endowment Fund, constituted by the Miners' Welfare Committee in 1926, is wound up, and the long and almost complete dependence of the Board on grants from the Miners' Welfare Commission (and its predecessor, the Miners' Welfare Committee) thus comes to an end.

The Report refers briefly to the activities of the Board in the period of about 25 years during which they were associated with the Welfare Commission, and indicates that the work of the Board can be read in an uninterrupted set of annual reports from 1922 onwards, and in various other publications, including the popular descriptions published as "Red Books." The latter, with other means for making the results of research more readily available, have led to the creation of an Information Service which has lately expanded its scope, outside the immediate field of the results of research, so as to include the preparation of various sorts of training aids for use in the instruction of entrants to the industry and of those already in the industry who wish to improve their technical knowledge.

The brief review of the present position and future of the Board's researches is followed by a more detailed account of the progress of safety research made during 1946. Separate sections are devoted to the work on coal dust explosions; electrical researches; mining explosives and shofting; roof control and supports; and examination of winding and haulage gear.

Appendices to the Report contain (i) a statement of the accounts of the Board for the period 1st April to 11th July, 1946, and (ii) a list of reports published during 1946 on the researches carried out under the Board.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL POWER FOR INDUSTRY.

SUSPENSION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE STAGGERING OF WORKING HOURS.

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947 (page 253), gave details of the Government's plans for "staggering" working hours so as to spread the industrial electricity load. In many industries agreements were concluded between the representatives of the employers and workpeople with a view to regulating the conditions under which revised working hours should operate, and many of these agreements were noticed in previous issues of this GAZETTE (*see*, for example, the agreement for the engineering industry, which was reproduced in the issue for July, 1947, page 216). It has now been decided that the arrangements for staggering hours should be suspended for the summer months as from 29th March, and in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 12th February the Minister of Labour and National Service made a statement to this effect. This statement was as follows:—

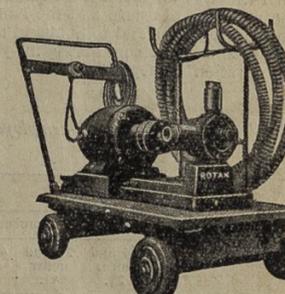
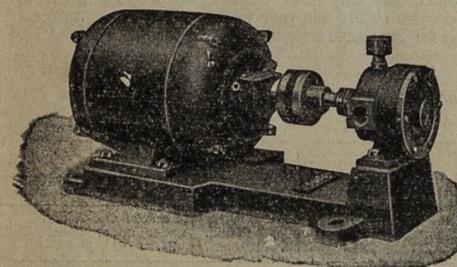
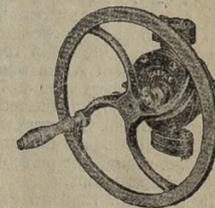
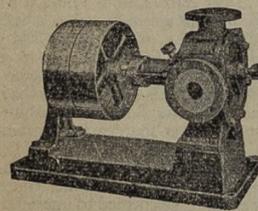
"It was always contemplated that the arrangements for spreading the industrial electricity load should operate during the winter months only.

"The Regional Boards for Industry and their district and other committees are accordingly being asked to make the necessary arrangements for a general suspension of these measures from 29th March. The Government recognise the desirability of affording the earliest possible relief to the two sides of industry from the onerous obligations imposed on them by the arrangements, and the above date has been fixed in the light of the consideration that by that time, aided by the change in hours, the afternoon peak period should have been substantially reduced. It is essential, however, that all users of electricity should continue to exercise the utmost economy should any cold spell occur, and particularly during the morning peak hours between 8 a.m. and 12 noon. This applies with particular force to domestic and other non-industrial users.

"I should emphasise that the problem which will recur next autumn will be no less serious than that which faced us last autumn, and that the system of staggering hours will have to be reintroduced at about the same period as last year. This matter will be kept under review so that the Regional Boards and industry can receive guidance as early as possible. The various measures which have been developed by the Central Electricity Board and electricity supply undertakings to minimise the effects on industry of any unavoidable cuts will meanwhile continue in operation."

PUMPS HAND & POWER

Electric, Engine and Belt Driven
for
THICK OR THIN LIQUIDS



JOBSON & BECKWITH LTD.

Engineers and Manufacturers

62/66 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1

Phones: WATERLOO 7102, 7103, 7104 Telegrams: "Jobeclin, Sedist, London"

Works and Stores:
"SAXON WORKS," SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1
Contractors to H.M. Government Depts. and Municipal Authorities



Advice given on any
Pumping Problem

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 8th DECEMBER, 1947: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 10) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain at 8th December, 1947, according to age and the 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, and June, 1947, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (page 44), and August, 1947 (page 257), 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 seven Regions, over 80 per cent. of the men who at 8th December had been unemployed for more than six months were over 40 years of age, and in three other Regions the proportion was only slightly under 80 per cent. In Scotland, however, the proportion was considerably lower—70 per cent.—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 50,355, of whom 38,305 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 25,293 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 Scotland (where the average age of unemployed men was lowest) 36.8 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 54.5 per cent. and 69.6 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 10,545 women who had been unemployed for more than six months, 4,102 were in Wales and 2,943 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 41.5 per cent. of the total were over 40 years of age and 10 per cent. were under 21, compared with 26.8 per cent. and 19.5 per cent., respectively, in the Midlands Region, where the average age was lowest.

Comparison with the figures for December, 1946, shows that unemployment among men in the Development Areas decreased by 32 per cent. during the year (from 100,870 to 68,823). The number whose unemployment had lasted for more than six months showed an almost proportionate decrease—from 35,185 to 25,293. The percentage decrease in the number of women unemployed in the Development Areas was almost exactly the same as that for men (the numbers were 45,737 in December, 1946, and 30,645 in December, 1947), but the reduction in the number unemployed for more than six months was relatively small. There were substantial reductions in the numbers of unemployed men over 40 years of age, though the percentage reduction was not so great as in the lower age-groups.

In the South of England there was little change in the total number of men unemployed, or in their distribution according to age and duration of unemployment. In all other Regions there were substantial reductions, and both the long-term unemployed and the elderly unemployed participated in the improvement. Among women there was an increase in some Regions, particularly in the London and South-Eastern and the North Midlands Regions. In the Northern Regions and in Scotland and Wales, however, there was a marked improvement during the year in all age-groups in all of the "duration" categories.

Numbers Unemployed at 8th December, 1947: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas.

Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.	Males.										Females.										
	Numbers.					Per cent.					Numbers.					Per cent.					
	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.					
Great Britain.																					
8 or less	8,477	49,819	43,297	101,593	8.3	49.1	42.6	100.0	8,438	22,266	11,925	42,629	19.8	52.2	28.0	100.0					
Over 8 and up to 26	1,388	14,669	27,258	43,315	3.2	33.9	62.9	100.0	1,212	8,611	6,463	16,286	7.4	52.9	39.7	100.0					
Over 26	412	10,410	39,533	50,355	0.8	20.7	78.5	100.0	237	4,974	5,334	10,545	2.2	47.2	50.6	100.0					
Total	10,277	74,898	110,088	195,263	5.3	38.3	56.4	100.0	9,887	35,851	23,722	69,460	14.2	51.6	34.2	100.0					
Regions.																					
London and South-Eastern	1,760	9,515	8,638	19,913	8.8	47.8	43.4	100.0	1,751	4,137	2,535	8,423	20.8	49.1	30.1	100.0					
8 or less	118	1,647	3,688	5,453	2.2	30.2	67.6	100.0	55	353	408	816	6.7	43.3	50.0	100.0					
Over 8 and up to 26	12	665	2,446	3,123	0.4	21.3	78.3	100.0	4	56	66	126	3.2	44.4	52.4	100.0					
Over 26																					
Total	1,890	11,827	14,772	28,489	6.6	41.5	51.9	100.0	1,810	4,546	3,009	9,365	19.3	48.6	32.1	100.0					

TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED.

Comparison of the numbers who, in December, 1947, had been unemployed for more than six months with the total numbers unemployed in June, 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 June, 1947, in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by December, 1947:—

Region or Area.	Total number wholly unemployed at 16th June, 1947.		Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) by 8th December, 1947.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	London and South-Eastern	25,168	5,768	88	98	
Eastern	4,933	1,038	81	95		
Southern	4,010	1,099	81	96		
South-Western	6,261	1,949	78	91		
Midland	7,717	1,703	77	95		
North-Midland	4,848	986	74	91		
East and West Ridings	11,008	3,509	74	89		
North-Western	39,112	10,093	74	89		
Northern	21,005	11,429	69	87		
Scotland	38,199	14,511	72	80		
Wales	27,636	13,764	60	70		
Great Britain	189,897	65,849	73	84		
Development Areas:						
North-Eastern	18,748	10,602	68	87		
South Wales and Monmouthshire	23,445	12,424	59	69		
West Cumberland	1,148	510	70	76		
South Lancashire	2,843	1,651	60	82		
Wrexham	720	615	66	68		
Scottish	26,848	11,950	70	77		
Total, Development Areas	73,752	37,752	66	77		

The Table shows that, in the country as a whole, approximately three out of every four of the men who were unemployed in June had found work by December. This was almost exactly the same proportion as in the preceding half-year. The proportion who found work in the second half of the year was appreciably higher in the London and South-Eastern Region than in any other Region, but it was also well above the average in the other Regions in the south of England. In the Northern Region it was 69 per cent. compared with the average of 73 per cent., and in Wales it was still lower at 60 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 there include elderly men who have been unemployed for a considerable period. The proportions who found work in the larger Development Areas were very close to the figures for 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 are considerably higher than those for males, but this is partly due to the fact that some women discontinue registration 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 higher rate of turnover than other parts of the country. In London and the adjoining Regions practically all the women who were unemployed in June had found work, or otherwise ceased to register, by December. 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 70 per cent. compared with the average for the whole country of 84 per cent.

Numbers Unemployed at 8th December, 1947: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas—continued.

Area, and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks.	Males.										Females.									
	Numbers.					Per cent.					Numbers.					Per cent.				
	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 65.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.	14 and under 21.	21 and under 41.	41 and under 60.	Total.				
Eastern	283	1,874	2,213	4,370	6.5	42.9	50.6	100.0	355	1,348	957	2,660	13.3	50.7	36.0	100.0				
8 or less	23	364	1,091	1,478	1.6	24.6	73.8	100.0	9	82	106	197	4.6	41.6	53.8	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	5	166	759	930	0.5	17.9	81.6	100.0	1	18	29	48	2.1	37.5	60.4	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	311	2,404	4,063	6,778	4.6	35.5	59.9	100.0	365	1,448	1,092	2,905	12.6	49.8	37.6	100.0				
Southern	299	2,090	2,262	4,651	6.4	45.0	48.6	100.0	365	946	490	1,801	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0				
8 or less	38	352	926	1,316	2.9	26.7	70.4	100.0	38	176	208	422	9.0	41.7	49.3	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	4	116	639	759	0.5	15.3	84.2	100.0	1	15	32	48	2.1	31.2	66.7	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	341	2,558	3,827	6,726	5.1	38.0	56.9	100.0	404	1,137	730	2,271	17.8	50.0	32.2	100.0				
South-Western	306	1,918	2,284	4,508	6.8	42.5	50.7	100.0	414	970	540	1,924	21.5	50.4	28.1	100.0				
8 or less	41	534	1,480	2,055	2.0	26.0	72.0	100.0	44	266	264	574	7.7	46.3	46.0	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	12	178	1,173	1,363	0.9	13.1	86.0	100.0	4	42	120	166	2.4	25.3	72.3	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	359	2,630	4,937	7,926	4.5	33.2	62.3	100.0	462	1,278	924	2,664	17.3	48.0	34.7	100.0				
Midland	265	2,247	1,941	4,453	5.9	50.5	43.6	100.0	357	906	341	1,604	22.8	56.5	31.2	100.0				
8 or less	12	379	1,044	1,435	0.8	26.4	72.8	100.0	14	85	107	206	6.8	41.3	51.9	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	4	212	1,565	1,781	0.2	11.9	87.9	100.0	—	30	61	91	—	33.0	67.0	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	281	2,838	4,550	7,669	3.7	37.0	59.3	100.0	371	1,021	509	1,901	19.5	53.7	26.8	100.0				
North-Midland	197	1,101	1,415	2,713	7.3	40.6	52.1	100.0	417	1,774	1,094	3,285	12.7	54.0	33.3	100.0				
8 or less	28	244	819	1,091	2.6	22.4	75.0	100.0	12	87	101	200	6.0	43.5	50.5	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	6	149	1,092	1,247	0.5	11.9	87.6	100.0	2	16	35	53	3.8	30.2	66.0	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	231	1,494	3,326	5,051	4.6	29.6	65.8	100.0	431	1,877	1,230	3,538	12.2	53.0	34.8	100.0				
East and West Ridings	371	2,478	2,656	5,505	6.7	45.0	48.3	100.0	371	957	493	1,821	20.4	52.5	27.1	100.0				
8 or less	34	641	1,654	2,329	1.5	27.5	71.0	100.0	30	230	289	549	5.5	41.9	52.6	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	17	409	2,421	2,847	0.6	14.4	85.0	100.0	3	121	193	317	0.9	38.2	60.9	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	422	3,528	6,731	10,681	4.0	33.0	63.0	100.0	404	1,308	975	2,687	15.0	48.7	36.3	100.0				
North-Western	1,686	9,121	7,227	18,034	9.3	50.6	40.1	100.0	869	3,206	1,957	6,032	14.4	53.2	32.4	100.0				
8 or less	354	3,206	5,359	8,919	4.0	35.9	60.1	100.0	96	1,243	1,305	2,644	3.6	47.0	49.4	100.0				
Over 8 and up to 26	88	2,106	8,123	10,317	0.9	20.4	78.7	100.0	12	316	807	1,135	1.1	27.8	71.1	100.0				
Over 26																				
Total	2,128	14,433	20,709	37,270	5.7	38.7	55.6	100.0	977	4,765	4,069	9,811	10.0	48.5	41.5	100.0				
Northern	925	5,482	3,871	10,278	9.0	53.3	37.7	100.0	1,048	2,269										

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS.

The number of foreign workers placed in employment in Great Britain under post-war official schemes up to 31st January, 1948, was 107,160. This figure represents the number of persons placed in employment; complete information as to subsequent wastage is not available. The principal categories of workers included in the total were as follows:—

European Volunteer Workers—males	26,394
—females	12,360
Polish Resettlement Corps	56,923
Polish civilians	3,406
Italian foundry workers	331
Ex-prisoners of war, civilian volunteers, employed with farmers	7,750

The 38,754 European Volunteer Workers were placed in undermanned industries and services, mainly agriculture (15,570), coal mining (3,411), textiles (7,668), iron and steel manufacture (708) and essential domestic work, chiefly in hospitals and similar institutions and state sponsored or industrial hostels (8,602). The 56,923 members of the Polish Resettlement Corps who had been placed in employment found work in a wide range of industries and services. The industries receiving the largest numbers were building and civil engineering (10,050), agriculture and forestry (7,022), coal mining (6,309), textiles (4,249), and brick, tile and pipe manufacture (2,695).

The Italian foundry workers were all placed during April to August, 1947, and since the latter date there have been no further arrivals. It is known that 115 of those placed have since been repatriated. Of the ex-prisoners of war, 1,400 placed before January, 1947, were Italians who were given civilian status in agricultural employment in July, 1946. Of these, 1,100 agreed in July, 1947, to remain for permanent settlement in this country. The remaining 6,350 ex-prisoners of war were Germans who had been given civilian status for work with farmers.

During 1947, a total of 22,965 permits was issued to individual employers for the employment of foreign workers. This figure includes 18,952 permits for domestic workers, but excludes permits for temporary employment in the entertainment industry and for student employees. No record is available of the number of foreigners in respect of whom permits were issued who actually took up employment in this country.

AGE ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS.

CHANGES BETWEEN 1937 AND 1947.

The statistics of insured persons which are normally compiled distinguish four age-groups, namely, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, 18 to 20, and 21 to 64 (men) and 21 to 59 (women). Periodically, however, sample analyses are made in order to obtain a detailed sub-division of the number of insured persons aged 21 and over. Analyses on those lines were made in 1937, 1945 and 1947, and figures for each of the three years are given in the Table below. The figures relate to Great Britain and include persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme as well as those insured under the General Scheme, but they exclude persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for whom corresponding analyses are not available, and all uninsured persons, including part-time workers. The figures for 1937 include estimated adjustments for changes in the scope of the scheme made since 1937 so as to obtain reasonable comparability with the figures for 1945 and 1947.

(Thousands)

Age-Group.	1937.	1945.	1947.	Number of insured persons expressed as percentage of the estimated total population in the same age-group.	
				1937.	1947.
Males.					
14 and 15	523	394	354	66	55
16 and 17	722	524	506	81	76
18-20	757	390	349	81	35
21-25	1,564	562	1,276	80	72
26-30	1,525	515	1,322	78	76
31-35	1,368	833	1,367	75	74
36-40	1,118	1,024	1,356	70	72
41-45	935	1,094	1,230	67	64
46-50	856	926	996	65	63
51-55	758	826	826	62	61
56-60	670	740	719	59	61
61-64	429	487	469	55	57
Total Males	11,225	8,315	10,770	71	66
Females.					
14 and 15	409	359	322	52	51
16 and 17	564	502	479	65	73
18-20	567	732	682	61	68
21-25	828	934	871	43	48
26-30	556	558	480	28	28
31-35	378	522	392	20	21
36-40	286	481	382	16	20
41-45	211	430	368	13	20
46-50	154	318	310	10	18
51-55	108	218	211	7	13
56-59	62	109	109	6	9
Total Females	4,123	5,163	4,606	26	29

Among men there was a very heavy increase, between 1945 and 1947, in the numbers aged 21-45, the increase being particularly marked among those aged 21-30. This was due, of course, to releases and discharges from the Forces. There were considerable numbers of these ages, however, still in the Forces at mid-1947, and the numbers of insured persons were therefore well below the numbers of the same ages in 1937. This is also the explanation of the abnormally low figure for the 18-20 age-class in 1947. There was a slight reduction, between 1945 and 1947, in the numbers of insured men in the higher age-groups, and the percentage that the numbers of those ages represented of the total population of the same ages showed no significant difference from the figures for 1937. Among boys under 16 the percentage insured in 1947 was well below the 1937 percentage; this was no doubt due to a rise in the proportion remaining at school beyond the minimum school-leaving age.

Among women, post-war retirements have resulted in considerable reductions in the numbers insured in the age-groups between 21 and 45, but among those in the higher age-groups the losses have been relatively small. The percentage that the numbers of insured women aged 26-35 represented of the total population of those ages was approximately the same in 1947 as in 1937, but above the age of 35 the proportions were appreciably higher in 1947.

Among girls and women under 25 the percentage insured was higher in 1947 than in 1937. This was no doubt due to the attraction of larger numbers into paid employment and also to a reduction in the numbers entering uninsured domestic work.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The analyses made in 1937 and 1947 provided age-distributions of the insured population in each Region (or Divisions, as they were known in 1937) as well as for the country as a whole. The figures for 1937 for the Divisions as then constituted were published in the August, 1938, issue of this GAZETTE (page 320). A broad age-analysis of the numbers at July, 1947, for each Region as now constituted is given in the following Table:—

(Thousands)

Region.	Aged 14-20.	Aged 21-30.	Aged 31-40.	Aged 41-50.	Aged 51 and over.	Total.
London and S.E.	231	591	627	472	428	2,349
Eastern	66	127	149	115	111	568
Southern	55	117	129	110	101	512
South-Western	65	138	139	122	115	579
Midland	116	251	267	217	188	1,039
North-Midland	89	187	190	162	144	772
E. and W. Ridings	107	232	253	206	189	987
North-Western	164	353	365	321	288	1,491
Northern	98	187	180	152	139	756
Scotland	156	278	287	232	199	1,152
Wales	62	137	137	117	112	565
Great Britain	1,209	2,598	2,723	2,226	2,014	10,770
Females.						
London and S.E.	315	330	220	188	90	1,143
Eastern	79	60	28	34	12	213
Southern	67	56	29	23	10	185
South-Western	75	60	31	25	14	205
Midland	148	147	73	63	30	461
North-Midland	106	85	45	38	19	293
E. and W. Ridings	134	115	67	66	30	412
North-Western	216	221	145	129	66	777
Northern	100	74	33	27	11	245
Scotland	180	148	81	66	31	506
Wales	63	55	22	19	7	166
Great Britain	1,483	1,351	774	678	320	4,606

For the purpose of the percentage analysis below, London and South-Eastern, Eastern, Southern and South-Western Regions have been combined to represent "South of England," the Midland and North-Midland Regions are described as "Midlands," and the East and West Ridings, North-Western and Northern Regions are grouped as "North of England."

Percentage of Total in each Area.

Area.	Aged 14-20.	Aged 21-30.	Aged 31-40.	Aged 41-50.	Aged 51 and over.	Total.
South of England	35	37	38	37	37	37
Midlands	17	17	17	17	17	17
North of England	30	30	29	31	31	30
Scotland	13	11	11	10	10	11
Wales	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Females.						
South of England	36	38	40	40	39	38
Midlands	17	17	15	15	15	16
North of England	31	30	32	32	34	31
Scotland	12	11	10	10	10	11
Wales	4	4	3	3	2	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the case of males there is very little difference between the geographical distribution of the various age-groups. The figures for females show slightly greater variations; the South of England and the North had larger proportions of the women in the higher age-groups than they had of those in the lower age-groups, the reverse being the case for the Midlands, Scotland and Wales.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF JUVENILES FOR INDUSTRY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SCHEMES.

An article was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1947 (page 224), dealing with the organisation and development of schemes for the recruitment and training of juveniles for industry. A note appended to that article referred to the establishment of a Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council for the British film production industry, and articles relating to schemes for engineering and boot and shoe manufacture had appeared in the previous month's issue (pages 182 and 185, respectively). Some particulars are given below in respect of other schemes of a similar character.

Building and Civil Engineering.—In England and Wales, the National Joint Council for the Building Industry approved a National Joint Apprenticeship Scheme some considerable time ago. It is administered by a Standing Committee of the Council known as the National Joint Apprenticeship Board. The scheme applies to the following crafts, provided that the apprentices are in either building or civil engineering: carpenters and joiners, masons, plasterers, plumbers, glaziers, wood cutting machinists, paviors, bricklayers, slaters and tilers, painters and decorators, heating, ventilating and domestic engineers, electricians, mosaic and terrazzo workers.

Under the scheme the normal proportion of apprentices to craftsmen is one apprentice to four journeymen. The apprenticeship normally commences at the statutory school-leaving age and will last for a period of five years, of which the first six months may be treated as a probationary period; a later age of entry applies in certain districts. Apprentices are to be released during working hours for the equivalent of one whole day each week until they reach the age of 18 years, for the purpose of attending approved technical classes, where these are available and the apprentices are required to attend such classes; they have also to attend evening classes on two evenings each week during the whole of their apprenticeship. The registration of apprentices and the issue of certificates at the end of apprenticeship are carried out on behalf of the industry by the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. (The Reports of this Council have been summarised in previous issues of this GAZETTE, a review of the third Report having been published in the issue for July, 1947, page 224.)

A scheme has also been introduced for Scotland. This is broadly on the same lines as that for England and Wales.

Architectural Engineering and Monumental Stone.—The scheme in this case will follow generally the apprenticeship scheme established for the building industry, but detailed arrangements, e.g., those relating to registration, have still to be decided. The craft principally concerned is that of monumental mason.

Mastic Asphalt Industry.—The scheme for this industry is administered by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Mastic Asphalt Industry. Much of the skilled work in the craft of mastic asphalt spreader is undertaken in the building industry, and accordingly the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council will undertake registration and certification of apprentices on behalf of the National Joint Industrial Council. The standards laid down as regards probation, part-time education, and registration are much the same as those under the general scheme for building and civil engineering. The scheme provides for one apprentice to every three journeymen; the age of entry will normally be 15, and the apprenticeship will last for not less than four years nor more than five years.

Printing and Bookbinding.—The apprenticeship scheme for this industry has been extended and revised, and regulations have been drawn up by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades in respect of conditions for apprentices in about a dozen trades within the industry. Standards of apprenticeship provide for entry at school-leaving age or up to 16 years; the period of apprenticeship has not yet been fixed, but will probably be based on termination at the age of 21. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen will be on a sliding scale which reduces the ratio as the number of journeymen increases. Release for one day a week for attendance at trade classes is strongly recommended to all employers, but is not at present obligatory. Arrangements also exist for "learnerships" for both boys and girls in a range of semi-skilled operations.

Cane and Willow Basket and Furniture.—Under this scheme the number of apprentices is not to exceed 50 per cent. of the average number of journeymen employed during the previous 12 months. The age of entry into apprenticeship will normally be 15 to 16½ years, the apprenticeship normally lasting for four years.

Employers undertake to instruct apprentices on the basket-making side in the making of round, oval and square baskets in both cane and willow, covered and uncovered, and also in other processes.

Dental Technicians.—The scheme for this trade is controlled by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Craft of Dental Technicians. The employer undertakes to have the apprentice taught the art of dental mechanics and all things incident thereto, including the art of metal work, i.e., soldering, casting, swaging of gold or other metals which are common to the art of dental mechanics and to the several methods of adapting and fixing teeth to dentures so fabricated. The minimum age of entry is 15 years with no upper limit, and apprenticeship will be for five years.

Dispensing Opticians.—The scheme in this case has been prepared by the Guild of British Dispensing Opticians. The age of entry is 16 and intending apprentices should possess the School Certificate or be of equivalent educational attainment; the period of training is four years. Apprenticeship covers a wide field and is planned to give the first two years in a workshop of a manufacturing dispensing optician, and the remainder of the period in a retail showroom. The employer must allow reasonable leave of absence without loss of wages for attending classes. The apprentice is required to sit for the preliminary examination of the Association of Dispensing Opticians at the end of two years, and for the final before apprenticeship is completed. An award of 15s. a week increase in wages is recommended by the Guild when the preliminary examination has been passed.

Blacksmith and Farriery Trade.—A National Apprenticeship Scheme is operated by a National Joint Apprenticeship Council established by the employers' and operatives' associations in this trade. The scheme lays down rules with regard to the ratio of apprentices to skilled tradesmen. The age of entry into apprenticeship is normally 15 years, and provision has been made for further education on a basis of one day a week or equivalent during working hours. The length of apprenticeship is five years where entry is at age 15. The registration and certification of apprenticeships are carried out by the Council.

Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade.—This scheme is controlled by the National Joint Industrial Council for the trade. The age of entry into apprenticeship proper is 16 years, but boys below that age may be accepted as learners. Provision is made for the part-time education, during working hours, of apprentices at technical or other colleges where suitable facilities are available, and a detailed syllabus for practical training in the employer's establishment has been prepared. The duration of apprenticeship will normally be five years.

YOUNG OPERATIVES IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

SUSPENSION OF CALLING-UP FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

In Manchester on 10th February, Mr. Ness Edwards (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service) announced that arrangements had been made for the suspension, in certain circumstances, of the calling-up for national service of young operatives in the cotton industry.

This announcement followed a meeting of Ministers of the Departments concerned, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ness Edwards, on 9th February, at which it was agreed that suspension of call-up of cotton workers might be granted in individual cases (not as a "block" suspension to cover all cases) where the circumstances were as follows: (1) the individual concerned is engaged in actual production; (2) his withdrawal would interfere with production; and (3) he cannot be replaced immediately by the Ministry of Labour and National Service or otherwise.

Suspension of call-up will be for six months. During that period, every effort will be made to find a replacement, or by other means to overcome the difficulties which would result from withdrawal without replacement. If, however, at the end of that period the situation remains unchanged, it will be open to the employer to apply for a renewal of suspension of call-up, and machinery will be available to deal with such applications.

REGISTRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT ORDER.

FURTHER REGISTRATION.

An article published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 9) gave particulars of three registrations which had been held under the Registration for Employment Order, 1947. On 14th February, the Minister of Labour and National Service published a notice requiring further age-groups of persons not gainfully employed or gainfully occupied to register themselves at Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges during the week ended 28th February. Those concerned are men born between 1917 and 1922 and women born between 1923 and 1926, both years inclusive in each case, and the requirement to register applies to all such persons (subject to exceptions similar to those announced on the occasion of the first registration of persons not gainfully employed or occupied) who have not been gainfully employed or gainfully occupied for at least 30 hours in each week during the period from 5th January, 1948, to 22nd February, 1948.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED.

The total numbers of persons registered under the three registrations held in January, 1948, was 62,165, of whom 5,342 were outside the ages of control.

The number of street traders registered during the week ended 10th January at Employment Exchanges in the towns covered by the registration notices was 13,174, of whom 250 were women.

The total comprises 12,517 persons registered in England, 131 in Wales and 526 in Scotland.

Persons carrying on certain undertakings, namely those engaged in betting and gambling (including football pools), amusement arcades, bookmaking and totalisators, and night clubs, were required to register particulars about themselves and their employees not later than 17th January, 1948. The number of undertakings so registered was 4,307, and the number of persons registered by these undertakings was 34,317, including 5,342 outside the ages of control. Of those within the controlled ages, 12,158 were men and 16,817 were women. These figures may be slightly increased by belated returns from undertakings.

Persons not gainfully employed or gainfully occupied, who were born between 1923 and 1929 in the case of men, and between 1927 and 1929 in the case of women (both years inclusive in each case), were required to register themselves during the week ended 24th January, 1948. The number of persons of these ages registered was 14,674, of whom 2,776 were men and 11,898 were women.

The circumstances of all those registered who are within the ages of control and not otherwise excluded from consideration are being examined with a view, where suitable, to offering them important work.

CARPET INDUSTRY.

REPORT OF WORKING PARTY.

In March, 1946, the President of the Board of Trade appointed a Working Party for the carpet industry, composed of employers, trade union representatives and independent members, with the duty of examining and inquiring into the various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvements of organisation, production and distribution methods and processes in the industry, and of reporting as to the steps which should be taken in the national interest to strengthen the industry and render it more stable and more capable of meeting competition in the home and foreign markets. The Working Party submitted a Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 6s. net, 6s. 3d. post free).

In an introductory survey, the Working Party state that the manufacture of carpets was practically suspended during the war and that the industry is, in consequence, faced with exceptional difficulties in labour, plant and materials. They consider that the pre-war rate of production cannot be regained before the end of 1948, and that even this rate will not be sufficient to meet more than two-thirds of the estimated requirements of the home market. The Report notes that the industry is planning measures to bridge the gap.

As regards the organisation of the industry, the Working Party consider that a central, representative body is required, and they recommend that the Carpet Manufacturers' Executive Committee, established during the war, should be reconstituted for this purpose. Its functions should be to assist in promoting the efficiency of the industry, to act as a channel of communication with the Government, and to satisfy the Government that proper progress is maintained and the interests of the community served.

The Working Party believe that, technically, the carpet industry in this country is well able to hold its own with that of any other country. They refer, in this connection, to the value of comparative figures of man-year-production and recommend that the Carpet Manufacturers' Executive Committee should collect and circulate such figures.

Consideration is given in the Report to the problem of labour supply. The industry is stated to be suffering from an acute shortage of labour, especially of female and juvenile labour, so that the recruitment and subsequent utilisation of workers require careful and systematic handling. The Working Party advocate the closest possible relations with the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Education Authorities, with a view to assisting recruitment to the industry and discouraging the tendency of juveniles to change frequently from job to job.

The Report points out that recruitment may be adversely affected by the unsatisfactory physical standards and amenities still prevailing in some factories, particularly the older ones. It is recommended that greater attention should be paid to the improvement and proper maintenance of such standards. The memory of former instability of employment is also believed to be discouraging to recruitment. The Report notes that there was a great improvement in this respect after 1931, and recommends that efforts should be made to prevent any recurrence of instability by such internal measures as the obviating of "short runs" and defective co-operation between departments.

The Working Party consider that, in some factories, methods of selection and allocation of labour tend to be haphazard. They recommend that selection and allocation should be carried out with great care and that they should be the responsibility of a Works Manager or Personnel Manager. An indentured apprenticeship scheme is not thought to be appropriate to the carpet industry; but it is recommended that the training of operatives should be carried out on a carefully planned basis under proper supervision. It is also recommended that the training of supervisory grades should be developed, and, in particular, that advantage should be taken of the Training within Industry Scheme of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Report states that Works Councils have in the past existed in only a few carpet factories, and advocates the establishment of

such Councils with adequate scope, in order to promote co-operation between managements and workers. Reference is made to the value of incentives for enlisting individual effort, and it is recommended that the National Joint Committee of the industry should pay great attention to this subject when considering wage questions. The Working Party think that a more scientific approach to management problems is desirable and that specially qualified staff are required for this purpose. To assist in the development of a sound personnel policy, it is recommended that there should be a Personnel Management Adviser attached to the staff of the Carpet Manufacturers' Executive Committee.

In view of the acute shortage of female labour in the industry, the Working Party refer to the need for exploring the special sources of additional supply. They suggest the establishment of carpet factories in the Development Areas and of small production units in areas where there are pockets of unemployed, and also the extended utilisation of married women on a half-time basis. It is, however, recognised that the shortage of female labour is not confined to the carpet industry and cannot be dealt with by that industry alone. Government action on a national scale is required, and this action, the Report suggests, might include the application of a ceiling to the labour strength in certain non-industrial occupations and a Government-sponsored appeal for labour in industries scheduled as being of high national value.

The Report also includes sections dealing with questions of design and of home and export marketing.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

REPORT BY STUDY GROUP.

In April, 1943, H.M. Treasury appointed a Study Group to study physical working conditions in the Civil Service, including the provision of canteens. The members of the Group (all non-technical) were drawn from the staffs of the Treasury, the Ministry of Works and other Government Departments, and the Staff Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council. The Report of the Study Group, which was completed in 1944, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title: "Working Conditions in the Civil Service: Report by a Study Group appointed by H.M. Treasury" (price 4s. net, 4s. 4d. post free).

A foreword to the Report states that the main purpose of the enquiry entrusted to the Study Group was to consider how the efficiency of the Civil Service might be increased by bringing its standards of physical working conditions into conformity with the best practice in commerce and industry. It is pointed out that the investigations were carried out during the war-years and that, under present circumstances, radical changes cannot be effected. It is nevertheless considered that some improvements may be possible even under existing conditions and that, in all future planning, the recommendations of the Report should be taken into full account.

In the course of the enquiry, the Study Group visited all types of Government offices, as well as typical modern industrial and commercial office buildings. Their observations and recommendations are set out in the Report in considerable detail under the following main headings: office buildings; lighting and decoration; heating and ventilation; the control of external noise; lavatories and cloakrooms; filing and storage; furniture and equipment; cleaning and maintenance; canteens, mess-rooms and other amenities. A section of the Report is devoted to the special problems of local offices. A summary of the conclusions of the Study Group is provided and there are appendices setting out in tabular form the observations made by the Group in the offices visited. The Report has numerous illustrations.

REMUNERATION FOR HIGHER POSTS IN CIVIL SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that a Committee had been appointed to advise the Government on the question of the remuneration of the higher grades of the Civil Service. The Committee's terms of reference were "to advise Ministers as to the general level of remuneration of the higher posts of the Civil Service—administrative, professional, scientific and technical—and on any particular principles involved." The Chancellor added that the members of the Committee were Lord Chorley; Sir Frederick Bain, M.C.; Mr. George Gibson, C.H., LL.D.; Sir Hector Hetherington; and Lord Layton, C.H., C.B.E.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS, 1935-1946.

The first post-war edition of the Annual Abstract of Statistics for the United Kingdom has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 10s. net, 10s. 8d. post free). The last issue of the Annual Abstract was published in 1940 and related to the years 1924 to 1938. The present issue, which has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, covers the period

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

REGIONAL MEETING FOR THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST.

A Regional meeting of States of the Near and Middle East, convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was held at Istanbul from 24th to 29th November, 1947, inclusive, under the Presidency of Mr. Taksin B. Balta, Minister of Labour of Turkey. Government representatives from Egypt, Iran, Iraq, the Lebanon, Syria and Turkey attended the meeting, and there were present observers from the United Kingdom, Afghanistan, the United States of America, France, Greece, India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office was represented by a tripartite delegation headed by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in his capacity as Chairman of the Governing Body. The United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations were also represented.

The Agenda of the meeting was as follows: (1) conditions of life and work of the agricultural worker (the term "agricultural worker" including all wage-earning, self-employed and semi-independent persons engaged in agriculture); (2) protection of industrial and commercial workers; (3) report of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation.

The meeting unanimously adopted five resolutions concerning (1) the development of the work of the International Labour Organisation in the Near and Middle East; (2) labour policy; (3) social security; (4) conditions of life and work of the agricultural worker; (5) economic policies designed to further in the Near and Middle East the social objectives of the International Labour Organisation.

Development of the work of the International Labour Organisation in the Near and Middle East.—The Resolution on this subject emphasises the need within the general international framework of the International Labour Organisation for a vigorous programme of regional action in the Near and Middle East. It stresses the importance attached by the meeting to close co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and any Economic Commission for the Middle East which may be established by the United Nations and to similar co-operation in all appropriate fields between the International Labour Organisation and the League of Arab States and any other regional bodies which may be established. Among the concrete proposals addressed to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office are requests that a Regional Conference be convened, at an appropriate time, of countries of the Near and Middle East, to be preceded by a visit to those countries of a preparatory mission from the Office; for International Labour Organisation meetings to be held from time to time in those countries; and, in particular, for early sessions to be held in the Near and Middle East of the International Labour Organisation's Permanent Agricultural Committee and Industrial Committee for the Petroleum Industry. The meeting urged the regular and active participation of the Near and Middle East countries in the work of this latter Committee.

Labour Policy.—The Resolution on labour policy urges the maintenance in each of the Near and Middle East countries of a labour department adequately staffed and equipped to administer labour legislation, promote good industrial relations and close co-operation between employers' and workers' organisations and encourage the development of such organisations where they do not already exist. It recommends the maintenance of an adequate system of labour inspection; the maintenance of employment services to ensure, in co-operation with other bodies concerned, the best possible organisation of industrial, agricultural and other employment as an integral part of the national programme for the full use of productive resources; special consideration for measures for the protection of children and young persons; the development of measures to promote the welfare of women workers, including the protection of maternity; the establishment of tripartite organisations to promote appropriate measures for raising the standards of living of the workers; and the encouragement of co-operative societies. The Resolution sets forth also certain principles concerning the remuneration of workers, freedom of association and the settlement of disputes. It recommends that each of the Near and Middle East countries should prepare a national programme of action for a period of years for the progressive application by stages, where necessary, of the standards laid down in the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference and the proposals contained in the resolutions adopted at Istanbul.

Social Security.—The Resolution on social security contains comprehensive suggestions for the application to the working populations of the Near and Middle East of the broad principles contained in the Income Security and Medical Care Recommendations, 1944. In drawing attention to the need for social security schemes to relieve want and anxiety, the Resolution points out that the introduction of such schemes should be accompanied or preceded by measures to improve nutrition, to check preventable disease, to increase production generally and to regularise distribution. The conservation of health is described as a primary objective of social policy of every Government. With reference to the promotion of income security, the Resolution points out that this problem should be approached with due regard to the causes which deprive the worker and his dependants of their means of subsistence and which differ in nature and relative importance between rural

from 1935 to 1946 and therefore includes the last years of the inter-war period, the war itself, and the immediate post-war period. The purpose of the Abstract is to provide in compact and convenient form all the main statistics relating to the national life.

The Annual Abstract is a companion publication to the Monthly Digest of Statistics. The latter gives up-to-date figures on a limited number of subjects for which statistics are available month by month. The Annual Abstract gives figures for the series given in the Monthly Digest and presents some of them in more detail. In addition, it contains data on many subjects for which information is collected only once a year, and in this issue certain information is made available for the first time, partly because many departmental publications were discontinued during the war and are only now being restarted.

The statistical material in the Abstract has been arranged in 13 broad sections, covering the following subjects: area and climate; population and vital statistics; social conditions; education; defence; labour; production; trade; transport and communications; public finance; national income; banking, savings, insurance and company statistics; prices.

In addition to the statistical tables the Abstract includes definitions of the various units of measurement. There is also, for the first time, an index of sources. This latter indicates the various official departmental publications which are the sources of the statistical material, or to which reference may be made for more detailed information.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS.

FIXING OF APPOINTED DAY.

On 13th January, the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance Act, 1946 (Appointed Day) Order, 1948, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946 (Appointed Day) Order 1948*. These two Orders fix 5th July, 1948, as the "appointed day" on which the National Insurance Scheme and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Scheme, respectively, are to come into full operation.

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

On 6th February, the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Northern Ireland Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1948,† under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

The National Insurance Act, which, as stated above, comes into full operation on 5th July, applies only to Great Britain, but a similar scheme will come into operation in Northern Ireland on the same date. The Regulations now made will result in complete reciprocity between the two schemes. This means that contributions paid in one country will provide entitlement to benefit in the other country. Thus people who live sometimes in Northern Ireland and sometimes in Great Britain will be able to build up a complete record of insurance which will give them a right to all the benefits of the scheme in either country.

A Joint Authority consisting of the Minister of National Insurance and the Northern Ireland Minister of Labour and National Insurance has been set up to supervise the co-ordination of the two schemes so that they will operate, to a large extent, as a single system of National Insurance for the United Kingdom.

DRAFT REGULATIONS SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

An article published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 14) gave brief particulars of various Regulations which it was proposed to make under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and which had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee for consideration and report. The Minister of National Insurance has now submitted the preliminary drafts of further Regulations to the Committee, and some information about these is given below. Full details are contained in the preliminary drafts which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office. Copies may be purchased direct from that Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE or through any bookseller.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 (price 3d. net, 4d. post free).—These draft Regulations relate to the procedure to be adopted in determining questions arising under the National Insurance Act. They also deal with the machinery to be set up for hearing appeals from the decisions of the statutory authorities appointed under the Act.

The National Insurance (Married Women) Regulations, 1948 (price 2d. net, 3d. post free).—These draft Regulations deal with the application of the provisions of the National Insurance Act to married women.

The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations, 1948 (price 2d. net, 3d. post free), will adapt the National Insurance Scheme to meet the circumstances of people (a) who leave this country in the course of their employment, or (b) who emigrate, or (c) who come to this country to work, or (d) who return home after a stay abroad.

* S.I. 1948, Nos. 54 and 53, respectively. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free) each.

† S.I. 1948, No. 211. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

and urban populations and between self-employed and dependently employed workers.

Conditions of Life and Work of the Agricultural Worker.—The Resolution on this subject describes agriculture as "the foundation of the national economies of the Near and Middle East" and notes that the conditions of life and work of the agricultural worker in the region are markedly inferior to those enjoyed by the industrial worker. It recognises that an increase in agricultural productivity is of prime importance, and puts forward recommendations for improvements in systems of land tenure; for the organisation of agricultural credit; the development of co-operative organisations and of rural industries; the protection of the wage-paid agricultural labourer; and the improvement of medical and educational facilities for the rural labourer.

Economic policies designed to further in the Near and Middle East the social objectives of the International Labour Organisation.—A lengthy and comprehensive Resolution on this subject contains suggestions and recommendations for improvements in nutrition and agricultural output; the preparation of estimates of the essential consumer goods requirements of the Near and Middle East over a period not exceeding five years; an improvement of standards of health; the raising of housing standards; the preparation of plans for development works; a programme of industrial development; and the control of inflation. The Resolution asks the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to draw the attention of such international organisations as may have primary responsibility for international action in respect of the various measures suggested, to the views expressed in the Resolution and to consult with them as to the further measures or studies relevant to the raising of the standards of living in the Near and Middle East which may be appropriate.

REGULATION OF WAGES IN FRANCE.

NEW GENERAL WAGE INCREASE.

As the outcome of the recent widespread strike movement in France, a number of legislative measures were enacted between November, 1947, and January, 1948, providing for increased wages and family allowances for the general body of workers, and for the grant of exceptional payments on account of the high cost of living. The main provisions of the new measures are summarised below.

Exceptional Cost-of-Living Payments.—By an Order dated 26th November, 1947, provision was made for the grant of an exceptional wage payment in respect of the high cost of living (*indemnité de vie chère*). The Order applied to all industrial and commercial undertakings, the liberal professions, public and ministerial offices, trade unions, civil societies and bodies with a special legal status, and it provided, in general, that fit, adult workers in such undertakings should receive, as from 24th November, 1947, a payment fixed at 7½ francs an hour in the first zone of the Paris region or, in the case of workers paid monthly, a lump sum payment of 1,500 francs a month, this sum being related to the working of a 45-hour week. In regions other than Paris, and for young persons under 18 years of age and persons of reduced physical capacity, the payments were subject to abatements.

General Wage Increase.—By an Order made on 31st December, 1947, and amended by a further Order dated 19th January, 1948, provision was made, with effect as from 1st December, 1947, for a general wage increase, to be inclusive of the above-mentioned exceptional allowances in respect of the high cost of living. This Order, the scope of which is, in general, the same as that of the Order reviewed above, provides that the legal basic hourly wage rate for the lowest paid worker, corresponding to the co-efficient 100, shall be raised from 27½ francs to 38 francs, and that workers who, by virtue of the nature of their occupation, or their degree of skill, are paid wages assessed at higher co-efficients, shall receive proportionately larger increases. (An account of the broad principles of the wage regulation system in France was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1946, page 250.) In the case of workers paid on a monthly basis whose effective working-week amounts to 40 hours, the new basic wage prescribed by the Order is to amount to 6,590 francs a month.

The Order also provides for the grant, over and above the new wage rates assessed in accordance with the prescribed procedure, of an hourly bonus of 10 francs an hour; and it stipulates that, in cases where the wage rates resulting from the application of the new provisions are less than 52½ francs an hour, or 9,100 francs a month (for monthly-paid workers working a 40-hour week), the rate of the hourly payment shall be so increased as to raise the wages concerned to these minimum levels.

The new wage rates fixed in the Order apply to the first zone of the Paris region; and in other localities they are subject to abatements in proportions corresponding to those prescribed for the differentiation of wages in the various localities under the general wage regulation machinery. They are also subject to prescribed reductions in the case of young persons under 18 years of age and of persons of reduced physical capacity.

The new wage increase is subject to the limitation, imposed by the amending Order dated 19th January, 1948, that the actual remuneration, inclusive of all bonus payments other than seniority bonuses and certain special payments, received by individual workers as the result of the application of the new provisions, may in no case exceed by more than 30 per cent. the amount of their normal remuneration at 3rd November, 1947. This limitation does not apply to minimum wages assessed in accordance with the new provisions. By express stipulation, the application of the provisions of the new Order may in no case result in a reduction

in the actual remuneration received by workers at the date of promulgation of the Order, viz., 31st December, 1947.

Certain industries in which wages are governed by special regulations, viz., the railways, the merchant marine, and the nationalised coal mines and gas and electricity industries, are specifically excluded from the scope of the present Order, and for these industries wage increases comparable to those provided by the Order for other industries have been, or are to be, granted by separate legislation.

Provision for an indirect increase in wages has also been made by an Act dated 6th January, 1948, which, among other provisions respecting the national budget, prescribes that, as from 1st January, 1948, overtime payments for the sixth and subsequent hours worked in excess of the legal working-week (40 hours) shall not be subject to social insurance charges or to income tax (unless the annual remuneration exceeds 400,000 francs).

Family Allowances and Old Age Pensions.—At the end of December, 1947, and the beginning of January, 1948, legislative provision was also made for substantial increases in the rates of family allowances and of non-contributory old age pensions.

WAGES IN NORWAY.

The Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics have published in the July-September, 1947, issue of their journal *Statistiske Meddelelser* the preliminary results of enquiries carried out by the Bureau into the earnings in 1946 of adult workers in the employment of industrial and handicraft undertakings affiliated to the Norwegian Employers' Federation and the Paper Industry Employers' Federation. The enquiries belong to a series of similar enquiries, which were originally conducted quarterly but in 1943-1945 at half-yearly intervals; in 1946 the enquiries again became quarterly. An article on wages in Norway in 1945 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1947 (page 53).

As regards industries, the average hourly earnings for the four quarters of 1946 were 2.52 kroner in the case of men and 1.53 kroner in the case of women. The Bureau state that the rise in earnings which was reported in 1945 was continued during 1946, but at a somewhat reduced rate. Thus, the average hourly earnings of men increased by about 33 ore between the second half of 1945 and the fourth quarter of 1946, compared with an increase of 42 ore between the second half of 1944 and the second half of 1945. The increases during the year were ascribed largely to revisions in the rates of wages laid down in collective agreements.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings, over the four quarters of 1946, of adult men and women in the groups of industries covered by the enquiries, and the corresponding averages for the two half-years of 1945. The averages are inclusive of timework earnings, piecework earnings and overtime payments. The figures for 1946 are provisional and subject to revision.

Group of Industries.	Average Hourly Earnings.			
	1946 (Average for 4 Quarters).		1945 (Average for 1st and 2nd Half-Years).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Mining and Smelting of Metals and Electro-Metallurgy ..	Kr. 2.55	Kr. 1.43	Kr. 2.16	Kr. 1.21
Earth and Stone ..	2.47	—	—	—
Chemical and Electro-Chemical Processes ..	2.75	1.60	2.37	1.33
Oils and Fats ..	2.34	1.54	2.04	1.32
Engineering and Other Metal Working ..	2.63	1.68	2.29	1.46
Textiles ..	2.34	1.46	2.00	1.20
Leather and Rubber ..	2.59	1.56	2.22	1.34
Clothing ..	2.51	1.55	2.28	1.40
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2.40	1.52	2.10	1.35
Woodworking ..	2.27	—	—	—
Paper and Paper Pulp ..	2.30	1.55	1.85	1.29
Miscellaneous ..	2.51	1.49	2.09	1.30
All Above Groups ..	2.52	1.53	2.17	1.32

As regards the handicraft trades for which returns were obtained, average hourly earnings in the fourth quarter of 1946 in printing and bookbinding were 3.27 kroner for skilled men and 1.73 kroner for skilled women, and those for unskilled workers 2.47 and 1.40 kroner respectively. In the building industry, skilled men received 3.04 and unskilled men 2.92 kroner an hour. The average hourly earnings of skilled bakers were 2.63 kroner.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND.

INCREASES IN WAGE RATES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Statistics published in the December issue of *La Vie Économique*, the official journal of the Swiss Federal Department of Economic Affairs, give some indication of the movement of rates of wages in Switzerland during and since the war. The statistics are compiled twice a year, in April and October, and relate to time rates of wages in 27 skilled and unskilled occupations in the five principal towns of Switzerland (Berne, Zurich, Bâle, Lausanne and Geneva), as fixed by collective agreements or public Wage Regulations. The occupations belong to the metal trades, building, printing and bookbinding, baking, and road passenger and some other forms of transport. The rates of wages taken into account are those received for normal hours of work, and are inclusive of cost-of-living bonuses and family allowances regularly paid.

The following Table shows the increases in average wage rates at October, 1945 and 1946, and April and October, 1947, as compared

with October, 1939, for all the occupations in the five towns taken together, and for skilled and unskilled workers, and workers in private undertakings and public services separately. The Table also shows the corresponding increases in the official index figure of the cost of living in Switzerland.

	Percentage Increase, compared with October, 1939.			
	Oct., 1945.	Oct., 1946.	April, 1947.	Oct., 1947.
Five Principal Towns:—	Average Rates of Wages.			
All Occupations	38.5	50.1	53.2	63.6
Skilled Workers	37.7	49.6	55.9	61.7
Unskilled Workers	43.1	55.2	70.7	74.3
Workers in Private Undertakings	39.3	51.4	58.7	65.3
Workers in Public Services ..	36.6	46.4	56.8	59.1
Switzerland (as a whole) ..	49	51	52	59

The statistics show that between October, 1939, and October, 1945, the level of average wage rates in the occupations and towns concerned rose by 38½ per cent. During the same period the official index figure of the cost of living in Switzerland, published in the same journal, rose by about 49 per cent. By October, 1946, the advance in average wage rates had nearly equalled that in the cost-of-living figure, the increases compared with October, 1939, being approximately 50 and 51 per cent., respectively. In 1947 the upward movement of rates of wages surpassed that of the cost of living, the average increase in rates compared with October, 1939, being over 63½ per cent. while that in the cost-of-living figure was about 59 per cent. only. In making these comparisons, it should, however, be observed that the data regarding rates of wages take no account of extra earnings on account of overtime or piecework.

INCENTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for November, 1947, a study of the extent and types of incentive methods of payment in use during 1945 and 1946 in industrial undertakings in the United States of America. Data for the study were obtained from about 15,600 manufacturing undertakings and 6,000 undertakings in selected non-manufacturing industries. The information supplied for manufacture was considered to provide a fairly representative sample of wage-payment practices in manufacturing as a whole, with the exception of certain important basic industries such as iron and steel manufacture, printing, rubber manufacture and the lumber industry. The non-manufacturing industries selected included automobile repair shops, bituminous (or soft) coal mines, certain branches of retail distribution and power laundries.

The principal findings of the study are summarised in the Table below. This Table shows, for the main groups of undertakings included in the survey, the percentages of the production workers who were being paid on incentive systems during 1944 and 1945, and the percentages of the undertakings which were operating such systems, either predominantly of the piece-rate type or of the output bonus type, and of undertakings which had no incentive system. In the detailed figures included in the study, the piece-rate and bonus systems are analysed into individual and group systems; this further analysis is not reproduced in the Table.

Group of Undertakings	Percentage of Workers paid on Incentive Systems.	Percentage of Undertakings			
		With Piece Rate Systems.	With Bonus Systems.	With Incentive Systems of either type.	Without Incentive Systems.
Manufacturing:—					
Apparel	65	82	3	85	15
Chemicals	7	2	4	6	94
Metal Working	25	11	6	17	83
Textiles	39	67	3	70	30
All Manufacturing (including many undertakings in groups not shown above)	30	29	5	34	66
Non-Manufacturing:—					
Automobile Repair Shops	37	51	7	58	42
Bituminous Coal Mines (Underground)	22	60	1	61	39
Clothing Stores	34	15	57	72	28
Department Stores Limited Price	28	9	55	64	36
Variety Stores	3	—	6	6	94
Power Laundries	14	10	4	14	86

Of the manufacturing undertakings included in the survey, approximately one-third operated systems of incentive payments, and these systems applied to nearly the same proportion of the total number of workers in the undertakings. Incentive systems were most prevalent in the apparel group, where two-thirds of the workers were paid on an incentive basis. The textile industries ranked next, with nearly two-fifths of the workers in receipt of incentive payments. In the metal working group, about one in four of the workers was subject to an incentive plan. In the chemical industries, where the speed of production is set by the

requirements of the process rather than by the worker, time work was relatively more important than in the other major industry groups. In manufacturing industry groups not shown separately in the Table above, the extent of incentive payment varied widely. No general conclusions were drawn from the limited sample of non-manufacturing industries investigated. Two-fifths of the workers in automobile repair shops and one-fifth of underground bituminous coal miners received incentive payments, but none of the surface coal workings studied provided such payments.

Among the incentive payment systems in operation in manufacturing industries piece-rate systems predominated, nearly all being based on individual output. In the apparel and textile industries, 19 out of 20 incentive plans provided for individual piece-rates. On the other hand, in the chemical industry, nearly half of the comparatively small number of incentive systems provided group bonus payments for output above standard. In automobile repair shops, underground soft coal mines and power laundries, incentive plans were mainly of the individual piece-rate type, and in retail trade individual output bonus plans predominated.

Generally, incentive workers were found to receive higher earnings than time workers in comparable occupations, but the amount of the differential varied considerably among the industries. In the manufacture of apparel incentive workers earned from one-fifth to two-fifths more than time workers. In the metal working and textile industries the differentials were, respectively, from one-fourth to one-fifth and from one-sixth to one-tenth. In automobile repair shops and clothing and department stores the differential amounted to about one-third.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES GLASSWARE INDUSTRY.

The report of an enquiry into earnings in the glassware industry in the United States of America was published in the November, 1947, issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, the journal of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The enquiry extended to undertakings manufacturing pressed or blown glass products (other than optical lenses, fibre-glass and complete electric-light bulbs and lighting fixtures) and employing nearly three-fourths of the 78,000 workers in all undertakings of this kind in the United States with eight or more workers each. The information obtained related to "straight-time" earnings in January, 1947, i.e., the earnings of time and piece workers during normal working hours, exclusive of extra payments for overtime and night work.

The average "straight-time" earnings in January, 1947, of all workers covered by the enquiry were 1.05 dollars an hour, those of men being 1.14 dollars and those of women 84 cents an hour. The divergence between the earnings of men and women was ascribed primarily to the fact that women were chiefly employed in the less skilled occupations. Two-fifths of the workers were paid on an incentive basis and the earnings of such workers were usually one-fifth more than those of time workers. Production processes in the industry have been extensively mechanised for some time; but hand blowing is stated to be still an important operation on the finer quality of containers and various types of table-ware. Higher earnings were found to prevail in undertakings primarily engaged in producing machine-blown glass and pressed ware than in those manufacturing hand-blown glass, the variation being ascribed in part to differences in the wage rates prescribed in collective agreements for machine and hand undertakings respectively.

Workers in two-fifths of the undertakings investigated had scheduled working weeks of more than 40 hours, and over one-fifth had weekly schedules of 48 hours or more for men on the first shift. Substantial numbers of workers received extra pay for overtime working, but additional payment for late shift work was not common. About 40 per cent. of the total labour force were employed on second or third shifts; extra payment for such work, where made, averaged less than 5 cents an hour.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings (exclusive of overtime and night work payments) in January, 1947, of men and women in the principal occupations in the United States glassware industry, together with the numbers of workers employed in each occupation and separate figures of average hourly earnings in the pressed glass, hand-blown glass and machine-blown glass sections of the industry.

Occupation.	Number of Workers.	Average Hourly Earnings (exclusive of overtime and night-work payments).			
		All Branches.	Pressed Glass.	Hand-blown Glass.	Machine-blown Glass.
Men:—		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Assemblers, Carton Blowers	1,044	0.88	0.96	0.82	0.88
Blowers	888	2.21	2.41	2.20	2.10
Carry-in Boys	2,362	0.89	0.92	0.80	0.96
Forming-machine Operators	3,320	1.48	1.49	—	1.47
Gatherers	1,763	1.76	1.78	1.81	1.64
Mould Cleaners	757	0.98	0.97	0.83	0.99
Mould Makers, Metal Selectors	1,376	1.57	1.56	1.51	1.58
.. ..	2,587	1.00	0.93	—	1.02
Tankmen	829	1.07	1.04	0.94	1.11
Truckers, Hand	1,430	0.92	0.97	0.79	0.91
.. .. Power	768	1.00	0.96	—	1.00
Warming-in Boys	849	0.90	0.92	0.86	0.89
Women:—		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Assemblers, Carton Selectors	1,539	0.84	0.82	0.72	0.85
.. ..	8,055	0.85	0.77	0.69	0.87
Wrappers	1,893	0.77	0.79	0.71	0.78

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN DECEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total working population* declined during December from the high levels reached in the two previous months. Although the number of men continued to increase in December, rising by 14,000, the number of women fell by 47,000. In spite of this decline, the total working population at the end of the year was still 60,000 greater than at the end of September, 1947, just before the introduction of the Control of Engagement Order, and 9,000 greater than at the end of 1946.

The decline in the number of women during December appears to have been due primarily to an exceptionally large outflow, rather than to reduced intake. It was noted in last month's statement that the increases in October and November were due largely to reduced wastage rates; it appears that many women who postponed retirement from industry during those months left about Christmas-time.

Part-time workers made up 10,000 (counting each part-timer as half a unit) of the total decline of women in December. Most of this decrease was in distribution and consumers' services, while the number of part-time workers in manufacturing fell only a little.

The number of foreign workers (including ex-prisoners of war given civilian status) placed in employment increased during December by 11,000, bringing the total number of foreign workers placed under the various post-war schemes to 98,000 (85,000 men, 13,000 women) at the end of the year.

The size of the Forces was reduced in December by 48,000 bringing the total at the end of the year to 1,113,000.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed rose from 277,200 at 8th December 1947, to 318,200 at 12th January, representing at both dates about 2 per cent. of the insured population. It should, however, be noted that up to and including 8th December, 1947, the unemployment figures excluded persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment. The procedure for separate classification of this category was abolished at the end of 1947 and the persons concerned (other than those registered disabled persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) were included at 12th January, 1948, in the unemployment total. This statistical change accounts for about 8,000 (nearly all men) of the increase of 41,000 between 8th December and 12th January.

The total numbers in civilian employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) fell during December by 22,000 (a rise of 27,000 men being offset by a fall of 49,000 women). The largest proportional decline was in distribution and the consumer services, where employment dropped in December by 24,000, mainly among women (including a drop of 6,000 among part-time workers). The fall in these trades during December approximately cancels out the extent of their expansion during the two previous months, and was largely seasonal.

In the manufacturing industries, employment dropped during December by 12,000 (a rise of 11,000 men offset by a fall of 23,000 women). In the whole group of manufacturing industries accorded First Preference under the Control of Engagement Order, however, employment increased by 1,000, against a decline of 13,000 in the other manufacturing industries. In the "First Preference" industries, employment of men rose by 0.5 per cent., against a rise of only 0.2 per cent. in the remaining industries. Among women, employment fell by 0.5 per cent. in the "First Preference" industries, but by 1.1 per cent. in the other industries. In the textile industries, there was a net increase of 400 (increase of 2,200 men, against a fall of 1,800 women); there was a further expansion in wool, rayon and silk, and textile finishing, but no net increase in cotton. (There is, however, evidence that the expansion of the cotton industry was resumed during January, 1948.) There were increases during December of 800 in the steel industry and of 300 in general ironfounding (excluding engineers' ironfounding).

Employment in the clothing industries fell by 5,000, and in food, drink and tobacco (chiefly in the food trades, where the fall was partly seasonal) by 6,000, and in the leather, wood and paper group by 2,000. These declines were predominantly among women.

In building and civil engineering employment rose during December by 8,000 and in mining and quarrying by 3,000.

Some of the developments summarised above are analysed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and the end of December, 1947, are shown in the first Table in the next column. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

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

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)					
Men	14,656	14,881	14,629	14,645	14,659
Women	5,094	6,768	5,785	5,811	5,764
Total	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,456	20,423
2. Ex-H.M. Forces, who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	40	300	113	123
3. Insured Persons registered as unemployed ..	1,270	103	398	273	300*
4. Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment:†					
Men	13,643	14,786	14,044	14,335	14,316
Women	4,837	6,720	5,672	5,735	5,684
Total	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,070	20,000

2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 33,000 in the total working population during December, 1947. The number of men increased by 14,000 and the number of women decreased by 47,000. Since June, 1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,226,000 (men 222,000 and women 1,004,000). The total working population at the end of December, 1947, was greater than at mid-1939 by 673,000 (men + 3,000, women + 670,000).

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

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment decreased during December by 70,000, (men —19,000, women —51,000). At the end of December, the total was 1,506,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 470,000 and women 1,036,000), but 1,520,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 673,000 and women 847,000).

4. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES.

The numbers in the Forces and Auxiliary Services included in item 4 of the Table in paragraph 1 are as follows:—

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Men	480	4,653	1,361	1,110	1,064
Women	—	437	79	51	49
Total	480	5,090	1,440	1,161	1,113

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of December, 1947, there has been a decrease of 3,977,000 (men 3,589,000 and women 388,000).

5. CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.‡

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

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Men	13,163	10,133	12,683	13,225	13,252
Women	4,837	6,283	5,593	5,684	5,635
Total	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,909	18,887

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 December, 1947, however, there was a net increase of 2,471,000 (men increased by 3,119,000, women decreased by 648,000). During December, 1947, there was a decrease of 22,000. The number in civil employment at the end of December, 1947, was 887,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 89,000 and women increased by 798,000). In the week ended 3rd January, 1948, there were about 40,000 operatives§ in manufacturing industries on short time losing 13½ hours each on the average; on the other hand about 700,000§ were working on an average 6 hours overtime.

* Estimate for 31st December.

† Including N.F.S., Police and Civil Defence.

‡ Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

§ Excluding administrative, technical and office staff.

6. MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE FORCES.

By December, 1947, the number employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces had been reduced to about 350,000.

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

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,144,000 less than at mid-1939. Between mid-1945 and the end of December, 1947, there was an increase of 5,951,000 and at the latter date the number so employed was thus 1,807,000 greater than the number at mid-1939.

8. MANUFACTURE FOR HOME MARKET AND EXPORT.

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

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	5,002	4,959
Export:—					
Metals and Chemicals*	450	200	942	1,218	1,239
Other Manufactures† ..	540	210	535	693	703
Total, Export	990	410	1,477	1,911	1,942
Total, Home Market and Export	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,913	6,901

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 December, 1947, there was an increase of 3,911,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,356,000 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 December, 1947, by 1,532,000, and at the end of December exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 952,000.

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,379,000 between mid-1945 and the end of December, 1947; at the end of December the total was 404,000 greater than at mid-1939.

9. ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The total numbers engaged in the principal groups of manufacturing industries are shown in the following Table:—

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Metals, Engineering and Shipbuilding	2,812	3,899	3,474	3,554	3,555
Chemicals	294	447	351	367	367
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	654	518	599	629	623
Textiles	1,002	634	767	811	812
Clothing	752	481	611	628	623
Other Manufactures	1,301	841	1,204	1,274	1,271
Total Manufactures	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,263	7,251

10. BASIC INDUSTRIES.

The figures for this sector are as follows:—

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Agriculture and Fishing ..	950	1,041	1,081	1,091	1,090
Mining and Quarrying ..	873	799	801	828	831
Transport and Shipping ..	1,233	1,252	1,384	1,439	1,438
Gas, Water and Electricity ..	242	196	264	270	270
Total	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,628	3,629

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 341,000.

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

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

11. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

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

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,356	1,364
National and Local Government	1,385	1,903	2,069	2,077	2,081
N.F.S., Police and Civil Defence	80	127	89	90	91
Distributive Trades	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,368	2,351
Hotels and Catering, Entertainment and Sport	817	618	781	836	834
Other Services*	1,408	980	1,203	1,291	1,286
Total	7,887	6,308	7,740	8,018	8,007

12. COMPARISON—NOVEMBER, 1947, WITH MID-1939.

The numbers employed at the end of December, 1947, in certain important sectors of industry, expressed as percentages of the numbers so employed at mid-1939, are as follows:—

Manufacture for Home Market ..	109 per cent.
Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	28 " "
Manufacture for Export	196 " "
National and Local Government (including N.F.S. and Police) ..	148 " "
Basic Industries†	110 " "
Building and Civil Engineering ..	104 " "
Distributive Trades	81 " "
Hotels and Catering, Entertainment and Sport	102 " "
Other Services	91 " "

13. SUMMARY.

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

(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	Nov., 1947.	Dec., 1947.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	460	350	350
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	5,069	5,002	4,959
Manufacture for Export	990	410	1,477	1,911	1,942
Total Manuf. Industries	6,815	6,820	7,006	7,263	7,251
Basic Industries†	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,628	3,629
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,289	1,356	1,364
Government Service‡	1,465	2,030	2,158	2,167	2,172
Distributive Trades	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,368	2,351
Hotels and Catering, Entertainment and Sport	817	618	781	836	834
Other Services	1,408	980	1,203	1,291	1,286
Total in Civil Employment ..	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,909	18,887
Armed Forces and Aux. Services ..	480	5,090	1,440	1,161	1,113
Total of above	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,070	20,000
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	40	300	113	123
Insured persons registered as unemployed	1,270	103	398	273	300
Total Working Population§ ..	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,456	20,423

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

(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Mid-1945 to December, 1947.		Changes during December, 1947.
	Number.	Number.	Per cent. of mid-1945.	
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces ..	+ 2,560	— 3,480	— 91	—
Manufacture for Home Market ..	— 1,975	+ 2,379	+ 93	— 43
Manufacture for Export	— 580	+ 1,532	+ 374	+ 31
Total Manuf. Industries	+ 5	+ 431	+ 6	— 12
Basic Industries†	— 10	+ 341	+ 10	+ 1
Building and Civil Engineering ..	— 588	+ 642	+ 89	+ 8
Government Service‡	+ 565	+ 142	+ 7	+ 5
Distributive Trades	— 929	+ 393	+ 20	— 17
Hotels and Catering, Entertainment and Sport	— 199	+ 216	+ 35	— 2
Other Services	— 428	+ 306	+ 31	— 5
Total in Civil Employment ..	— 1,584	+ 2,471	+ 15	— 22
Armed Forces and Aux. Services ..	+ 4,610	— 3,977	— 78	— 48
Total of above	+ 3,026	— 1,506	— 7	— 70
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment ..	+ 40	+ 83	+ 208	+ 10
Insured persons registered as unemployed	— 1,167	+ 197	+ 191	+ 27
Total Working Population§ ..	+ 1,899	— 1,226	— 6	— 33

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

† As defined in paragraph 10.

‡ National and Local Government Service, including N.F.S., Police and Civil Defence.

§ Excluding indoor private domestic service.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG INSURED PERSONS AT 12th JANUARY, 1948.

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 8th December, 1947, and 12th January, 1948, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
8th December, 1947 ..	199,652	4,653	69,142	3,798	277,245
12th January, 1948 ..	232,916	5,650	74,898	4,783	318,247

The figures for December exclude about 8,000 non-disabled persons who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary employment. This system has now ceased to operate and the figures for January include all insured persons on the registers except those registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions.

In addition there were on the registers at 12th January, 13,230 uninsured persons, including 2,000 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

The figures for 12th January are analysed below:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).				Temporarily Stopped.	Total.
	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.		
Men, 18-64 ..	54,867	59,136	113,601	227,604	5,312	232,916
Boys, 14-17 ..	3,486	1,216	841	5,543	107	5,650
Women, 18-59 ..	23,952	17,460	30,728	72,140	2,758	74,898
Girls, 14-17 ..	3,018	809	800	4,627	156	4,783
Total ..	85,323	78,621	145,970	309,914	8,333	318,247

The total of 318,247 includes 38,668 married women, and ex-Service personnel numbering 9,023 who had had no employment since leaving the Forces.

The numbers unemployed at 12th January, 1948, in each administrative Region, together with the approximate changes compared with 8th December, 1947, were as follows:—

Region.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).				Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Approximate increase compared with 8th December, 1947.*
	Unemployed 2 weeks or less.	Unemployed 2-8 weeks.	Unemployed more than 8 weeks.	Total.			
London & South-Eastern ..	22,092	12,992	14,184	49,268	772	50,040	+ 9,700
Eastern ..	5,200	5,565	3,727	14,492	73	14,565	+ 4,600
Southern ..	4,007	3,036	3,326	10,369	244	10,613	+ 1,400
South-Western ..	4,238	3,494	4,879	12,611	71	12,682	+ 1,600
Midland ..	4,681	2,100	4,500	11,281	507	11,788	+ 1,700
North-Midland ..	3,047	3,849	3,631	10,527	573	11,100	+ 1,700
E. & W. Ridings ..	4,887	3,580	7,305	15,772	845	16,617	+ 700
North-Western ..	13,237	12,985	26,253	52,475	1,318	53,793	+ 4,100
Northern ..	6,930	8,256	18,710	33,896	787	34,683	+ 1,600
Scotland ..	10,865	15,166	31,209	57,240	1,778	59,018	+ 4,800
Wales ..	5,890	7,312	27,056	40,258	1,365	41,623	+ 1,100

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

Region.	Number of insured persons registered as unemployed at 12th January, 1948.			Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of insured persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
London and South-Eastern ..	37,849	12,191	50,040	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
Eastern ..	9,928	4,637	14,565	1 1/2	2	2
Southern ..	7,993	2,620	10,613	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
South-Western ..	9,812	2,870	12,682	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midland ..	9,520	2,268	11,788	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Midland ..	6,405	4,695	11,100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
E. & W. Ridings ..	13,116	3,501	16,617	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western ..	42,464	11,329	53,793	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Northern ..	25,887	8,796	34,683	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Scotland ..	44,406	14,612	59,018	4	3	3 1/2
Wales ..	30,183	11,440	41,623	5 1/2	7	5 1/2
Great Britain (excluding Special Schemes) ..	237,563	78,959	316,522	2	1 1/2	2

* In arriving at these changes the figures for December have been adjusted to include the approximate number of non-disabled persons classified as unsuitable for ordinary employment.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS.

The total number of insured persons registered as unemployed* in the United Kingdom at 12th January, 1948, was 350,491, including 267,031 men and boys and 83,460 women and girls. In addition, there were on the registers in the United Kingdom at 12th January, 13,663* uninsured persons, including 2,132 boys and girls under 18 who had not yet entered industry.

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

Region.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Boys 14-17 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Girls 14-17 years.	Total.
London and South-Eastern ..	36,113	1,389	10,793	973	49,268
Eastern ..	9,679	230	4,383	200	14,492
Southern ..	7,539	217	2,389	224	10,369
South-Western ..	9,609	160	2,614	228	12,611
Midland ..	8,962	177	2,022	120	11,281
North-Midland ..	5,956	166	4,227	178	10,527
East and West Ridings ..	12,612	192	2,796	172	15,772
North-Western ..	40,836	866	10,367	406	52,475
Northern ..	24,862	521	7,971	542	33,896
Scotland ..	42,022	1,088	13,255	875	57,240
Wales ..	28,412	536	10,601	709	40,258
Special Schemes ..	1,002	1	722	—	1,725
Great Britain ..	227,604	5,543	72,140	4,627	309,914
Northern Ireland ..	27,566	629	3,372	156	31,723
United Kingdom ..	255,170	6,172	75,512	4,783	341,637

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1948.

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th January, 1948, was 853,846, compared with 828,666 at 20th October, 1947.

The number of registered disabled persons who were unemployed at 19th January was 79,103, of whom 75,507 were males and 3,596 were females. The total included 43,338 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 35,765 who had had no such service. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Suitable for ordinary employment:	Ex-Service ..	Non-Ex-Service ..	Total ..	
Suitable for ordinary employment:	38,181	286	27,130	2,656	38,467
Ex-Service ..	38,181	286	27,130	2,656	38,467
Non-Ex-Service ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	65,311	2,942	29,786	68,253	68,253
Requiring employment under special conditions:	4,839	32	5,357	622	4,871
Ex-Service ..	4,839	32	5,357	622	4,871
Non-Ex-Service ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10,196	64	10,850	10,850	10,850
Grand Total ..	75,507	3,596	79,103	79,103	79,103

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* insured persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region at 12th January, 1948, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.
<i>London and South-Eastern County</i> ..	36,452	11,210	2,378	50,040
London (Administrative County) ..	16,432	3,540	688	20,660
Acton ..	140	47	14	201
Brentford and Chiswick ..	186	54	8	248
Brighton and Hove ..	1,492	582	60	2,134
Chatham ..	761	675	74	1,510
Croydon ..	927	206	59	1,192
Dagenham ..	352	134	63	549
East Ham ..	484	74	24	582
Enfield ..	238	20	321	459
Harrow and Wembley ..	411	195	30	636
Hayes and Harlington ..	153	38	21	212
Hendon ..	449	46	44	539
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	989	150	56	1,195
Tottenham ..	691	223	40	954
West Ham ..	860	155	48	1,063
Willesden ..	410	116	30	556
<i>Eastern</i> ..	9,697	4,432	436	14,565
Bedford ..	214	33	1	248
Cambridge ..	26	18	6	50
Ipswich ..	145	90	21	256
Luton ..	145	11	12	168
Norwich ..	1,002	110	17	1,129
Watford ..	59	75	15	149
<i>Southern</i> ..	7,776	2,396	441	10,613
Oxford ..	214	56	18	288
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,772	682	128	2,582
Reading ..	356	120	35	511
Slough ..	284	11	11	316
Southampton ..	1,217	370	65	1,652
<i>South-Western</i> ..	9,651	2,640	391	12,682
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,509	375	112	2,996
Exeter ..	343	104	16	463
Gloucester ..	65	9	9	83
Plymouth ..	1,002	713	60	1,775
Swindon ..	151	51	10	212
<i>Midland</i> ..	9,341	2,147	300	11,788
Birmingham ..	2,846	687	95	3,618
Burton-on-Trent ..	113	33	5	151
Coventry ..	1,235	240	22	1,497
Oldbury ..	40	2	2	44
Smethwick ..	110	63	2	175
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,250	27	16	1,293
Walsall ..	272	76	29	377
West Bromwich ..	27	1	8	36
Wolverhampton ..	562	128	7	697
Worcester ..	74	61	8	143
<i>North-Midland</i> ..	6,236	4,501	363	11,100
Chesterfield ..	218	68	9	295
Derby ..	99	38	12	149
Grimsby ..	1,219	161	34	1,414
Leicester ..	351	81	35	467
Lincoln ..	115	43	2	160
Mansfield ..	297	46	6	354
Northampton ..	168	31	14	213
Nottingham ..	1,183	160	42	1,385
Peterborough ..	54	29	597	680
Scunthorpe ..	64	270	19	353
<i>East and West Ridings</i> ..	12,919	3,302	396	16,617
Barnsley ..	426	17	15	458
Bradford ..	813	11	25	849
Dewsbury ..	133	1	2	136
Doncaster ..	510	280	37	827
Halifax ..	83	4	—	87
Huddersfield ..	145	43	12	200
Hull ..	3,452	530	42	4,024
Leeds ..	2,492	413	39	2,944
Rotham ..	249	20	20	289
Sheffield ..	799	212	37	1,048
Wakefield ..	175	26	11	212
York ..	493	211	22	726
<i>North-Western</i> ..	41,595	10,914	1,284	53,793
Accrington ..	126	44	—	170
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	257	72	5	334
Barrow ..	424	728	38	1,190
Birkenhead ..	1,906	401	47	2,354
Blackburn ..	503	70	9	582
Blackpool ..	1,272	576	20	1,868
Bolton ..	697	188	13	898
Burnley ..	510	19	6	535
Bury ..	138	41	7	186
Crewe ..	80	69	11	160
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) ..	17,260	2,994	580	20,834
Manchester (inc. Stramford) ..	4,528	770	98	5,396
Oldham (including Failsworth and Royton) ..	776	81	6	863
Preston ..	650	297	16	963
Rochdale ..	176	32	8	216
St. Helens ..	782	181	15	1,578
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	1,122	93	46	1,261
Stockport ..	870	206	15	1,091
Wallasey ..	1,189	559	42	1,790
Warrington ..	224	120	20	364
Wigan ..	1,053	270	19	1,342

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

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

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

persons engaged in such casual harvesting work as hop-picking, or gathering flowers, fruit, peas, or potatoes (unless they normally undertake other insurable work). Persons not domiciled in the United Kingdom (e.g., migratory labourers from Éire) are not insurable in respect of employment in agriculture, and are accordingly not included in the figures. Part-time workers employed for not more than 30 hours a week, who entered employment during the war, are in most cases not insurable against unemployment, and are not, therefore, included. Registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions are also excluded.

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

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Agriculture* —												
Farming, Forestry, etc.	5,090	8,139	13,229	82	851	933	5,172	8,990	14,162	10,441	9,139	19,580
Market Gardening, Horticulture, etc.	723	658	1,381	17	102	119	740	760	1,500	832	767	1,599
Total, Agriculture	5,813	8,797	14,610	99	953	1,052	5,912	9,750	15,662	11,273	9,906	21,179
Fishing	3,838	8	3,846	255	1	256	4,093	9	4,102	4,159	9	4,168
Mining —												
Coal Mining†	1,723	154	1,877	40	3	43	1,763	157	1,920	1,816	158	1,974
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	61	—	61	—	—	—	61	—	61	63	—	63
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	30	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	30	30	—	30
Stone Quarrying and Mining	463	9	472	12	—	12	475	9	484	1,270	12	1,282
Slate Quarrying and Mining	124	—	124	58	—	58	182	—	182	183	—	183
Other Mining and Quarrying	72	32	104	6	1	7	78	33	111	99	33	132
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	136	6	142	2	—	2	138	6	144	292	6	298
Total, Mining†	2,609	201	2,810	118	4	122	2,727	205	2,932	3,753	209	3,962
Non-Metallic Mining Products —												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	200	7	207	—	—	—	200	7	207	204	7	211
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products, Patent Fuel, Stone Grinding, etc.	616	90	706	3	2	5	619	92	711	674	92	766
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	137	18	155	45	—	45	182	18	200	302	19	321
Total, N.-M. Mining Products	953	115	1,068	48	2	50	1,001	117	1,118	1,180	118	1,298
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	856	153	1,009	25	2	27	881	155	1,036	959	155	1,114
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	262	70	332	3	1	4	265	71	336	283	73	356
Glass —												
Glass Manufacture (exc. Bottles and Lenses, Prisms, etc.)	344	255	599	2	3	5	346	258	604	356	260	616
Glass Bottles, Jars, etc.	256	259	515	13	5	18	269	264	533	270	264	534
Total, Glass	600	514	1,114	15	8	23	615	522	1,137	626	524	1,150
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. —												
Chemicals	1,484	817	2,301	4	15	19	1,488	832	2,320	1,542	836	2,378
Explosives	3,482	2,012	5,494	8	16	24	3,490	2,020	5,510	3,515	2,022	5,537
Paint, Varnish, Red Lead, etc.	351	103	454	3	6	9	354	109	463	364	109	473
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	834	388	1,222	3	12	15	837	400	1,237	860	403	1,263
Total, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	6,151	3,320	9,471	18	41	59	6,169	3,361	9,530	6,281	3,370	9,651
Metal Manufacture —												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	135	18	153	1	—	1	136	18	154	139	18	157
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc.	1,770	571	2,341	1,124	17	1,141	2,894	588	3,482	2,927	588	3,515
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	1,147	778	1,925	2	6	8	1,149	784	1,933	1,232	785	2,017
Tin Plates	245	150	395	150	6	156	395	156	551	396	156	552
Iron and Steel Tubes	459	95	554	247	—	247	706	95	801	712	95	807
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes, etc.	284	127	411	145	8	153	429	135	564	433	135	568
Total, Metal Manufacture	4,040	1,739	5,779	1,669	37	1,706	5,709	1,776	7,485	5,839	1,781	7,620
Engineering, etc. —												
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	11,782	2,984	14,766	67	18	85	11,849	3,002	14,851	12,412	3,047	15,459
Electrical Engineering	1,267	622	1,889	9	2	11	1,276	624	1,900	1,360	634	1,994
Marine Engineering, etc.	1,113	229	1,342	44	—	44	1,157	229	1,386	1,449	229	1,678
Constructional Engineering	1,436	268	1,704	4	2	6	1,440	270	1,710	1,489	271	1,760
Total, Engineering, etc.	15,598	4,103	19,701	124	22	146	15,722	4,125	19,847	16,710	4,181	20,891
Construction and Repair of Vehicles —												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	9,767	1,487	11,254	37	9	46	9,804	1,496	11,300	10,914	1,572	12,486
Railway Carriages and Wagons, etc.	294	67	361	1	—	1	295	68	363	320	79	399
Total, Vehicles	10,310	1,575	11,885	39	10	49	10,349	1,565	11,934	11,497	1,672	13,169
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	7,663	555	8,218	320	25	345	7,983	580	8,563	9,359	583	9,942
Other Metal Industries —												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	571	123	694	1	4	5	572	127	699	640	128	768
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	798	55	853	2	—	2	800	55	855	891	57	948
Electric Apparatus, Cable, Lamps, etc.	1,838	1,356	3,194	7	3	10	1,845	1,359	3,204	1,886	1,373	3,259
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	190	106	296	2	2	4	192	108	300	197	108	305
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	208	199	407	31	—	31	239	199	438	240	199	439
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	152	58	210	—	—	—	152	58	210	154	59	213
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	346	28	374	1	—	1	347	29	376	368	32	400
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	226	94	320	—	2	2	226	96	322	233	101	334
Metal Industries not separately specified	3,748	1,617	5,365	90	15	105	3,838	1,632	5,470	3,958	1,669	5,627
Total, Other Metals	8,077	3,636	11,713	134	27	161	8,211	3,663	11,874	8,567	3,726	12,293

* Excluding private gardeners, grooms, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, etc., who are insured under the Agricultural Scheme but including workers in certain other employments, e.g., clerks, lorry drivers, etc., who are insured under the General Scheme.
† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 12th January who, although their unemployment books bear the coal mining classification, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included in the "grand total" on the next page.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.

Industry.	Great Britain.						United Kingdom.					
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.			Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals.		
	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.	Males aged 14 and under 65.	Females aged 14 and under 60.	Total.
Textiles —												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	584	500	1,084	3	9	12	587	509	1,096	587	513	1,100
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	276	244	520	5	43	48	281	287	568	281	287	568
Total, Cotton	860	744	1,604	8	52	60	868	796	1,664	868	800	1,668
Woolen and Worsted	490	303	793	1	2	3	491	305	796	504	311	815
Silk Spinning and Manufacture and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	66	76	142	1	3	4	67	79	146	73	92	165
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture	169	83	252	2	6	8	171	89	260	174	90	264
Linen	70	74	144	—	2	2	70	76	146	1,389	569	1,958
Jute	184	93	277	2	1	3	186	94	280	186	95	281
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	166	262	428	1	5	6	167	267	434	220	346	566
Hosiery	100	252	352	136	12	148	236	264	500	238	273	513
Lace	20	17	37	1	3	4	21	20	41	23	20	43
Carpets	64	69	133	12	1	13	76	70	146	84	76	160
Other Textiles	330	320	650	1	12	13	331	332	663	357	400	757
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	433	127	560	85	2	87	518	129	647	755	169	924
Total, Textiles	2,952	2,420	5,372	250	101	351	3,202	2,521	5,723	4,871	3,243	8,114
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur —												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	365	94	459	4	4	8	369	98	467	399	106	505
Leather Goods	169	120	289	2	32	34	171	152	323	180	157	337
Total, Leather	534	214	748	6	36	42	540	250	790	579	263	842
Clothing —												
Tailoring	1,873	1,282	3,155	273	338	611	2,146	1,620	3,766	2,224	1,672	3,896
Dress Making and Millinery	186	645	831	29	127	156	215	772	987	217	808	1,025
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	90	71	161	359	140	499	449	211	660	460	219	679
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	82	288	370	2	52	54	84	340	424	119	777	896
Other Dress Industries	51	101	152	1	2	3	52	103	155	60	107	167
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	652	188	840	20	15	35	672	203	875	786	207	993
Total, Clothing	2,934	2,575	5,509	684	674	1,358	3,618	3,249	6,867	3,866	3,790	7,656
Food, Drink and Tobacco —												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	1,628	993	2,621	12	75	87	1,640	1,068	2,708	1,837	1,110	2,947
Grain Milling	269	118	387	2	14	16	271	132	403	331	143	474
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	320	435	755	2	12	14	322	447				

PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statistics are compiled at four-weekly intervals showing the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of the period. The figures for the two four-weekly periods ended 24th December, 1947, and 21st January, 1948, are given in the Table below. Figures for earlier periods were given in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

	Four weeks ended 24th December, 1947.		Four weeks ended 21st January, 1948.	
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.
Men aged 18 and over ..	196,335	199,062	209,353	192,311
Boys under 18 ..	10,935	54,446	13,110	55,869
Women aged 18 and over ..	74,679	185,918	87,564	191,902
Girls under 18 ..	8,382	77,481	11,255	79,905
Total ..	290,331	516,907	321,282	519,987

The number of placings by Employment Exchanges during the four weeks ended 21st January was 31,000 higher than the total for the preceding period of four weeks. There was a slight increase also in the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, a decrease in the number of vacancies notified for men being more than counterbalanced by an increase in the number notified for women and juveniles. The total at 21st January, however, was still well below the figure for October, 1947, when the Control of Engagement Order came into operation (*i.e.*, 520,000 compared with 580,000).

Of the totals of 290,331 and 321,282 vacancies filled during the four-week periods ending on 24th December and 21st January, the numbers to which "First Preference" had been accorded under the Control of Engagement Order were 34,770 and 37,450, respectively, compared with 42,574 and 39,036 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 December, 54 directions were issued, of which 40 were to coal mining and 14 to agriculture.

The following Table shows in detail the total number of placings up to 21st January in vacancies to which First Preference had been accorded:—

Industry.	Four weeks ended 24th December, 1947.		Four weeks ended 21st January, 1948.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Industries generally undermanned:—				
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	3,379	487	2,921	406
Coal (deep mining) ..	4,579	53	4,186	59
Coal (open cast) ..	950	33	963	13
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	1,134	1,427	1,135	1,507
Cotton Manufacturing, Weaving, etc.	527	589	585	625
Woollen and Worsted ..	2,149	1,370	2,020	1,493
Rayon Yarn Manufacturing ..	487	322	627	325
Rayon Weaving ..	112	149	218	152
Jute ..	247	234	197	137
Lace ..	60	61	51	130
Linen Manufacture* ..	—	9	109	110
Miscellaneous Textile Industries ..	245	422	346	477
Textile Bleaching, Printing, etc.	705	293	987	413
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying ..	66	—	97	—
Iron Founding, etc. ..	3,423	282	3,869	456
Pig Iron ..	128	2	180	1
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. ..	1,910	134	1,992	286
Tin Plates ..	201	39	209	29
Iron and Steel Tubes ..	462	56	451	66
Wire, Wire Rope, Wire Netting ..	375	173	395	200
Iron and Steel Scrap Merchants ..	472	4	506	12
Ball and Roller Bearings ..	191	85	274	147
China Clay and Chalk ..	61	—	53	3
Pottery ..	578	429	615	461
Gypsum Mining ..	80	—	76	—
Shale Oil Mining ..	46	2	25	—
Limestone Quarrying ..	172	2	357	1
Printing and Bookbinding ..	356	618	333	602
Domestic Service in Hostels, etc.	188	559	204	570
Coke Ovens (iron and steel works)	79	4	116	—
Undermanned branches of other industries:—				
Electrical Generating Plant for Electricity Undertakings ..	245	32	337	33
Coal Mining Machinery ..	155	8	240	47
Plant for Gas Undertakings ..	67	1	92	2
Coal-Oil Conversion Equipment ..	9	—	17	—
Railway Freight Locomotives and Wagons ..	475	2	562	9
Atomic Energy Development ..	35	—	65	3
Refractories ..	134	18	179	18
Bricks and Tiles (certain undertakings only) ..	427	10	729	9
Power Stations Construction ..	128	1	371	2
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes ..	649	2	436	—
Other essential vacancies (not determined on an industry basis)	1,002	170	1,161	357
Total First Preference Vacancies	26,688	8,082	28,286	9,164

In considering the figures in the Table above it should be borne in mind that (a) the Ministry of Labour and National Service

* Linen manufacture has been included in the First Preference list from December only.

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.

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The figures for the Technical and Scientific Register and for the Appointments Register are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE; in the case of Nursing Appointments Offices, figures similar to those shown below were first published in the issue for December, 1947 (page 421), and further statistics will be published quarterly in future.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th January, 1948, was 4,729*; this figure included 3,691 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,038 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 406 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 9th December, 1947, and 12th January, 1948 (5 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 9th December ..	4,420
“ notified during the period ..	692
“ filled during the period ..	190†
“ cancelled or withdrawn ..	393
“ outstanding at 12th January ..	4,529

APPOINTMENTS REGISTER.

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th January, 1948, was 31,594,† consisting of 28,385 men and 3,209 women. Of these, 16,790 men and 566 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 16,781 men and 1,746 women who were in employment, while 11,604 men and 1,463 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th January. Of those in employment, 9,545 men and 280 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,245 men and 286 women.

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

Appointments Office.	In Employment.		Unemployed.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
London ..	4,617	547	4,962	544
Cambridge ..	627	43	449	30
Reading ..	555	64	326	55
Worcester ..	602	20	451	27
Bristol ..	1,000	96	663	92
Birmingham ..	1,772	170	915	107
Nottingham ..	673	44	283	44
Leeds ..	970	116	465	71
Liverpool ..	991	95	541	43
Manchester ..	1,554	132	662	90
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	719	80	331	79
Edinburgh ..	1,054	119	640	130
Glasgow ..	1,165	175	637	95
Cardiff ..	482	45	279	56
Total‡ ..	16,781	1,746	11,604	1,463

* This figure included 407 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 63 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 554 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded (*see separate article*).

During the period 9th December, 1947, to 12th January, 1948, there were new registrations by 3,585 men and 682 women, and during the same period the registrations of 5,027 men and 967 women lapsed or were passed to Local Offices of the Ministry. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 9th December, 1947, and 12th January, 1948.

Analysis of Vacancies, 9th December, 1947—12th January, 1948.

	Men.*	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 8th December ..	4,301	1,047
Notified during the period ..	2,086	663
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period ..	1,070	294
Vacancies filled during the period† ..	884	236
Vacancies unfilled at 12th January ..	4,433	1,180

NURSING APPOINTMENTS OFFICES.

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of student and trained nurses and midwives in vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of 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 10th November to 31st December are given in the Table below.

	Men.	Women.
Vacancies outstanding at 10th November ..	2,408	29,322
Vacancies filled during period ..	157	1,395‡
Vacancies outstanding at 31st December ..	2,488	29,622‡

The total of 32,110 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 3,299 vacancies for nursing orderlies, etc. An analysis of the remaining 28,811 vacancies, by grade of nurse (or midwife) and by type of institution or service, is given in the following Table:—

Institution or Service.	Trained Nurses.	Student Nurses.	Midwives and Pupil Midwives.	Asst. Nurses and Pupil Asst. Nurses.
Hospitals and Institutions:—				
Tuberculosis Sanatoria ..	646	912	—	428
Maternity Hospitals and District Midwifery Services ..	74	—	857	177
Mental Hospitals and Institutions ..	1,079	5,459	—	210
Infectious Diseases Hospitals ..	679	1,619	—	488
Hospitals and Institutions for Chronic Sick ..	534	—	73	2,011
Other Hospitals and Institutions ..	3,835	5,160	1,005	2,041
District Nursing ..	312	—	124	10
Health Visiting ..	276	—	21	—
Other Nursing§ ..	403	—	75	303
Total ..	7,838	13,150	2,155	5,668

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in December, 1947, 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 January, 1948, was 718,100, compared with 714,500 during the four weeks ended 29th November, 1947, and 692,200 during the five weeks ended 28th December, 1946. The average numbers who were effectively employed were 674,700 in December, 1947, 674,000 in November, 1947, and 642,800 in December, 1946; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The next Table shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in December, 1947, together with the increase or decrease in each case compared with November, 1947, and December, 1946.

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

† The number of vacancies filled included 618 filled by ex-Service men and 48 filled by ex-Service women.

‡ These figures include, respectively, 41 vacancies filled and 458 vacancies outstanding for nursery nurses. In the case of vacancies filled, the figures given in the Table include 252 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

§ Including Civil Nursing Reserve, school nursing, industrial nursing and private nursing.

|| These figures include, respectively, 664 vacancies for pupil midwives and 910 vacancies for pupil assistant nurses.

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

District.	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 3rd January, 1948.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 29th November, 1947.	5 weeks ended 28th December, 1946.
Northumberland ..	42,100	+ 200	+ 1,900
Cumberland ..	5,700	—	+ 5,700
Durham ..	110,800	+ 600	+ 3,000
South Yorkshire ..	98,600	+ 500	+ 3,000
West Yorkshire ..	41,400	+ 300	+ 1,700
North and South Derbyshire ..	44,700	+ 200	+ 2,000
Notts. and Leicestershire ..	52,100	+ 300	+ 3,800
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,600	+ 500	+ 2,300
North Wales ..	9,000	—	+ 200
North Staffordshire ..	20,800	—	+ 500
Cannock Chase ..	17,500	+ 100	+ 300
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop ..	5,600	—	—
Warwickshire ..	15,100	+ 100	+ 500
South Wales and Mon. ..	107,700	+ 300	+ 1,000
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset ..	7,200	—	+ 100
Kent ..	6,300	—	+ 200
England and Wales ..	636,200	+ 3,100	+ 23,000
File and Clackmannan ..	21,000	+ 300	+ 1,200
The Lothians ..	12,000	+ 100	+ 700
Lanarkshire, etc. ..	35,900	+ 200	+ 700
Ayrshire, etc. ..	13,000	—	+ 300
Scotland ..	81,900	+ 500	+ 2,900
Great Britain ..	718,100	+ 3,600	+ 25,900

It is provisionally estimated that during December about 7,300 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,900; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,400. During November there was a net increase of 2,200.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.57 in December, 1947, 5.03 in November, 1947, and 4.86 in December, 1946. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.86, 5.32 and 5.24, 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 December, 1946, and November and December, 1947, 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.

	December, 1946.	November, 1947.	December, 1947.
Coal-face workers:—			
Voluntary ..	10.84	6.95	8.95
Involuntary ..	7.01	5.82	5.54
All workers:—			
Voluntary ..	8.40	5.35	6.76
Involuntary ..	6.11	4.97	4.75

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.91 tons in December, 1947, compared with 2.96 tons in November, 1947, and 2.79 tons in December, 1946. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.10 tons in December, 1947; for November, 1947, and December, 1946, the figures were 1.12 tons and 1.04 tons, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in September, 1947, was 0.1 per cent. higher than in August, 1947, and 4.1 per cent. higher than in September, 1946.

CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 18,300 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st November, 1947, in the establishments covered by the returns was 1.3 per cent. higher than at 1st October, 1947, and 8.0 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1946. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st November, 1947, was 0.7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month, and 6.3 per cent. higher than at 1st November, 1946.

NEW ZEALAND.

Statistics compiled by the New Zealand National Employment Service show that the total number of male workers who were disengaged and registered for employment at 30th November,

* "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 since 3rd November, 1947, there have been agreements to work hours in excess of the normal five-day week at most collieries.

1947, was 38 or 0.1 per thousand of the estimated total labour force, compared with 84 or 0.2 per thousand at 31st October; the corresponding figure for 30th November, 1946, was 146 or 0.3 per thousand of the estimated total labour force. Of the total number of male workers registered at 30th November, 11 were fully employable, compared with 27 at the end of October, 1947, and 55 at the end of November, 1946. The number of female workers disengaged and registered for employment was very small at each of the dates concerned.

IRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 31st January, 1948, was 77,927, compared with 66,499 at 27th December, 1947, and 70,284 at 25th January, 1947.

BELGIUM.

The average daily number of persons recorded as unemployed in Belgium during October, 1947, was 47,742, compared with 45,476 during September, 1947, and 37,204 during October, 1946. The number of working days lost in October, 1947, as a result of unemployment was about 1,087,000, or approximately the same as in the preceding month; the corresponding figure for October, 1946, was nearly 856,000.

DENMARK.

At the end of December, 1947, returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 38,685 or 6.6 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 582,000 had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 3.6 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 10.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1946. In addition, 54,045 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of December, 1947, and 9,065 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 856,000 showed that 1.7 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st October, 1947, compared with 1.6 per cent. both at 30th September and at 31st August, and with 2.2 per cent. at 31st October, 1946.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of November, 1947, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 2,512 persons, as compared with 1,628 at the end of October, 1947, and 2,605 at the end of November, 1946; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 4,231, 5,010 and 6,429, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of November, 1947, who were wholly unemployed was 1,800 or 1.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 978 or 0.7 per thousand at the end of October; for November, 1946, the number wholly unemployed was 1,759.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November, 1947, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,449,000. This was 0.3 per cent. higher than the figure for October, 1947, and 2.4 per cent. higher than that for November, 1946. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in November, 1947, is estimated to have been 0.2 per cent. higher than in October, 1947, and 3.4 per cent. higher than in November, 1946.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of November, 1947, was approximately 1,621,000, compared with 1,687,000 at the middle of October, 1947, and with 1,930,000 at the middle of November, 1946.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

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

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 6; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 7th January, 1948; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 37; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th January, 1948; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 38; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th January, 1948; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 48, No. 39; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th January, 1948; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 40; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 15th January, 1948; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 133/S.2; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th January, 1948; and The

* See footnote * in first column on page 78.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 156), dated 30th January, 1948.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 77.

The Road Haulage Wages Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 11; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 9th January, 1948, under the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, and other Acts.—See page 78.

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 19; price 7d. net, 8d. post free), made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 14th January, 1948, under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 42.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946 (Appointed Day) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 53), made by the Minister of National Insurance on 13th January, 1948, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 51.

The National Insurance Act, 1946 (Appointed Day) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 54), made by the Minister of National Insurance on 13th January, 1948, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 51.

The National Insurance (Northern Ireland Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 211; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made by the Minister of National Insurance on 6th February, 1948, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 51.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*

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

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS.—*Annual Abstract of Statistics. No. 84, 1935-1946. Central Statistical Office. Price 10s. (10s. 8d.).—See page 50.*

CARPET INDUSTRY.—*Working Party Reports: Carpets. Board of Trade. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.).—See page 50.*

CATERING INDUSTRY.—*Catering Wages Commission: Fourth Annual Report, 1946-1947. H.C. 25, Session 1947-48. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 42.*

CIVIL SERVICE.—*Working Conditions in the Civil Service. Report by a Study Group appointed by H.M. Treasury. Price 4s. (4s. 4d.).—See page 50.*

COAL MINING.—*Report of a Court of Inquiry into a dispute between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Colliery Winding Enginemen. H.C. 47, Session 1947-48. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 43.*

FACTORIES.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1946. Cmd. 7299. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).—See page 43.*

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY.—*Statement on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices. Cmd. 7321. Price 1d. (2d.).—See page 40.*

MIDWIVES' SALARIES.—*Midwives' Salaries Committee: Consolidated Recommendations. Midwives S.C. Notes No. 5. Ministry of Health. Price 9d. (10d.).*

NURSES' SALARIES.—*Scottish Nurses' Salaries Committee: (i) Fifth Report and Supplementary Report. Cmd. 7238. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.). (ii) Sixth Report and Supplementary Report (Mental Nurses). Cmd. 7239. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). Department of Health for Scotland.—See page 42.*

SAFETY IN MINES.—*Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, 1946. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 45.*

FACTORY ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 28) and may be purchased at the prices shown.* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
26	Factories Act, 1937. (Factory Individual Overtime) Regulations, 1938. (Women and Young Persons over 16 years of age.) November, 1938. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 2½d. (3½d.).
96	Factories Act, 1937. Building (Amendment) Regulations, 1931. Certificate of Text and Examination of Jib Crane. May, 1945. (Reprinted, 1948.) Revised price 1½d. (2½d.).
387	To Persons Employed. Notice of Instruction in pursuance of the Cotton Weaving Agreement, 1929, as to Fencing of Machinery, etc. September, 1947. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 2d. (3d.).
937	Pottery (Health) Special Regulations, 1947. October, 1947. Price 2d. (3d.).
988	Factories Act, 1937. Woodworking Machinery Special Regulations, 1922 to 1945. (Reprinted, 1947.) Revised price 3d. (4d.).
995	Factories Act, 1937. Building Regulations, 1926-1931 (as amended by the First Aid Regulations 1937.) (Reprinted, 1947.) Revised price 6d. (7d.).

* See footnote * in first column on page 78.

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

RATES OF WAGES.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £100,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 320,000 workpeople. In addition, a number of workpeople had their hourly rates increased so as to give approximately the same weekly wages as before for a shorter working week.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages reported in January were employed in the cotton spinning industry, the manufacture of boots and shoes, a section of the heavy chemicals industry, certain sections of the printing industry, and leather production.

In cotton spinning there were increases of 10s. a week for mule spinners and assistant spinners, and 5s. a week for mule assistants and other mule room workers. For workers employed in card rooms, ring spinning rooms, blowing rooms and cotton rooms new rates of wages were adopted for the different classes of workpeople employed, resulting in increases of varying amounts over the rates previously in operation. For workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture and in ancillary industries there were increases in minimum time rates of 15s. a week for men and 10s. for women. In a section of the heavy chemicals industry basic time rates were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and 1¼d. for women. Workpeople employed as compositors, readers, letterpress machine minders and monotype caster attendants in general printing and periodical and newspaper production in England and Wales (excluding workers in London and those employed on certain

national newspapers) received increases in minimum rates of 9s. a week; in London compositors employed in general printing and periodical production (excluding daily and Sunday newspaper printing) had increases in minimum rates of 15s. a week. In leather production there were increases in basic timework rates of ½d. an hour for men and women.

Of the total increase of £100,000, about £89,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £6,500 took effect under arbitration awards; and most of the remainder was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in January resulted in an average reduction of about 3½ hours a week for about 96,000 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople affected were those employed in the brick manufacturing industry, in which workers with a normal working week of 48 hours had a reduction to 44 hours; in stamped or pressed metal wares manufacture, in which the normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable were reduced from 47 to 44; in the production of ballast, sand and gravel aggregates, in which the normal working week was reduced from 48 hours averaged over the year to 44 throughout the year; and as maintenance men, warehousemen or other shore workers (excluding lock-keepers and workers with irregular working hours) on inland waterways in England, with a reduction from 48 or 47 hours to 44 hours.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Ballast and Sand Production.	Great Britain ..	Immediately after pay day in week ending 24 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and road-making, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such material.	Increase of 2½d. an hour in the basic rates for men, following reduction in the normal working week to 44 hours. Rates after change: labourers—Class 1A areas, 2s. 1½d. an hour, 2s. 0½d., 2s. 0½d., 3s. 1½d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight, 2s. 4d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 2½d.; vehicles over 12 tons, 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3½d.
Slag and Tar Macadam.	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	5 Jan.	Men, youths and boys ..	Increase of 1d. an hour in basic rates for men, youths and boys. Rates after change for adult labourers, inclusive of war bonus, 2s. 1d. an hour, plus an incentive bonus varying from ½d. to 4d. an hour, according to output.†
Pre-cast Concrete Products Manufacture.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Men, women, youths and boys	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of proportional amounts for women, of 2d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1d. for boys under 18, following a reduction in normal weekly working hours from 48 to 44. Basic rates after change include: finishers 2s. 6½d. an hour, steel benders and fixers 2s. 5½d., mixers and machinemen and workpeople engaged in oiling moulds, or in loading, unloading, stacking and stowing dry cement 2s. 3½d., labourers and concreters in pipe factories 2s. 2d., other labourers and concreters 2s. 2½d., youths and boys 1½d. an hour at 14, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20½ years; women 75 per cent. of men's basic rate, plus full addition of any plus rate.‡
Heavy Chemicals Manufacture.	Great Britain (certain firms).	8 Dec.	Engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and waggon repairers.	Increase of 2d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change for craftsmen (inclusive of war supplement of 6½d. an hour): pattern makers, template makers, boiler-makers and chemical plumbers 2s. 11d. an hour, other craftsmen 2s. 10d. ¶
	do.	5 Jan.	General workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time rates for men 21 and over, of 1¼d. for women 21 and over, of 1d., 1½d. and 2d. for youths 18, 19 and 20, respectively, and of ½d. for boys under 18 and female workers under 21; increase of 10 per cent. on existing piece work prices for adult men and women, and of proportional amounts for juvenile workers. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over 2s. 2½d. an hour, youths and boys 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20; women 21 and over 1s. 6d., girls 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 4½d. at 20.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	First full pay week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over employed as day labourers, of 1¼d. for those employed on a 2-shift system and 2½d. for those on a 3-shift system, of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of ½d. for women on men's work, of 1d. for other women 21 and over, and of ½d. to 1¼d. for girls. Rates after change include: men—day labourers 2s. 1½d. an hour, shift-workers, 3-shift system 2s. 4½d., 2-shift system 2s. 3½d.; women on men's work, for 1st month 1s. 6d., thereafter 1s. 8½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women on women's work 21 years and over 1s. 6d.; youths and boys 1½d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20; girls 10½d. to 1s. 4½d. Rates for London area (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) fixed at 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and at ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.

* 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.

† Where employers are paying a higher basic rate than the existing rate, they may be exempted from such portion of the present increase as is already in operation. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

§ Payment at these increased hourly rates for all hours worked up to 48 weekly is to be made as from 15th December, 1947, and overtime rates for hours worked in excess of 44 are payable after 1st January, 1948. The wages of youths and boys have been further revised, and as from 2nd February the rates will be increased to 1s. 1d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20 years. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶ These increases apply to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.

‡ The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary bonus scheme.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Government Explosives, Filling, etc., Factories.	Great Britain (various districts).	8 Dec. 5 Jan.	Skilled maintenance mechanics. Male and female unskilled labourers.	Increase of 3s. 9d. a week in the standard rate for men. Rates after change: London 12s. a week, provinces 118s. 6d. Increases of 3s. 0d. a week for men, and of 2s. 9d. for women 21 years and over and girls 18 to 20. Rates after change: London—men 96s. 3d. a week, women 76s. 9d., Provinces—93s. 3d., 74s. 9d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries.	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland.	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, etc.*	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male time-workers, of an equivalent amount for male adult pieceworkers, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers, following reduction of normal working week from 48 to 44 hours; increase of 2½d. an hour for kilnburners and boilermen employed on continuous shiftwork, and for shift workers; existing differential rates to be maintained. Minimum rates after change: adult male labourers 2s. 1½d. an hour, youths and boys 10½d. an hour at 16 and under, rising to 1s. 10d. at 20; females 10½d. at 16 and under, rising to 1s. 5½d. at 18 and over.†
	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period after 10 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the refractory section of the brickmaking industry.	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for workers whose time rate is not higher than the adult male labourers' rate, of 2d. for youths, boys and female workers, and of 2½d. for other adult male workers; increase of ½d. an hour on basic rates for 7-day workers and payment for 14 days to be made for every 13 days worked; shift allowances for backshift workers, other than 7-day workers, increased by 2d. an hour (1d. to 3d.); following reduction in normal working hours. Rates after change inclusive of war wage addition now merged in base rates: men 21 years and over—grinders (dry pan mill), stockers, setters (2), drawers, loaders and brickmakers (dressers) and all unspecified occupations 2s. an hour; grinders (wet pan mill), odd stuff dressers, brick-machinemen and mixers 2s. 0½d.; setters (1) 2s. 1d.; boiler-fremen, kiln-burners and gas producer operators 2s. 2d.; brickmakers (hand) 2s. 2d., odd stuff makers 2s. 2½d.; women 18 years and over—stockers, etc. and all unspecified occupations 1s. 5d. an hour, setters (1), odd stuff dressers and brickmakers (dressers) 1s. 5½d., odd stuff makers and brickmakers (hand) 1s. 6½d.; plus a good timekeeping bonus of 4s. a week in each case.†
Engineering	Sheffield and district	Beginning of first full pay period following 30 Dec., 1947.	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works.	Increases of 4s. a week in the all-in rate for skilled craftsmen, of 3s. 6d. for certain specified labourers and navies, and of proportionate amounts, according to age, for apprentices. Rates after change for a 44-hour week: skilled craftsmen 119s., skilled bricklayers, masons, slaters and plasterers' labourers and navies 95s. 6d.
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay period following 29 Jan.	Dandy roll and paper mould makers.	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade I workers 3s. 2d. an hour, Grade II 3s. 0½d., Grade III 2s. 11d.†
Horse-shoeing, etc.	Great Britain (various localities).§	5 Jan.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 2d. an hour for dayworkers in all areas, and of 2s. 8d. a day for pieceworkers in the London area, following reduction of weekly working hours from 47 to 44. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross)—dayworkers, firemen 2s. 9½d. an hour, doormen 2s. 8½d., pieceworkers, firemen 22s. a day, doormen 21s. 6d.; other districts—dayworkers, firemen 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8d. an hour, doormen 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 7½d., according to locality in each case.†
Stamped or Pressed Metal Ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	23 Jan.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop-stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers and annealers (men, youths and boys).	General minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases of 1s. a week in the general minimum time rate for Grade I workers, and of 6d. a week for Grade II workers and dippers and annealers 2½ years or over. General minimum time rates after change for men 2½ years or over range from 91s. a week to 104s., according to grade and occupation. General minimum time rates for Grade III workers and for younger workers, and piecework basis time rates for all workers remain unchanged.‡
			Other men, youths and boys	General minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rate after change for men 21 years or over 1s. 10½d. an hour.‡
			Women and girls	General minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed for a 44-hour week, resulting in increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of 1d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation and period of employment, for women 18 years or over, and of ½d. to 1d., according to age and occupation, for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years or over range from 1s. 4d. (1s. 3½d. during first 2 months for late entrants) to 1s. 6½d. an hour, according to occupation and period of employment.‡
Tube Manufacture.	West of Scotland	Pay week commencing 19 Jan.	Men, youths, boys and women, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 3s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, of 2s. 6d. for boys, and of 4s. 6d. for women. Rates after change include: men 92s. 6d. a week, women 69s. 9d. (after 16 weeks' employment).
Cotton Spinning.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	5 Jan.	Cotton room workers	Minimum weekly wage rates agreed for head cotton room men (110s. in third year of service and after) and for assistant cotton room men (88s.); increase of 10 per cent. on wages of feeders.
			Blowing room workers	Rates, varying according to number and type of machines, agreed for men in charge of machines and minimum rate of 88s. a week fixed for labourers.
			Card room workers: Strippers and grinders	Revised lists of prices and extras adopted for "Bolton area" and "Universal area,"† respectively, subject to a minimum wage in the Bolton area of 120s. to 140s. a week according to type of work.
			Card tenters or can tenters	Revised lists of prices per card adopted for card tenters in the "Bolton area" and for can tenters in the "Universal area."†
			Lap machine tenters and comber tenters	Scale of weekly basic time and piece rates adopted, varying according to weight of lap per yard or complement of machines.
			Draw frame tenters and assistants	Scale of weekly basic time and piece rates, varying according to hank drawing, adopted for draw frame tenters, and scales of weekly time rates adopted for assistant draw frame tenters (males 35s. at 15 years to 76s. 3d. at 21 years, females 35s. at 15 years to 60s. at 18).
			Fly/speed frame tenters and assistants	Scales of weekly basic time and piece rates adopted for slubbing frame tenters, intermediate frame tenters, tenters of frames of intermediate gauge fed by silver, and roving and jack frame tenters, varying according to number of spindles per frame, hanks, and single or pair frames; scales of weekly time rates adopted for assistant frame tenters (males 35s. at 15 years to 76s. 3d. at 21 years, females 35s. at 15 years to 60s. at 18).

* Including in England and Wales, pressed, wire cut and hand made bricks (including colliery bricks); Fletton, stock and sand-lime bricks; hollow clay blocks; clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers (machine made and hand made); clay chimney pots and finials, clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles, salt-glazed ware products and sanitary fireclay products. In Scotland the manufacture of salt-glazed ware and sanitary fireclay products only is affected.

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

‡ Workers already in receipt of rates equal to or in excess of these rates are not entitled to any increase, nor are they to suffer any reduction in wages.

§ The localities include London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, North Staffordshire, Birmingham district (including Walsall and Wolverhampton), Edinburgh and Glasgow.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 77 of this GAZETTE.

‡ The "Bolton area" includes the Bolton, Leigh, Farnworth, Atherton and Tyldesley areas and mills where the previous Bolton card-room list was in operation. The "Universal area" includes the Oldham, Ashton, Manchester, Stockport, Hyde and Rochdale areas and mills where the previous Universal card-room list was in operation.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY—continued.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cotton Spinning (continued).	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	5 Jan.	Ring spinning room workers	New scale of wages adopted for ring spinners (in place of previous Universal list) based on weekly wage rates for 100 spindles, varying according to count of yarn, etc.; increase of 22s. 2d. (87s. 10d. to 110s.) in minimum weekly wage of ring jobbers; minimum weekly wage of 88s. adopted for oilers and banders, weft and bobbin carriers, layers-on and other adult male workers; wage for age scales adopted for juveniles and young persons employed as sweepers, reserve doffers, ticket markers or on general duties; doffers and gaiters granted an increase of 10 per cent. pending the formulation of a uniform list of wages.
			Sundry labour in all above departments.	Minimum wage of 88s. a week adopted for truckers, bobbin carriers, weft carriers, waste men, hoist men, male cleaners and oilers, and wage for age scales adopted for male and female sweepers.
			Mule spinning room workers: Mule spinners, spinner-piecers or minder assistants and twiners.	Increase of 10s. a week (26s. to 36s.) in the flat-rate payment.*
			Assistant spinners and mule cleaners.	Increase of 10s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: assistant spinners 54s. 7d. to 61s. 5d. at 15 years, according to number of spindles attended, rising to 88s. at 21 and over, mule cleaners 90s.*
			Mule assistants and ancillary staff.	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: mule assistants 37s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 77s. 6d. at 21 and over, ancillary staff 35s. to 75s.*
			Piecers and junior assistants on twiner mules.	Increases of 10s. a week for piecers and 5s. for junior assistants.*
			Winders, reelers, beamers, cross-ballets, doublers, gassers, roller coverers, cop packers, yarn warehousemen and general labourers.	Increase of 10 per cent. on gross weekly wages.
Jute Manufacture.	Dundee	7 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and calendaring departments.	New minimum rates of wages adopted for a 45-hour week as follows: head mangleman and head calenderman 84s. 6d. a week, other adult male workers (except head packer, head stamper, head starchman, operative dyer, lapper, cropper, measurer, damper, under packer and under mangleman) 82s. 0d.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley).	8, 9 or 10 Jan.	Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 15s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 10s. for women 20 years and over, of 5s. to 14s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 5s. to 9s. for girls. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 33s. at 15, rising to 100s. at 21 and over, female workers 33s. at 15, rising to 72s. at 20 and over.†
			Pieceworkers	Further increases of 10 per cent. on basic statement prices for male workers and of 15 per cent. for female workers, making total additions of 42½ per cent. for male workers and of 52½ per cent. for female workers.
Industries ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture.‡	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley).	8, 9 or 10 Jan.	Workpeople other than those employed in boot and shoe factories:—	
			Timeworkers	Increases in minimum rates of 15s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 10s. for women 20 years and over, of 5s. to 14s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 5s. to 9s. for girls. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 33s. at 15, rising to 100s. at 21 and over, female workers 33s. at 15, rising to 72s. at 20 and over.†
			Pieceworkers	Further increases of 10 per cent. on piecework rates for male workers and of 15 per cent. for female workers, making total additions of 23 per cent. for male workers and 33 per cent. for female workers in the toe puff, wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing industries, of 40 per cent. for male workers and 50 per cent. for female workers in the stiffener manufacturing industry, and of 42½ per cent. for male workers and 52½ per cent. for female workers in the other industries.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	First full pay week following 11 Jan.	Road transport workers	Increases of 6s. to 10s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle and location of mill, for drivers, and of 6s. for statutory attendants and mates and horse carmen. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 96s. to 102s., according to grade and location of mills, over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons 103s. to 111s. 6d., over 8 tons 110s. to 118s. 6d., statutory attendants and mates 90s. to 102s.; horse carmen—pair horse 98s. or 102s., single horse 95s. or 98s.
Tobacco, Cigarette, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	7 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 48-hour week, replacing the minimum rates and war emergency payments dependent on changes in the cost-of-living figure previously operative, and resulting in increases generally of 3s. 3½d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 5½d. for women 21 years and over, of proportional amounts for younger workers, and of varying amounts for workers in specified occupations. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over, cigarette packing machine operators 93s. 6d. a week, cigarette making machine operators 91s. 6d., cutters, stovers, mechanical stovers and knife grinders 89s., stem crushing machine operators 86s.; other male workers except catchers and feeders 33s. 4d. at 14½ years, rising to 83s. at 21 or over; female workers except catchers and machine and hand strippers 29s. 4d. at 14½, rising to 52s. 10d. at 21 or over; male feeders, 4s. and male catchers 2s. above the appropriate rate for other male workers; female catchers and machine and hand strippers 2s. above the appropriate rate for other female workers. Piecework basis time rates to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.‡
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast.	First pay day following 5 Jan.	Day workers	Increases of 1d. an hour in national minimum time rates for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 2s. 10d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 9d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. (65 to 70 per cent.) in piecework percentage.¶
Millsawing	Liverpool	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Increase of 2½d. an hour (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 10d.), following reduction in normal working week from 47 to 44 hours.**
			Labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d.), following reduction in normal working week from 47 to 44 hours.††

* These increases were granted temporarily pending final agreement on the Evershed Commission proposals.

† Operatives who, at the date of operation of this agreement, were in receipt of rates above the appropriate minimum rates laid down in the previous scales, are to receive increases as follows:—men 21 years and over 15s. a week where the day-work wage was 86s. ranging down to 9s. where the day-work wage was 97s. or over, women 20 years and over 10s. where the day-work wage was 63s. ranging down to 6s. where the day-work wage was 70s. or over, male workers 19 and under 21 6s., male workers 17 and under 19 and female workers 18 and under 20 5s., younger male and female workers 3s., provided that no operative shall be employed at a rate below the appropriate minimum.

‡ The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.

§ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 38 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

** Piecework rates are to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework percentage.

†† These rates are to remain in operation for a minimum period of 12 months. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Organ Building.	United Kingdom	Pay day in week commencing 12 Jan. (for preceding pay week).	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour for journeymen and of proportional amounts for improvers and apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. an hour, Liverpool and Manchester 2s. 11½d., other towns 2s. 11d.
Printing	England and Wales (excluding London and Belfast).	Pay day in week commencing 19 Jan.	Certain workpeople employed in general printing, periodical and newspaper production (excluding workpeople employed on certain national newspapers).	Increase of 9s. a week in minimum rates for compositors, readers, letterpress machine minders and monotype caster attendants. Minimum rates after change for hand compositors on jobbing, weekly and bi-weekly newspapers: Grade 1 towns 122s. 6d. a week, Grade 2 121s., Grade 3 118s., Grade 4 115s.*
	London	First full pay period following 14 Jan.	Compositors employed in general printing and periodical production (excluding printing of daily and Sunday newspapers).	Increase of 15s. a week in minimum rates. Rates after change: general offices—hand compositors 140s. a week, machine operators 147s.; weekly periodical houses—hand compositors 147s., machine operators 159s.†
Electrical Contracting.	England and Wales (excluding London and Bristol) and Northern Ireland.	Third pay day in Jan. (for preceding pay week).	Adult mates	New minimum rate adopted for a 44-hour week as follows: Mersey district 2s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 2s. 3½d. (75 per cent. of the journeyman's basic rate plus 9d. war addition).‡
Inland Waterways.	England	First full pay week after 10 Jan.	Maintenance workers, and other shore workers employed on inland waterways.	National minimum rates increased by 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week. Minimum rates after change: London 97s. 8d. a week, Provinces 91s. 8d.§
Leather Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay period following 12 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in leather production.	Increases of ¼d. an hour in basic time-work rates for male and female workers 19 years and over, and of ¼d. for younger workers; bonus on basic (pre-war) piecework prices increased by 5 per cent. (27½ to 32½ per cent.). Basic time-work hourly rates after change include: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 2s. 5½d., semi-skilled 2s. 3½d., unskilled 2s. 2½d., Provinces 2s. 4d., 2s. 1¼d., 2s. 1d.; youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 0½d. at 16 years, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 9d., Provinces 11d. to 1s. 9d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 11d. at 16 years, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 20, unskilled 11d. to 1s. 6d., Provinces 11d. to 1s. 6d.
	Great Britain	First pay period commencing after 12 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in the manufacture of leather belting and mechanical and hydraulic leathers.	Increases of ¼d. an hour in basic time-work rates for male workers 20 years and over and for female workers 19 years and over, and of ¼d. for younger workers; increases of 5 per cent. on existing piece rates for mechanical and hydraulic leather, and of 5 per cent. on pre-war piece rates for leather belting. Rates after change for provincial areas and Scotland include: leather belting—skilled men 2s. 4d. an hour, semi-skilled men 2s. 1d., strap butt cutters during 6 months' probation 2s. 5d., after 6 months' probation 2s. 6d.; mechanical and hydraulic leather—skilled men 2s. 4d., semi-skilled men 2s. 1½d., unskilled men 2s. 1d., women 20 years and over (other than on men's work) 1s. 6d. London rates are 1d. an hour higher for men and ¼d. an hour higher for women than the provincial and Scottish rates.
Hide and Skin Market Trade.	England and Wales	First pay day in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 6s. a week for all workers 20 years and over, of 4s. 6d. for youths 18 and 19 years, and of 3s. for younger workers. Rates after change include: yard foreman acting as hide and/or skin classer in charge of 6 or more men 132s. a week, in charge of 5 or less 127s., hide and/or skin classer 122s., assistant classer 107s., youths 42s. at 16 or under, rising to 86s. at 19, clerical workers 42s. at 16 or under, rising to 107s. at 21, labourers 20 years and over 100s. Workers in London area, within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross, to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.
Roofing Felt Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period in Jan.	Day workers and shift workers	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of ¼d. for women 18 years and over, following reduction of weekly working hours from 47 to 45; increase of 1d. an hour or less amount so as to raise the differential rate for shift workers to 2d. an hour above the minimum rate for day workers. Minimum day work rates after change: men—London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. 1½d. an hour, rest of England and industrial areas of Scotland 2s., non-industrial areas of Scotland 1s. 11d.; women 18 years of age, 1s. 3½d., 19 years 1s. 3½d., 20 years 1s. 4½d., 21 years and over 1s. 4½d.§
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (other than dyers in the feather trade).	New general minimum time rates adopted for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to age. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 7½d. an hour at under 15½ years, rising to 2s. at 21 or over, female workers 7½d. at 15 years to 1s. 4d. at 18 or 18½ years, according to age and age of entry into trade; the piecework basis time rate applicable to all workers, including homeworkers, is to be a rate equal to the general minimum time rate which would be payable if the worker were a timeworker, increased by 12½ per cent.¶
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Northern Ireland	9 Jan.	Time workers	General minimum weekly time rates adopted for a 44-hour week, in lieu of hourly rates previously paid. General minimum time rates after change: males 31s. 4d. a week at under 16 years, rising to 78s. 4d. at 21 and over, females 29s. 4½d. at under 18, 35s. 3d. at 18 and under 20, and 41s. 1½d. at 20 and over.**
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10½d. for male workers and 11½d. to 1s. 1d. for female workers) in piecework basis time rates, following reduction in weekly working hours from 47 to 44.**

* The agreement provided that, in the case of workers who were in receipt of a higher rate than the nationally agreed rate (inclusive of recognised extras), the increase of 9s. was to be reduced by a sum equal to half of the amount by which the workers' former rate exceeded the nationally agreed rate. Workers who were already receiving 18s. or more above the agreed rate were not entitled to any increase, but no worker was to suffer any reduction in wages.

† This increase is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The award also provides that, in the case of workers who are in receipt of individual merit payments, the increase is to be reduced by a sum equal to half the amount of the merit payment. Workers who are already receiving 30s. or more a week above the existing minimum rates are not entitled to any increase, but no worker is to suffer any reduction in wages.

‡ The agreement does not imply any obligation to employ adult mates. The existing local working rules for the London and Bristol areas remain in operation, the rates in these areas being 2s. 7½d. an hour and 2s. 4½d., respectively (i.e., 80 per cent. of the journeyman's basic rate plus 9d. war addition).

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

¶ The rates quoted are obtained by multiplying the previous hourly rate by 47 and dividing by 45, and are applicable to workers employed by firms formerly working a 47-hour week. In the case of workers employed by firms formerly operating a 48-hour week, the new hourly rate is to be obtained by multiplying the previous hourly rate by 48 and dividing by 45.

** This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 38 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

*** This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour" a d page 77 of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY—*continued.*

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	19 Jan.	Timeworkers	New general minimum time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience. Rates after change: male workers—with not less than 3 years' experience in specified occupations, 19 years and over 2s. 2½d. an hour, 18 years and under 19 1s. 11d., 17 years and under 18 1s. 8d.; with more than 6 months' but less than 3 years' experience 1s. 11½d., plus ¼d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience; other male workers 8½d. at under 15½ years, rising to 1s. 11½d. at 21; female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 4d., 1s. 9½d., or 2s. 2½d., according to class of work; in other specified occupations 1s. 4d.; with more than 6 months' but less than 3 years' experience 1s. 3d., plus ¼d. to 1½d. an hour, according to experience; other female workers 8½d. at under 15½ years, rising to 1s. 3d. at 20.*
			Pieceworkers	New piecework basis time rates fixed for a 45-hour week, resulting in increases of varying amounts: percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 7½ per cent. (20 to 27½ per cent.). Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers with not less than 3 years' experience in specified occupations 1s. 10½d. an hour, 2s. 1¼d., or 2s. 5½d., according to age, other male workers 2s. 1¼d.; female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d. or 2s. 2½d., according to class of work, other female workers 1s. 6d.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Ballast and Sand Production.	Great Britain	Day following pay day in week ending 24 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and road-making, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such material.	Normal working week, exclusive of meal times, reduced from 48 hours averaged over the year to 44 throughout the year (to be worked over 5½ days).†
Pre-cast Concrete Products Manufacture.	Scotland	1 Jan.	Men, women, youths and boys	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 44 hours (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days).‡
Slag and Tar Macadam Manufacture.	Scunthorpe (certain firms).	5 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.‡
Building Brick and Allied Industries.	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland.	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, etc. (except kilnburners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shiftwork, and shiftworkers).	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44.‡
	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period after 10 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the refractory section of the brickmaking industry.	Normal working week for 6-day workers reduced from 48 to 44 hours (to be worked over 5 days); normal days of work for 7-day workers reduced from 14 to 13 a fortnight.‡
Horse-shoeing, etc.	Great Britain (various localities).	5 Jan.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 44 (to be worked over 6 days).‡
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Manufacture.	Great Britain	23 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 44.§
Millsawing	Liverpool	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and labourers.	Normal working week reduced from 47 to 44 hours.‡
Inland Waterways.	England	5 Jan.	Maintenance men, warehouse men and other shore workers, excluding lock keepers and workers with irregular working hours, employed on inland waterways.	Normal working week reduced from 48 or 47 hours to a standard of 44 hours.‡
Roofing Felt Manufacture.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period in Jan.	Day workers and shift workers	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 or 47 to 45 (to be worked over 5 or 5½ days for day workers).‡
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (other than dyers in the feather trade).	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.§
General Waste Materials Reclamation.	Northern Ireland	9 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 47 to 44.¶
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	19 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly working hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.¶

* This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). No provision is made in this Order for wages to vary, as formerly, according to changes in a cost-of-living index figure. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 78 of this GAZETTE.

† Hours may be varied by mutual agreement between employer and workers. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

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

¶ In the case of lock keepers and workers with irregular working hours, arrangements are to be made regionally. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of stoppages of work* due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 173. In addition, 7 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during January, in these 180 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, is estimated at nearly 33,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during January, was about 82,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in January, the coal mining industry accounted for 99, involving nearly 10,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of over 15,000 working days.

In the 173 stoppages which began during January, over 29,000 workers were directly involved, and about 2,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 7 stoppages which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during January, either directly or indirectly, was over 1,000.

Duration.—Of 161 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during January, 78, directly involving 9,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 41, directly involving 5,900 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 6,100 workers, lasted four to six days; and 7, directly involving 700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes.—Of the 173 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 23, directly involving 2,700 workers, arose out

of demands for advances in wages, and 61, directly involving 7,400 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 4,900 workers, on questions as to working hours; 22, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 53, directly involving 5,200 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 3,600 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 2,000 workers, was in sympathy with workers involved in another dispute.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month.			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining	3	96	99	9,600	15,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	2	28	30	6,200	17,000
Clothing	—	2	2	1,500	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	4	5	700	5,000
Transport	1	16	17	9,800	27,000
Other Industries and Services	—	27	27	4,800	13,000
Total, January, 1948 ..	7	173	180	32,600	82,000
Total, December, 1947 ..	16	123	139	25,500	80,000
Total, January, 1947 ..	10	163	173	114,200	412,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly†.	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING :— Colliery workers—Chapeltown, near Sheffield (one colliery).	150	600	14 Jan.	15 Jan.	Dispute respecting payment for overtime and other grievances.	Work resumed pending discussions.
ENGINEERING :— Engineers employed in motor car and aero engine manufacture—Coventry (one firm).	2,700	..	26 Jan.	27 Jan.	Objection to the alleged placing of a non-unionist in a job from which a trade union member had been discharged as redundant.	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
Workers employed in motor car manufacture—Slough (one firm).	330	..	20 Jan.	22 Jan.	Objection to the introduction without prior consultation with the workers of a new process in a section of the works.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials, management agreeing to inform Joint Production Committee in future when important changes, especially those involving redundancy, were in contemplation.
CLOTHING :— Workers employed in the manufacture of clothing—Ynyswen, Treorchy (one firm).	1,200	..	16 Jan.	20 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with a production bonus scheme under which earnings had recently declined owing to shortage of material.	Work resumed on advice of a trade union official, to permit of negotiations.
Workers employed in the manufacture of clothing—Leeds (one firm).	270	..	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	Protest against the employment of a woman on work normally performed by a man.	Work resumed on old conditions, pending negotiations.
BREWING INDUSTRY :— Workers employed at a brewery—Park Royal, London (one firm).	370	..	12 Jan.	16 Jan.	Objection to working with non-union labour.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
TRANSPORT :— Omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses—Central Scotland.	1,800	..	25 Jan.	8 Feb.	Protest against the operation of new working schedules following the introduction of a 44-hour week.	Work resumed to permit normal negotiating procedure to operate.
Omnibus drivers, conductors and conductresses—East, West and South-West Scotland.	4,660	..	27 Jan.	7 Feb.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed.
Omnibus and tram drivers and conductors—Leeds.	2,500	..	31 Jan.	31 Jan.	Objection to new working schedules and other grievances.	Work resumed.
RUBBER MANUFACTURE :— Process workers and engineers employed in rubber manufacture—Inchinnan, Renfrew (one firm).	1,430	..	14 Jan.	17 Jan.	Protest against the dismissal of a commissionaire for indiscipline.	Work resumed on advice of a trade union official, pending negotiations.
LEATHER MANUFACTURE :— Workers employed in leather production—Littleborough, Lancashire (one firm).	400	..	26 Jan.	30 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with bonus increases offered by employer in the interpretation of a recent Industrial Court award respecting piece rates.	Work resumed pending negotiations.

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

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

THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

A weekly guide to

TRADE NEWS : WORLD TARIFFS : TRADE AGREEMENTS : WORLD MARKETS : EXHIBITIONS : FAIRS : TRENDS OF TRADE : STATISTICS : PRICES

Annual Subscription 30s. (post free). Single copies 6d. (by post 8d.)

OBTAINABLE FROM H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on the front cover or through any bookseller.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

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

All Items 104 : Food 104.

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

The following Table shows the indices at 13th January, 1948, 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 :—

GROUP.	INDEX FIGURE FOR 13th JANUARY, 1948.	WEIGHT.
I. Food	103.6	348
II. Rent and rates	100.1	88
III. Clothing	102.7	97
IV. Fuel and light	109.2	65
V. Household durable goods	107.5	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	111.1	35
VII. Services	103.5	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	104.1	217
All items	104.2†	1,000

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

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 13th January, 1948, was 104, the same figure as at 16th December, 1947.

In the food group the average price of cuts of hake rose by about 20 per cent. following an increase of 3d. per lb. in the maximum permitted price. There were also increases in the prices of cooking apples and some kinds of jam and marmalade. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for some green vegetables. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 16th December and 13th January. For the food group as a whole there was a slight rise in the average level of prices, and, to the nearest whole number, the index for 13th January was 104, compared with 103 at 16th December, 1947.

In the clothing group there were small increases in the prices of many of the articles covered by the index, mainly those containing wool, and, as a result, the index figure for clothing prices rose slightly during the month and, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 13th January, compared with 102 at 16th December, 1947.

In the fuel and light group the principal changes in retail prices between 16th December, 1947, and 13th January, 1948, were a general increase of 2s. 6d. per ton in the prices of coal and a consequential increase in the prices of coke, as a result of which the index of coal prices rose by about 3 per cent. and that for coke by nearly 4 per cent. For the group, taken as a whole, prices were about 2 per cent. higher than at 16th December, and the index at 13th January, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109, compared with 107 at 16th December, 1947.

In the group covering household durable goods there was a rise during the month in the average levels of prices of various household appliances, articles of furniture and floor coverings. There were also increases in the prices of sheets and towels in many cases, following the raising of the maximum permitted prices. For the group as a whole the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107, compared with 106 at 16th December, 1947.

In the group covering miscellaneous goods the principal change was an increase in the price of cheap books. For the group as a whole the index figure at 13th January, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 109 at 16th December, 1947.

In the services group there were increases in the charges made for repairs to boots and shoes in many areas. For the services group as a whole the index at 13th January, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103, the same figure as at 16th December, 1947.

In the drink and tobacco group there was little change in the level of prices during the month and at 13th January the index figure was 104, the same figure as at 16th December, 1947.

* A brief description of the scope and method of calculating the new index is given on page 255 of the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1947.

† Taken as equivalent to 104 (see paragraph following the Table).

‡ The combination of any two or more group indices is effected by multiplying the respective indices by their corresponding weights and dividing the sum of the resulting products by the sum of the weights used.

In the remaining expenditure group, viz., rent and rates, there has been no appreciable movement since the base date and the index figure at 13th January was 100.

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

SUMMARY OF INDEX FIGURES.

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

Date.	Food Index.	All items Index.
1947 :—		
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	103	104
1948 :—		
13th January	104	104

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (−) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.					
Belgium (1936-1938=100)	October	336	+ 13	233	226
Bulgaria (1939=100)	November	666.4	+ 26.1	566.4†	566†
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	"	861.1	+ 27.7	761.1†	761†
Denmark (1935=100)	Nov. (1st week)	286.3	+ 2.0	186.3†	186†
Eire (Mid-Aug., 1947=100)‡	"	290.8	+ 3.4	190.8†	191†
Finland (Aug., 1938-1939=100)	January	175	Nil†	68†	64†
Hungary (Budapest) (1-23 Sept., 1946=100)	"	179	Nil†	71†	66†
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-Mar., 1939=100)	Mid-Nov.	97	— 3†	— 3†	— 3†
Poland (April, 1945=100)§	"	96	— 4†	— 4†	— 4†
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)¶	December (end)	720	+ 30	620†	620†
U.S.S.R. (Leningrad) (1937=100)	"	911	+ 44	811†	811†
U.S.S.R. (Moscow) (1937=100)	November (end)	151.4	+ 10.2	51.4†	51†
U.S.S.R. (Novosibirsk) (1937=100)	"	190.9	+ 18.1	90.9†	91†
U.S.S.R. (Tashkent) (1937=100)	December (1st)	328	+ 2	227†	225†
U.S.S.R. (Ufa) (1937=100)	"	382	+ 3	281†	278†
U.S.S.R. (Vladivostok) (1937=100)	October	136	— 2	36†	36†
U.S.S.R. (Yekaterinburg) (1937=100)	"	143	+ 2	43†	43†
U.S.S.R. (Zakpatent) (1937=100)	"	106	Nil	6†	6†
U.S.S.R. (Zhetysay) (1937=100)	"	126	+ 2	26†	26†
U.S.S.R. (Khabarovsk) (1937=100)	November	223.0	+ 0.3	85.8	63
U.S.S.R. (Krasnodar) (1937=100)	"	229.7	+ 0.4	98.5	75

* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" index figures are based are food; house-rent; clothing; fuel and light; and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Eire (food, excluding alcoholic beverages and tobacco; house-rent; clothing; fuel and light only), Mexico (food; clothing; fuel and light; and soap only), and Peru (food; house-rent; clothing; and miscellaneous items only).

† In the following countries the comparison is with a period other than August, 1939: Bulgaria, average of 1939; Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Denmark, July, 1939; Eire, mid-August, 1947; Finland, average of August, 1938, to July, 1939; Hungary, average of 1st-23rd September, 1946; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Poland, April, 1945; Argentine Republic, average of 1943; Australia, June, 1939; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Mexico, average of 1939; Peru, average of 1934-36.

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

§ Revised series ("Interim Cost of Living Index, Essential Items"), based on mid-August, 1947=100. According to the former series (basis July, 1914=100), the rise in the index figures at mid-August, 1947, compared with August, 1939, was 146 points or 84 per cent. for all items, including food, and 142 points or 90 per cent. for food alone.

¶ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

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

RETA IL 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 (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
OTHER COUNTRIES.					
Argentine Republic (Buenos Aires) (1943 = 100)	July	162.3	— 1.7	62.3†	62†
Food	"	161.1	— 3.7	61.1†	61†
Australia (6 capital cities) (1923-27 = 1,000)	June	1,174	+ 9†	257†	28†
Canada (1935 = 100)	Dec. (beginning)	146.0	+ 2.4	45.2†	45†
Food	"	178.1	+ 4.5	78.7†	79†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942 = 100)	November	136	— 1	§	§
Food	"	126	Nil		
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939 = 100)	November	205.84	+ 2.47	105.84	106
Food	"	181.89	+ 0.77	81.89	82
Mexico (Mexico City) (1934 = 100)	October	475.44	+ 2.43	319.50†	205†
Food	"	486.74	+ 2.88	329.79†	210†
Peru (Lima) (1934-36 = 100)	December	344.08†	+ 6.05	244.08†	244†
Food	"	406.†	+ 9	306†	306†
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939 = 100)	November	139	+ 2	39	39
Food	"	155	+ 3	55	55
Trinidad (1935 = 100)	December	225	+ 4	117	108
Food	"	259	+ 7	1†	1†
United States (1935-39 = 100)**	November	165.0	+ 1.2	66.4	67
Food	"	203.0	+ 1.4	109.5	117

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 last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 35). The figures relate to the four weeks ended 15th December, 1947.

The total number of applicants admitted to training during the period under review was 1,186. In all, 11,038 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure includes 9,220 males and 1,818 females, and of the total 3,562 were disabled persons. Over 1,800 trainees were placed in employment during the period. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes—Statistics for four weeks ended 15th December, 1947.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	571	152	723
Disabled	419	44	463
Total	990	196	1,186
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	3,813	184	3,997
Disabled	1,965	19	1,984
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	1,641	1,227	2,868
Disabled	520	238	758
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	527	84	611
Disabled	469	19	488
Residential (Disabled) Centres	285	47	332
Total	9,220	1,818	11,038
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	1,343	219	1,562
Disabled	285	32	317
Total	1,628	251	1,879

During the period from the inception of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 15th December, 1947, the total number of trainees placed in employment was 62,320, of whom 57,990 were males and 4,330 were females.††

*†† See footnotes *†† in second column on page 71.
 § Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939 = 100), the "all-items" figure for November, 1947, was 249, a decrease of 1 point compared with the previous month and an increase of 148 points or 147 per cent. compared with August, 1939.
 ¶ Not stated.
 † Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.
 ** Official consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities.
 †† The figures given in previous issues of this GAZETTE in respect of trainees placed in employment up to 17th November have been revised. The revised figures are included in the totals quoted in the present article.

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

Up to the end of January, 148,469 applications for financial assistance had been received under the Scheme; of this total, 135,049 applications were from men and 13,420 from women. Awards had been made in 96,587 cases, consisting of 88,454 awards in respect of men and 8,133 in respect of women; in addition, over 2,800 applicants had been informed that awards would be made in their case.

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

Further Education and Training Scheme—Progress up to 31st January, 1948.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
January, 1948.			
Number of applications for assistance made	3,917	134	4,051
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	813	13	826
Ministry of Education	1,123	94	1,217
Other award-making Departments	140	12	152
Total awards	2,076	119	2,195
Number of applications rejected	697	73	770
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	423	31	454
Cumulative totals up to end of January, 1948.			
Number of applications for assistance made	135,049	13,420	148,469
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	29,264	1,194	30,458
Ministry of Education	47,791	5,445	53,236
Other award-making Departments	11,399	1,494	12,893
Total awards	88,454	8,133	96,587
Number of applications rejected	22,286	1,922	24,208
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	11,692	1,554	13,246
Cases under consideration at end of period	12,617	1,811	14,428*

BUSINESS TRAINING STATISTICS.

BUSINESS TRAINING SCHEME.

The figures given below relate to the Business Training Scheme for the period ended 31st January, 1948. Similar figures have been published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

As indicated in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 186), and October, 1947 (page 336), the General Business Courses which began in September were the last to be held under the Scheme and these have now been completed. During the whole period of the Scheme the total number of persons taking a General Business Course was 6,508; of this number, 4,716 had by 31st January already proceeded to Specialised Business Courses, while a further 123 were under submission to such courses.

The following Table gives various figures in respect of the Business Training Scheme (a) during the four weeks ended 3rd January, (b) during the four weeks ended 31st January, and (c) during the period from the inception of the Scheme to 31st January:—

	Four weeks ended		Cumulative totals up to 31st January, 1948.
	3rd Jan., 1948.	31st Jan., 1948.	
Number who have completed a General Business Course	507	—	6,508
Number placed in Specialised Business Courses	336	89	4,716
Number placed in business training vacancies	9	3	206
Number placed in employment†	62	27	1,455

GRANTS FOR TRAINING IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

In the issues of the GAZETTE referred to in the second paragraph above, some information was given about the new permanent courses of training in business administration which are being set up under the auspices of local education authorities. The

* This figure includes over 2,800 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.
 † This category includes persons who returned to their former employment after completing a General Business Course.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in January was 147, compared with 123 in December, 1947, and 145 in January, 1947. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in January, 1948, compared with 11 in December, 1947, and 14 in January, 1947.* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of January, 1948.

The Table below shows the position as regards grants for training in business administration at 31st January, 1948.

	Three-term courses.	Three-months courses.
Numbers of applications—		
Received	956	340
Withdrawn	112	83
Rejected	275	136
Number of awards made	518*	106
Number of applications under consideration	174	15

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 fourth quarter of 1947 was 289. The total number of cases decided up to 31st December, 1947, was 6,559; this figure comprises 1,777 cases decided during 1947, 4,277 cases decided during 1946, and 505 cases decided during the period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1945.

The figures for each of the four quarters of 1947 were very much lower than those for the corresponding quarters of 1946. This decrease is no doubt due to the fact that, out of the large numbers of men and women released from the Forces under Class A since June, 1945, the majority have now been resettled in civil life, and that, on account of the general man-power situation, no appreciable difficulties in connection with reinstatement are being experienced by persons now being released from the Forces.

Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his obligations under the Act, they 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 Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the December quarter of 1947, and (b) in the whole period up to 31st December, 1947.

	December Quarter, 1947.	Total Cases dealt with.
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicant	39	1,277
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	25	565
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	53	1,412
Total of orders made	117	3,254
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	172	3,305
Total of cases decided	289	6,559

The Act makes provision for appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 31st December, 1947, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 835 appeals. In 490 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 345 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 31st December, 1947, was 35, of which 21 were determined in favour of the applicant. Seven cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in six of which the determination of the Reinstatement Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

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

MINES AND QUARRIES.†

	Under Coal Mines Acts :	Other Industries ..
Underground	46	3
Surface	1	1
Metalliferous Mines	1	1
Quarries	1	1
TOTAL, MINES AND QUARRIES	49	6

WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ..	Building Operations ..	Works of Engineering Construction ..	Warehouses ..
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	6	11	2	2
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	6	11	2	2

RAILWAY SERVICE.

	Brakemen, Goods Guards ..	Engine Drivers, Motor-men ..	Firemen ..	Guards (Passenger) ..	Labourers ..	Mechanics ..	Permanent Way Men ..	Porters ..	Shunters ..	Other Grades ..	Contractors' Servants ..
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	4	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	3	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	4	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	3	1

	SEAMEN.
Trading Vessels ..	9
Fishing Vessels ..	4
TOTAL, SEAMEN	13
Total (including Seamen)	160

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases.	I. Cases—continued.
LEAD POISONING.	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Operatives engaged in:	
Smelting of Metals ..	Pitch ..
Plumbing and Soldering ..	Tar ..
Shipbreaking ..	Paraffin ..
Printing ..	Oil ..
Other Contact with Molten Lead ..	TOTAL ..
White and Red Lead Works ..	21
Electric Accumulator Works ..	CHROME ULCERATION.
Paint and Colour Works ..	Manuf. of Bichromates ..
Shipbuilding ..	Chrome Tanning ..
Paint used in Other Industries ..	Chromium Plating ..
Other Industries ..	Other Industries ..
Painting of Buildings ..	TOTAL ..
TOTAL ..	5
TOTAL ..	4
TOTAL ..	33
TOTAL ..	3
TOTAL ..	3
TOTAL ..	1
TOTAL ..	1
TOTAL ..	1
TOTAL ..	1

* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the recent war. Seven such accidents were reported during January, 1948, but none were reported in December, 1947, or in January, 1947.
 † For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished, and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 31st January, 1948, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 27th December, 1947, and the 5 weeks ended 1st February, 1947.
 ‡ Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.



"Suddenly we got our materials . . . and found we'd neglected staff"

"YOU know the trouble we had for months—couldn't get this, couldn't get that, couldn't get going . . . Well, suddenly our materials began to come through, and we found that we were at fault—we had a chance of real expansion, and we weren't ready with the executive staff we should need."

"Luckily, we were already in touch with our Regional Appointments Office, and I must say they impressed me. They found us three experienced men to take hold straight away, and I'm now seeing some very promising youngsters as possible trainees."

"What struck me was the saving in time and trouble. No floods of letters, no crowds of unsuitable people to see—just a short list of selected candidates, and full information about them. After all, it's the logical way. With 14 Regional Appointments Offices all linked by teleprinter, you're offered what amounts to a national register of talent and experience to draw upon. If the type of man or woman you want is there, they'll find him for you. And they've already done the preliminary interviewing and classifying. All the men I saw were good—it was just a question of picking the best. It seems to me a most practical help for any employer needing people for responsible jobs."

Hundreds of employers have commended the prompt and efficient service given by the fourteen Regional Appointments Offices. They are today's logical starting-point in the recruitment of high-grade staff, whether the need is for men and women already experienced and qualified for responsible posts, or for promising younger candidates to train.

Your nearest Appointments Office "matches men with jobs" in the executive, managerial and administrative field. If you do not know the address, any local office of the Ministry of Labour will put you in touch at once.

Since VE-day, the Appointments Department has successfully filled over 60,000 responsible posts. If you have a staffing problem, your Regional Appointments Office is ready to help.

For highly qualified technical and scientific personnel—engineers, scientists, architects, etc.—appointments are dealt with centrally, in London, by the specialist staff of the Technical and Scientific Register, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8020.

14 linked Appointments Offices cover the Nation's potential executive manpower

Issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Dept., 1-6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1

MILLBROOK ENGINEERING CO. LTD. CHILLED AND GRAIN ROLLS

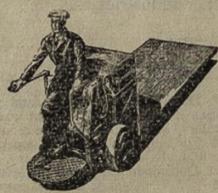
for Steel, Copper, Rubber, Fabric, Seed Paper, etc.
General Engineering, Electric Welded Pots

LANDORE, SWANSEA

Make it the
Ransomes way

Ransomes

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES LTD.
ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH.



RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1947.

During December, 1947, the number of men and women reported as released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 59,780. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of December, 1947, was 4,929,190.

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

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

Service.	December, 1947.			Total.
	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	
Men.				
Royal Navy	9,770	60	890	10,720
Army	35,960	320	1,720	38,000
Royal Air Force	7,420	50	940	8,410
Total	53,150	430	3,550	57,130
Women.				
Royal Navy	340	—	20	360
Army	1,520	—	170	1,690
Royal Air Force	560	—	40	600
Total	2,420	—	230	2,650
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy	10,110	60	910	11,080
Army	37,480	320	1,890	39,690
Royal Air Force	7,980	50	980	9,010
Total	55,570	430	3,780	59,780
18th June, 1945, to 31st December, 1947.				
Men.				
Royal Navy	661,430	21,500	52,370	735,300*
Army	2,404,490	206,910	201,600	2,813,000
Royal Air Force	814,040	56,580	60,050	930,670
Total	3,879,960	284,990	314,020	4,478,970
Women.				
Royal Navy	72,200	310	5,890	78,400*
Army	191,630	2,900	21,510	216,040
Royal Air Force	138,300	990	16,490	155,780
Total	402,130	4,200	43,890	450,220
Total, Men and Women.				
Royal Navy	733,630	21,810	58,260	813,700*
Army	2,596,120	209,810	223,110	3,029,040
Royal Air Force	952,340	57,570	76,540	1,086,450
Total	4,282,090	289,190†	357,910	4,929,190

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

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(-) on Programme.	Pro-gramme.	Releases and Discharges.	Excess(+) or Deficit(-) on Programme.
Royal Navy	735,000	735,300	+ 300	78,500*	78,400	- 100
Army	2,808,670	2,813,000	+ 4,330	221,410	216,040	- 5,370
Royal Air Force	922,570	930,670	+ 8,100	157,380	155,780	- 1,600
Total	4,466,240	4,478,970	+ 12,730	457,290	450,220	- 7,070

SHIPBUILDING : 4th QUARTER, 1947.

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1947, the number of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 488, with a gross tonnage of 2,173,361 tons, compared with 483 vessels of 2,112,669 tons gross at the end of September, 1947, and 454 vessels of 1,937,062 tons gross at the end of December, 1946. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of December, 1947, was the highest recorded since March, 1922. It was pointed out, however, that the continued increase in the tonnage under construction was necessarily 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 671,000 tons at the end of December, 1947, representing 30.9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country. This latter figure included 147,000 tons on which construction had been commenced during the quarter. The total tonnage under construction in the world

* These figures include an estimate of 2,500 men and 100 women whose release had been effected at 31st December, 1947, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.
† Individual specialist releases numbered 18,135 men and 584 women.

(apart from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Germany and Japan, for which countries no figures were available) amounted at the end of December to 3,982,357 tons gross, of which 54.6 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The numbers of vessels commenced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1947 were 46 steamers of 146,373 tons, 56 motorships of 194,823 tons, and 10 sail and barges of 2,325 tons, making a total of 112 vessels of 343,521 tons gross. The numbers of vessels launched during the same period were 42 steamers of 244,283 tons, 53 motorships of 144,118 tons, and 17 sail and barges of 2,225 tons, making a total of 112 vessels of 390,626 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude vessels that were being built at merchant shipbuilding yards to the order of the Admiralty solely for naval purposes, but include certain vessels which were of merchant type (e.g., tugs and oil tankers) but which were intended for naval service.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

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

Case No. 23/48 (8th January, 1948).

SECTION 27 OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935 : EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY : MINERWORKER TOOK LUMP SUM IN COMMUTATION OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION KNOWING THAT ACCEPTANCE WOULD LEAD TO DISCHARGE : HAD FREE EXERCISE OF OPTION OF CONTINUING EMPLOYMENT ON EXISTING TERMS : NO PROSPECTS OF ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT : CONTENTION THAT DISCHARGE UNLIKELY UNLESS REDUNDANT NOT PROVED BUT, EVEN IF CORRECT, DECISION TO COMMUTE AND NOT REDUNDANCY EFFECTIVE CAUSE OF LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT : CONSIDERATIONS GOVERNING DETERMINATION OF APPEAL SET OUT.

"My decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed from 30th August to 10th October, 1947.

"In Umpire's Decision 2269/29† it was laid down that if an applicant be given a clear choice between continuing in his employment and in receipt of the weekly payments on the one hand or taking a lump sum and leaving his employment on the other hand, and he chooses the latter course, he must be regarded as having left his employment voluntarily, and the onus will then be cast upon him of showing just cause for leaving. This ruling was applied in Umpire's Decision 2294/29 (not reported). In Umpire's Decision 5046/30 (not reported) it was said that 'where an insured contributor loses his employment in consequence of making an agreement to accept a lump sum in commutation and discharge of weekly payments of compensation the question whether he has left his employment voluntarily without just cause will depend mainly upon the following considerations:—

"1. Did the claimant know that the loss of employment would directly result from the agreement; or, in other words, was it an express or implied term of the agreement that his employment should cease upon his acceptance of the lump sum?

"2. Did the suggestion to commute the weekly payments originate with the claimant or with the employer?

"3. Had the claimant the option of continuing his employment on the existing terms or of terminating the employment by the acceptance of a lump sum?

"4. Was the exercise of such option (if any) a free exercise or was it influenced by the likelihood of being given notice to leave the employment, or of having the weekly compensation reduced or ended?"

"On the facts before me all the above questions must in my opinion be answered in a sense adverse to the present claim. As to (1):—it was made clear to the claimant through his Trade Union representative that if he commuted his compensation his employment would be terminated. . . . According to a statement made by the claimant at the hearing before me some of the men who commuted have not yet been discharged and the claimant thought that he would himself be kept on. Nevertheless the National Coal Board's intention to terminate the employment was made clear at the time the agreement to commute was made. The claimant therefore knew that there was at any rate a high probability that commutation would lead to discharge.

"As to (2):—The suggestion originated with the claimant's Trade Union representative. This appears from the National Coal Board's letter of 6th November and it was admitted at the hearing before me that the statement recorded in the note of evidence before the Court of Referees that 'the colliery sent out a list of men whom they would like to commute' was not correct and must have been included through some mistake or mis-apprehension on the part of the speaker or the Court of Referees.

"As to (3):—The answer to this question is yes. . . .

"As to (4):—According to the National Coal Board's letters (which were not challenged by the claimant on this point) the

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

† See footnote * in first column on page 76.

option was freely exercised and was not influenced by the likelihood of being given notice to leave the employment or of having the weekly compensation reduced or ended.

"On behalf of the Association it was urged that the above quoted decisions should not be regarded as applicable in the circumstances of today which are widely different from those in relation to which the decisions were given. At the time of these decisions (it was said) there was a surplus of mining labour, now there is a shortage, and the industry is vested in a public authority charged with the duty of maintaining and increasing the supply of coal which is of critical importance to the country at the present time. For this purpose (it was explained) it is necessary that the National Coal Board should have an adequate supply of light jobs available at once for men temporarily incapacitated from their ordinary work. Failing this supply those recently injured men who might soon have been fit for their ordinary mining work would leave the industry. On the other hand the claimant had been incapacitated for a long time and it was unlikely that he would ever rejoin the effective coal-getting force. The claimant was therefore serving the public interest by accepting commutation with the risk of discharge and should not be visited with the stigma of disqualification. In effect the contention was that even if the claimant left this employment voluntarily he did not leave it without good cause.

"In my opinion, however, so long as those responsible for the management of an undertaking are willing to retain a worker's services the fact that he believes (whether reasonably or not) that his remaining at work will impair the efficiency of the industry cannot be just cause for his leaving his employment and casting himself upon the Unemployment Fund.

"It was contended that the claimant would not have commuted his compensation and run the risk of discharge unless he had had good prospects of other employment. It was not, however, suggested that the claimant had secured, or made any effort to secure, alternative employment before commuting his compensation. It is impossible therefore to infer that the claimant's prospects constituted just cause for leaving his employment.

"I should add that in the written 'grounds of appeal' it is contended that the National Coal Board do not terminate the employment of a workman who has commuted his compensation unless he is 'redundant,' and that therefore the claimant should be regarded as having been discharged as redundant and not as having voluntarily left his employment.

"The information before me would not justify me in accepting this statement of the National Coal Board's policy as proved, but, even if it were correct, it would not in my opinion support the conclusion that the claimant did not voluntarily leave his employment. For, according to the Board's letter of 6th November, 1947, the claimant's employment would not have been terminated if he had not commuted his compensation. Even therefore if he was 'redundant' his redundancy would not have led to his discharge if he had not chosen to commute. On this hypothesis therefore it was his decision to commute and not his redundancy which was the effective cause of the loss of his employment with the National Coal Board.

"The appeal of the Association is not allowed."

Case No. 38/48 (15th January, 1948).

SECTION 38 (2) (c) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935 : CLAIMANT'S WIFE TOOK TWO LODGERS AT REQUEST OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR : CHARGED FOR RENT AND FOOD 22s. 6d. EACH PER WEEK : LODGERS COOKED OWN MEALS AND SHARED AND KEPT BEDROOM CLEAN : BOARDERS NOT PREVIOUSLY TAKEN : SPECIFIED TESTS ON QUESTION OF "ENGAGEMENT IN THE OCCUPATION" OF TAKING IN BOARDERS SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED : CLAIM FOR BENEFIT ALLOWED.

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

"The question whether a claimant's wife is 'engaged in the occupation' of taking in boarders depends upon whether the correct inference from all the evidence is that the boarders in question have been taken in for a special reason and as an isolated transaction or whether the wife is holding herself out as willing to take in boarders and taking in these boarders as part of a continuous business.—see Umpire's Decisions 1138/28* and 9186/29* (reported). The fact that more than one boarder is taken in at a time has been held in many decisions to raise a strong presumption of 'engagement' in the occupation. But this presumption may be rebutted. It was held to be rebutted in Umpire's Decision 3250/29 (reported in U.I. Code 8A at page 256) because the wife had never taken boarders before and at the request of her Trade Union took two boarders who had come to the district as trainees under a scheme inaugurated by the Minister of Labour.

"This decision was applied in Umpire's Decision 8922/30* (reported) which is cited in the grounds of appeal. In that case the request was made by the Manager of the Employment Exchange. (In Umpire's Decision 2371/29* (reported) which is also cited, only one boarder was involved, according to the printed decision.) Umpire's Decision 8922/30 was also followed in Umpire's Decision 363/42 (not reported) but in the latter case the decision appears to have been partly based on the fact that the authorities making the request had compulsory powers in reserve. Where the wife has never taken boarders before, the fact that they are taken in response to a specific request of a public authority strengthens the view that the transaction is an isolated one and not the commencement of a business. But such a request is not decisive evidence and it would be of little weight if the original boarders were replaced by others. In that event the proper inference from all the circumstances might be that the wife was now engaged in the occupation though she may have been reluctant to embark on it. The fact that the charge is so low that it cannot reasonably be expected to produce a profit, though not decisive, affords

* See footnote * in first column on page 76.

evidence that the boarder is being taken in for special reasons and not in the course of a continuous occupation since the wife would not hold herself out as ready to take in boarders except in expectation of profit (Umpire's Decision 3138/28*).

"If the tests indicated above are applied in this case the claimant's wife must be held in my opinion not to be engaged in the occupation of taking in boarders within the meaning of Section 38 (2) (c). She has never taken boarders in before and she only took these boarders at the request of the Ministry of Labour.

"According to the Insurance Officer's observations on U.I. 624 'the question of profit was not considered, sentiment being the guiding factor.' The Deputy Regional Insurance Officer states that 'no profit can possibly be made on the very small amount paid for full board.' The amount is smaller than the sum charged in Umpire's Decision 363/42 (25s.) which according to the evidence in that case was 'a low charge and unusual in this respect.' There is no similar evidence in this case nor is it stated whether the mid-day meal was provided by the claimant's wife as it was in Umpire's Decision 363/42. But in any case the sum charged is in my opinion low enough to strengthen the inference that this was not an ordinary business letting.

"The fact that the claimant's wife performs no services for the boarders except purchasing food points in the same direction but is not of great importance since, in view of the present scarcity of accommodation and the extra work which falls upon the housewife, boarders must often be content with less service than used to be customary.

"The appeal of the Insurance Officer is allowed."

Case No. 52/48 (20th January, 1948).

SECTION 27 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1935 : EMPLOYMENT LEFT VOLUNTARILY : CLAIMANT ACCEPTED EMPLOYMENT IN MINING INDUSTRY AS ALTERNATIVE TO MILITARY SERVICE : WHEN INFORMED THAT HIS GROUP WAS REACHED FOR RELEASE FROM THE FORCES HE LEFT HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH PERMISSION OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE : HAD NO PROSPECTS OF ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT : FURTHER WORK UNDERGROUND AVAILABLE, SUITABLE, AND NOT PREJUDICIAL TO HIS RESUMING EMPLOYMENT IN FORMER OCCUPATION : JUST CAUSE FOR LEAVING EMPLOYMENT NOT SHOWN. CLAIM TO BENEFIT DISALLOWED.

"My decision is that the claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause, and that he be disqualified for receiving benefit for 6 weeks from and including 17th October, 1947.

"The claimant, whose age is 21, was employed as an underground haulage hand in a colliery from September, 1946, to 16th October, 1947. He entered that employment because he became liable for military service and was given the choice of employment in the mining industry as an alternative to military service. He was then informed that when his group was reached for release from the Forces he would obtain his release from employment in the coal mining industry. He accordingly left his employment with the permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

"As was held in Umpire's Decision 927/47 (not reported) the claimant 'was at liberty on his release to leave the coal mining industry and take other employment; but this does not mean that he had just cause for leaving so as to be free from disqualification for unemployment insurance benefit during the period when, if he had chosen, he could have continued in employment. . . . It is not possible to lay down as a general rule either that on and because of the removal of direction or compulsion a claimant has just cause for leaving, or, on the other hand, that a claimant has not just cause unless or until he has secured alternative employment. Each case must be determined in accordance with the particular facts and circumstances created by abnormal conditions in the war emergency."

"In this case the claimant is registered for employment as a general labourer. Before the Court of Referees he said that his occupation before his period of employment in coal mining was that of general labourer, and he had no definite prospect of a job when he left coal mining, but he thought he could get a labouring job in Liverpool.

"I find no evidence that he had any prospect of employment when he left his employment in coal mining, or that he tried to find employment before he left. It is not suggested that work as an underground haulage hand was unsuitable for him or that his prospects of resuming employment in his former occupation would be prejudiced if he remained in coal mining employment.

"I therefore agree with the decision of the Court of Referees that he did not show just cause for leaving his employment."

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During January, 1948, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fourteen awards,† Nos. 1040-1053. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1042 (6th January).—Parties : Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Ltd., the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Ltd. on the one hand; and

* These decisions have been published as follows :—
U.D. 2269/29 in U.I. 440, page 79 (Pamphlet No. 3/1929);
U.D. 1138/28 in U.I. 440, page 94 (Pamphlet No. 7/1928);
U.D. 9186/29 in U.I. 440, page 324 (Pamphlet No. 12/1929);
U.D. 8922/30 in U.I. Code 8B, page 114 (Pamphlet No. 6/1930);
U.D. 2371/29 in U.I. 440, page 85 (Pamphlet No. 3/1929); and
U.D. 3138/28 in U.I. 440, page 187 (Pamphlet No. 9/1928).

† See footnote * in first column on page 78.

members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment on the other. **Claim :** For a revision of the holidays-with-pay scheme in the industry. **Award :** In the course of the hearing it was stated on behalf of both parties that the only matter in dispute between them was the daily amount of the holiday payments for adult male and female workers, since they had agreed as to the extent of the holiday period and the fixing of proportionate rates for juveniles. On this footing, the Tribunal awarded that, with effect from August, 1947, payment for holidays in respect of the adult male and female workers covered by the claim should be made at the rate of £1 and 13s. 4d. a day, respectively.

Award No. 1045 (12th January).—Parties : Members of the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers; and members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers in their employment. **Claim :** For certain specified minimum rates of wages and for a five-day working week of 45 hours in respect of certain grades of workers employed in dyeing and calendaring departments. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded, for a 45-hour week of five days (Monday to Friday), revised minimum rates of wages for certain of the grades of workers covered by the claim, with effect from 7th January, 1948. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the rates for the other grades concerned.

Award No. 1047 (14th January).—Parties : Members of the London Master Printers' Association, and members of the London Society of Compositors in their employment. **Claim :** For an increase in wages of 22s. a week. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased by 15s. a week. They further awarded that as respects workers in receipt of individual merit payments (as distinct from recognised extras) the increase should be reduced by a sum equal to half the amount of the merit payment, and that workers already in receipt of 30s. or more a week above the existing minimum rates should not be entitled to any increase in their rate, but that no worker should suffer any reduction in wages as a result of the award.

Award No. 1051 (28th January).—Parties : Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, England and Wales; and members of trade unions constituting the Staffs' Side of the Council in their employment. **Matter in dispute :** The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties in regard to the consolidation of the existing salaries and war bonus of administrative, professional, technical and clerical staffs. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded consolidated annual salaries in respect of male officers in the General and Clerical Divisions, as follows : General Division—£135 at age 16 rising to £385 at age 32; Clerical Division—£395 by annual increments of £15 to £440 per annum. The Tribunal further awarded that the consolidated salaries of male officers in the Higher Clerical, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Professional and Technical Divisions should be as proposed by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council on 7th October, 1947. The award, which became effective as from 1st January, 1948, was made on the understanding that, so far as women were concerned, the scales applicable to them would be fixed by the National Joint Council on the following basis : (i) for the General, Clerical and Higher Clerical Divisions, at approximately 80 per cent. of those awarded for males; and (ii) for the Administrative, Professional and Technical Divisions, at the same rates as those awarded for males.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) AWARDS.

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued nine awards, Nos. 677 to 685. Two of these awards are summarised below.

Award No. 677 (22nd December, 1947).—Parties : Certain member firms of the Irish Bleachers Association Ltd., the Irish Dyers Ltd., and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association; and certain employees of the firms. **Claim :** The above associations stated, on behalf of the eleven member firms affected by award No. 630 (dated 29th July, 1947—see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 314), that they were no longer prepared to act on this award, and that they proposed to apply, in the case of millwrights employed by them, the rates of wages, terms and conditions of employment which were in operation in respect of the millwrights employed by the 26 other members of the above associations. **Award :** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 684 (28th January, 1948).—Parties : The Belfast and district members of the Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. **Claim :** (1) That the working week should be one of 44 hours; (2) that male apprentices, male assistants and charge hands should be paid at the rates specified in the claim; (3) that in the case of all apprentices the starting age should be not less than 16 years and not more than 17 years; and (4) that employees required to work on Easter Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th July, and on Boxing Day should be paid double time rates. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates of wages of the employees to whom the claim related should be increased by 10s. a week, and that apprentices entering the trade should be not less than 16 and not more than 18 years of age at the date of commencement of employment. The Tribunal found that the remaining items of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During January, 1948, the Industrial Court issued eight awards, Nos. 2122 to 2129. Seven of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2122 (12th January).—Parties : The Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers, the National Leather Trades Federation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union on the one hand; and the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales on the other. **Claim :** That the basic time-work rates and the piece-workers' bonus on pre-war piece-work prices should be increased, and that piece-work rates should be such as to enable the average worker to earn at least 33½ per cent. more than the corresponding time-work earnings. **Award :** The Court awarded that the basic time-work rates for adult males should be increased by ¾d. an hour, with proportionate increases for youths and females, and that the bonus to piece-workers should be increased to 32½ per cent. on pre-war piece-work prices. The Court found against the remainder of the claim.

Awards Nos. 2124-5 (29th January).—Parties : (1) The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, and the South Wales Federation of Master Bakers' Associations (Award No. 2124); and (2) the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, and the West Wales Federation of Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Associations (Award No. 2125). **Claims :** For a 44-hour week with appropriate adjustments of hourly rates, for uniform rates of wages higher than those fixed by the Baking Wages Council, and for the inclusion in the award of the sickness clause already embodied in existing local agreements. **Awards :** The Court awarded that the rates of wages for Area "A" and Area "B," as defined in the current Baking Wages Council Order, should be respectively 4s. and 5s. a week higher than those provided for in that Order. The Court found against the claim for a shorter working week on the ground that it concerned a matter which ought to be considered on a national and not an area basis; and they noted that the parties had agreed to the inclusion of a sickness clause in a new area agreement as and when such agreement was concluded between them.

Award No. 2126 (29th January).—Parties : The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, and the Rhondda and Pontypridd Master Bakers' Association. **Claim :** For the determination of the wages and conditions of employment of vanmen. **Award :** The Court awarded that the minimum rate of £3 17s. 6d. a week should be increased by 8s. a week with effect from 29th January, 1947, and by a further 4s. a week with effect from 15th December, 1947. The Court further awarded that the conditions of employment, apart from wages, of the vanmen should be those contained in a draft agreement dated 10th December, 1946, which was set out in the award.

Award No. 2127 (29th January).—Parties : The Paper Mould and Dandy Roll Makers' Union, and the Association of Dandy Roll and Mould Makers. **Claim :** For an increase of 6d. an hour in the existing Grade rates. **Award :** The Court awarded that the recognised rates for Grade I, II and III workers should be increased by 2d. an hour.

Award No. 2128 (30th January).—Parties : The Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments, Trade Union Side and Official Side. **Claim :** For an allowance to men employed on breaking down tanks and other vehicles on account of the dirty nature of the work. **Award :** The Court found that the claim as presented had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2129 (30th January).—Parties : The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes Corporation. **Claim :** For an increase of the basic rates for packers, warehousemen, porters, etc., and for an increase of the passage to chargehands. **Award :** The Court awarded that the present minimum rates should be increased by 6s. a week for all adult workers and that those for juveniles should be proportionately increased. The Court found against the remainder of the claim and awarded accordingly.

SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

During January, 1948, four awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One of the awards is summarised below. The other three awards related to individual undertakings.

Parties : The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, and the Liverpool United Warehousekeepers' Conference. **Claim :** (a) For an increase of wages for warehousekeepers and assistant warehousekeepers; (b) for full pay during periods of sickness; (c) for payment for all overtime worked; and (d) for an extended annual holiday with pay. **Award :** The Arbitrator, in his award dated 16th January, 1948, granted an increase in

wages and found in favour of the claim for the payment of all overtime worked. He decided that, subject to certain specified deductions, full wages should be paid for eight weeks of sickness in any one year, but that the claim for the additional holiday with pay was not established.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(59), dated 9th January, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates.

Tobacco Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal N.(33), dated 23rd January, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D.(53), dated 27th January, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised overtime rates.

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During January, 1948, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned :—

The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 6 (Q.66), dated 7th January, and effective from 23rd January, 1948.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 66.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 39 (P.43), dated 15th January, and effective from 2nd February, 1948.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 40 (P.44), dated 15th January, and effective from 2nd February, 1948.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 37 (B.41), dated 15th January, and effective from 2nd February, 1948.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 38 (B.42), dated 15th January, and effective from 2nd February, 1948.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 133/S.2. (A.S.28), dated 28th January, and effective from 11th February, 1948.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates and overtime rates.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 : S.I. 1948, No. 156 (A.33), dated 30th January, and effective from 16th February, 1948.—This Order prescribes general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

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

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.G. (N. 93), dated 23rd January, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for certain male workers.

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

WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During January, 1948, the Ministry of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned :—

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.W.R. (25)), dated 5th January, and effective from 9th January, 1948.—This Order prescribes a reduction in the normal weekly hours of work

* See footnote * in first column on page 78.

in the trade from 47 to 44, while maintaining the current statutory minimum remuneration appropriate to a 47-hour week.—See pages 68 and 69.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.B.B. (56)), dated 14th January, and effective from 19th January, 1948.—This Order prescribes increased general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade, and the reduction of the normal weekly hours of work from 48 to 45.—See page 69.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (N.I.B.B. (57)), dated 14th January, and effective from 19th January, 1948.—This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers, other than outworkers, and fixes payment for all such holidays.

ROAD HAULAGE WAGES ACTS.

ORDER RELATING TO WAGES, ETC.

The Road Haulage Wages Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 11) (R.H. 24), was made during January by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and the Trade Boards and Road Haulage Wages (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1940. This Order replaces the Road Haulage Wages Order, 1947 (R.H. (22)), and fixes the statutory remuneration payable as from 2nd February, 1948, to road haulage workers in Great Britain employed in connection with goods vehicles operating under A or B licences or defence permits, and the holidays required to be allowed to those workers by their employers. The provisions of the Order give effect to proposals of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board for (a) increases in rates of remuneration amounting generally to 4s. a week for men 21 years or over and for workers under 21 to whom adult rates apply, and to 2s. for other workers under 21; (b) a reclassification of the carrying capacity of vehicles as a basis for remuneration, involving certain increases in remuneration; (c) the application to milk workers of the provisions previously applicable to workers other than milk workers; (d) an extension of 3 hours in the period during which workers are entitled to the special payment for night work; and (e) amending certain other working conditions.

CATERING WAGES ACT.

WAGES REGULATION ORDER.

A Wages Regulation Order has been made by the Minister of Labour and National Service in respect of workers employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants. An article dealing with this Order will be found on page 42 of this GAZETTE.

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in the GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover.

THE EFFICIENT USE OF STEAM

Written for the Fuel Efficiency Committee of the Ministry of Fuel and Power by Oliver Lyle.

Covers most aspects of the heating and power properties of steam. Several chapters are devoted to guidance on lagging, instruments, traps, condensate, flash, peak loads, etc.

Individual chapters deal with multiple effect evaporation, automatic controls, heat balances, costing and regression.

Other sections are concerned with the practical aspects of steam and power saving.

Roy 8vo.

Price 15s.

912 pp., 82 tables, 438 illustrations.

By post 15s. 9d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE FRONT COVER OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MANAGERS AND UNDER-MANAGERS OF MINES AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION 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 19th and 20th May, 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 21st July, 1948.

The written part of the examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 20th May, 1948, and the oral and practical examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in July, 1948.

In applying for the necessary forms, intending candidates should state 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 24th March, 1948. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W. 1.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES.

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

Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Colindale 7000).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, 421-9 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Telephone: Mayfair 7755, extension 271).

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE BY C. NICHOLLS & COMPANY LTD., READING, MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

The first Annual Abstract of Statistics for the United Kingdom to be issued since the war.

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, the Abstract contains over 300 tables giving in compact form statistics covering the following subjects for the years 1935 to 1946 so far as available—

AREA AND CLIMATE	PRODUCTION
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS	TRADE
PUBLIC HEALTH	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
NATIONAL INSURANCE	PUBLIC FINANCE
JUSTICE AND CRIME	NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
HOUSING	BANKING AND CURRENCY
EDUCATION	PRICES
DEFENCE	
LABOUR	

The Abstract is of special and immediate value to industrialists, journalists and economists, besides being of great interest to the general public. In many cases the annual figures provided are in greater detail than those which appear currently in the Monthly Digest.

Price 10s.

By post 10s. 8d.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on the front cover, or through any bookseller

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SECTION SPECIFYING THEIR PRODUCTIONS

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS

Telephone CENTral 6643-4

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS

Speciality: TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES

SAMUEL WITHERS & Co. Ltd.

WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams: "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH."
"POSTULATA, LONDON"

Telephone: 122 W.B.
Ambassador 2942

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

PRESTOBAND



Vernaid

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS
PLAIN & MEDICATED GAUZES
SURGICAL BANDAGES
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS
SELF ADHESIVE BANDAGES
MATERNITY OUTFITS
SANITARY TOWELS
WOVEN, BLEACHED & FINISHED BY-

VERNON & COMPANY Ltd

AT THEIR MILLS

PRESTON & G. HARWOOD
PHONE: PRESTON 83293 LANCASHIRE GRAMS: LINT PRESTON

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL CO. LIMITED

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing"

Telephone No.: 1 Inverkeithing.

Tub-sized: Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized: Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.

London Address: Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams: "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No.: Temple Bar 8684

EAST LANGASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine STRAW/ESPARTO PRINTINGS
and ENAMELLING PAPERS

Telephone
Radcliffe 2284-2285

Telegrams
"SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."

LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

GOLDEN VALLEY PAPER MILLS LIMITED

BITTON, Near Bristol.

Telegrams: Durability, Bitton.

Telephone: Bitton 2103/4

Tub-sized and Air-dried Ledger, Loose-Leaf, Writing, Typewriting and Speciality Papers; E.S. Account Book, Bond, Writing, Pasting and Tinted Papers; Rag Printings; T.S. and E.S. Cartridges; Base Papers.

London Agents:

HAROLD SPALDING & CO.,
WHEATSHEAF HOUSE, CARMELITE STREET, E.C.4

CHAS. TURNER & CO. Ltd.

Springside Works, Belmont, Nr. Bolton, Lancs.

Telephone No. EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams: TURNERS BELMONT LANCs.
M.G. Litho Papers, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.G.'s, Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.

London Agents

Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd., 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4
'Phone: Central 3636

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY)

BATH BLANKETS, TERRY CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS,
HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING
GOWN CLOTHS.

WM. R. LEE LTD.

Hooley Bridge Mills,

HEYWOOD
LANCS.

TEXTILES

Founded 1878

A. B. BROTHERTON & CO., LTD.

(English)

KHAKI AND WHITE DRILLS-REPS ADMIRALTY SATIN DRILLS
LININGS-ITALIANS, etc., etc.

40, DICKINSON STREET,
MANCHESTER, 1

Central 1360
Grams: "Rintarnie."

TYPEWRITERS

BAR-LOCK for quality

STANDARD OFFICE AND
PORTABLE MODELS

BARLOCK TYPEWRITER CO.
NOTTINGHAM Phone: 75141/2
Grams: Barlock, Nottingham



Ⓔ

S.O. Code No. 72-3-2-48

PRINTING INKS

PRINTING INKS, COLOURS, VARNISHES,
LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES, MATERIALS and
GRAINING MACHINES.

FRANK HORSELL & Co. Ltd.

33 Victoria Road, LEEDS 11.

ROOFING

PATENT ROOF-GLAZING

Puttyless, Watertight, Dustproof,
Enduring.

W. H. HEYWOOD & CO. Limited

HUDDERSFIELD.