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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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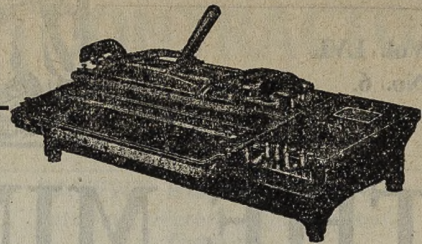
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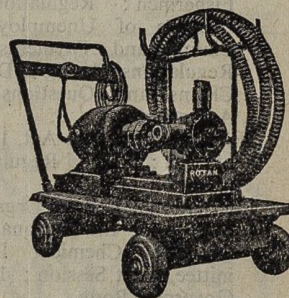
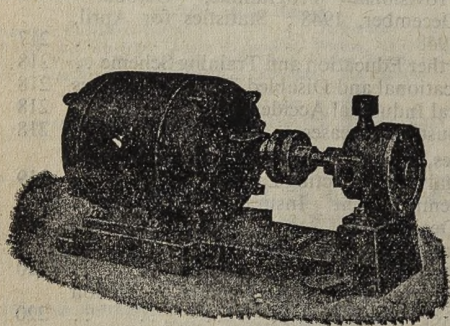
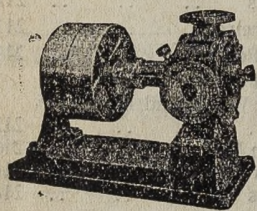
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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

### EMPLOYMENT.

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

	(Thousands)				
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End 1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Number in Civil Employment:—					
Manufacture for Export ..	990	410	1,942	1,992	1,996
Other Manufacture:—					
Equipment, etc., for the Forces ..	1,270	3,830	350		
Manufacture for Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	4,959	5,275	5,274
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, etc., Utilities and Transport ..	3,298	3,288	3,629	3,663	3,679
Building and Civil Engineering ..	1,310	722	1,364	1,355	1,365
Government Services ..	1,465	2,030	2,172	2,185	2,192
Distribution ..	2,887	1,958	2,351	2,341	2,347
Other Services ..	2,225	1,598	2,120	2,128	2,142
Total in Civil Employment	18,000	16,416	18,887	18,939	18,995
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services ..	480	5,090	1,113	928	896
Ex-H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up Employment ..	—	40	123	195	165
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed ..	1,270	103	300	301	294
Total Working Population (excluding Indoor Private Domestic Service) ..	19,750	21,649	20,423	20,363	20,350

The total working population declined during April by 13,000, a decrease of 19,000 men being offset by an increase of 6,000 women. This is the first time since November, 1947, that the number of women has shown an increase. The decline in the total working population is less than the average monthly rate forecast for the first half of the year.

The total number in civil employment in April, 1948, included 13,374,000 males and 5,621,000 females. Compared with March, there was an increase in the number of males of 44,000 and an increase in the number of females of 12,000. Compared with mid-1939, the number of males showed an increase of 211,000 and the number of females an increase of 784,000.

The size of the Forces was reduced in April by 32,000 leaving a total of 896,000. Nearly 49,000 releases were reported during the month, a considerable decrease on the rate of release during the first quarter. The estimated number of men and women on release leave who had not yet taken up employment fell to 165,000.

The above figures are analysed in greater detail on pages 201 and 202.

### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The numbers of insured persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain at 10th May, 1948, are given below, together with the corresponding figures for April and for mid-1939.

	Mid-1939.	12th April, 1948.	10th May, 1948.	Decrease at May compared with April.
Men (18 and under 65)	992,000	227,217	219,452	7,765
Boys (under 18)	20,000	4,711	4,351	360
Women (18 and under 60)	239,000	65,607	63,095	2,512
Girls (under 18)	19,000	3,305	3,108	197

The numbers unemployed at 10th May, 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 290,006 persons unemployed, 281,520 were wholly unemployed and 8,486 were temporarily stopped. Of the former, 71,178 had been out of work for not more than two weeks, 65,404 for more than two but not more than eight weeks, and 144,938 for more than eight weeks.

The figures for May, 1948, are analysed in greater detail on pages 205 to 208, 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 May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £104,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 326,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in wage rates were employed in railway workshops, furniture manufacture, and the weaving section of the linen industry in Northern Ireland, and as craftsmen in the coal mining industry.

At the end of May, 1948, the average level of weekly rates of wages compared with the level at the end of June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 105, the same figure as at 30th April, 1948.

The changes in normal hours of labour reported to have come into operation in May resulted in an average reduction of about 4 hours a week for about 7,000 workpeople. The workpeople affected were employed mainly in the cement manufacturing industry.

Full particulars of the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in May are given on pages 212 to 214.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The number of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes reported to the Department as beginning in May was 174. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during May, in these 189 stoppages (including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 32,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during May, was about 86,000.

Further particulars of disputes involving stoppages of work during May are given on page 215.

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 11th May, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 108, the same figure as at 13th April.

Further details of changes in retail prices during the month under review are given on page 216.

## RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS. EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN COTTON WEAVING.

The following is the text of a memorandum of agreement between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, dated 5th March, 1948, regarding the employment of foreign workers in the cotton and rayon weaving industry:—

It is hereby jointly agreed that:—

1. The parties to this Agreement approve in principle of the employment of suitable foreign workers in weaving mills.
2. The wages and conditions of employment for foreign workers shall be in accordance with the joint agreements in force relative to British workers in the weaving industry.
3. The district associations of employers and operatives shall be fully informed and consulted in regard to foreign workers employed in their districts.
4. Foreign workers should join the appropriate Textile Trade Union as soon as practicable.
5. In the event of economic circumstances in the industry changing and unemployment or under-employment becoming prevalent, the position of foreign workers would have to be reviewed. (Where a foreign worker adopts British nationality, he or she would thereupon be regarded as a British worker.)
6. Any question relating to the employment of foreign workers shall be dealt with by the usual negotiating machinery of the parties hereto.

(An agreement on the employment of foreign workers in ring spinning rooms, card rooms, blowing rooms and mixing rooms was published in the December, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE, page 401.)

### HOLIDAY PAY IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The following is the text of a memorandum of agreement, dated 26th May, 1948, between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd., the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association on the subject of increased holiday pay in the cotton industry:—

It is hereby jointly agreed that:—

1. As respects all workpeople covered by existing Holiday Pay Agreements in the cotton industry, the sum equivalent to 4 per cent. of the total gross wages bill now set aside each week as provision for holiday pay shall be increased to 5 per cent., and the related provisions of the principal Agreements between the above Organisations shall, where necessary, be interpreted accordingly.
2. Each firm shall commence to set aside the increased provision (i.e., 5 per cent. of the total gross wages bill) on the first making-up day after its holiday-pay account has finally been made up for its annual Wakes holiday this year.
3. No change shall be made in the existing arrangements for the disbursements of holiday pay (e.g., usually Christmas and Wakes only).

## SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Revised scales of salaries of teachers in primary and secondary schools and in establishments for further education, including technical and commercial colleges and institutes, art colleges and schools, recommended in Reports\* of the Burnham Main Committee and the Burnham Technical Committee, have recently been approved† by the Minister of Education to operate in England and Wales from 1st April, 1948.

The existing basic scales for qualified assistant teachers in primary and secondary schools are increased at the maxima of the scales by two increments, i.e., by £30 a year for men and £24 for women. The revised scales are £300 a year, rising by annual increments of £15 to £555 for men, and £270 by £12 to £444 for women. Existing additions to the scales for approved study and/or training remain unaltered. The additions for graduates are increased from one increment at the minimum and two at the maximum to two increments throughout the scale, and for graduates holding First Class Honours degrees of a university in the United Kingdom further additions are now provided of one increment at the minimum and two at the maximum. These increments for graduates as well as the training increments are to be retained if the teacher is appointed to a post carrying a special allowance above the salary scale, or if he becomes a head teacher.

There are also revisions of the conditions governing the payment of additional increments to assistant teachers employed in special schools. Assistant teachers engaged full-time in taking charge of special classes consisting wholly of partially deaf or partially sighted children in schools other than special schools are to receive the additions applicable to teachers employed in special schools. The conditions governing the allocation of special posts to assistant teachers carrying allowances for special responsibility, work of an advanced character, special qualifications, etc., are varied to some extent, and the maximum allowances payable for these posts are increased.

\* Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1948; Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education including Technical and Commercial Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, England and Wales, 1948. H.M. Stationery Office; prices 1s. and 9d. net, respectively (1s. 2d. and 10d. post free).  
† S.I., 1948, No. 551. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (2d. post free).

The existing scales for qualified head teachers in primary and secondary schools are replaced by head teacher allowances, which are payable as additions to the salaries otherwise receivable as qualified assistant teachers. The allowances are based on a "unit total" to be ascertained for each school by reference to the number of pupils on the roll classified in four age groups. Each pupil under 15 years of age counts as 1 unit, each pupil aged 15 and under 16 as 4 units, each pupil aged 16 and under 17 as 7 units, and each pupil aged 17 and over as 10 units. The allowances range from a minimum of £55 a year for men, or £50 for women, for unit totals of 100 or less to a maximum of £900 for men, or £790 for women, for unit totals of 3,001 or over. In the case of qualified head teachers of special schools, the unit total of the school is ascertainable by reference to the classification of children according to the nature of their handicaps and not according to their age, and the allowances range from £55 a year for men, or £50 for women, to £325 for men, or £290 for women.

For assistants in technical and commercial colleges, etc., the revised scales are the same as those for qualified assistant teachers in primary or secondary schools. The revised scales for senior assistants are £700 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £800 for men, and £560 by £20 to £640 for women. The existing scales for heads of departments also are increased, and the salaries of principals are to be reviewed by the local education authorities in the light of the other recommendations made in the Report. For all these classes, additions to the scales for approved study and/or training, for graduates and for holders of First Class Honours degrees are the same in amount and subject to the same conditions as those for qualified assistant teachers in primary and secondary schools.

Teachers serving in a defined "London area" are to continue to receive the additional payment of £36 per annum, to be raised to £48 per annum after 16 years of full-time service or on the attainment of 37 years, whichever is the earlier.

### SCOTLAND.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has made Regulations\* under section 79 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, prescribing the scales of salaries to be paid by education authorities in Scotland to teachers in their employment during the three years beginning on 1st April, 1948.

The existing basic scales of salary, which depend upon the teaching qualification, the post held, and the length of service, are maintained, but the maxima of the scales are increased generally by the addition of one or more increments. For non-graduate women teachers the scale is extended by two annual increments of £10 each to £480 a year, and for women graduates by one increment of £20 to £480. For men holding the Teacher's General Certificate the scale is extended by one increment of £20 to £610. The maxima of the scales for graduates who hold First or Second Class Honours are raised from £550 to £610 for women and from £650 to £720 for men. When teachers are employed in posts of special responsibility they continue to receive additions to their basic salaries, and certain changes are introduced by these Regulations for teachers of handicapped children. New scales are also provided for educational psychologists.

Power is conferred upon Education Authorities to postpone for a year the payment of increments to any teacher who is not performing his duties to their satisfaction, with a right of appeal of the teacher to the Secretary of State. The Authorities are also empowered to restore a teacher to his former position if the performance of his duties subsequently becomes satisfactory.

### NORTHERN IRELAND.

A Committee was appointed in November, 1947, by the Minister of Education of the Government of Northern Ireland to consider the salaries of teachers in all types of schools recognised by the Ministry of Education and to make recommendations. The Committee issued their Report† and, accepting the view that salaries of teachers in Northern Ireland should be comparable with those of their colleagues in Great Britain, they recommended various increases in salary scales and allowances to take effect from 1st April, 1948.

The most important recommendations were that the five salary scales for men teachers should be increased at the maximum by £30 and those for women by £20, and that the amounts of the increments should be increased from £15 to £18 after nine years' service in the case of men and from £10 to £14 after ten years' service in the case of women. Further additions of £20 for men and £10 for women in the maxima of the highest scale (scale V) were recommended with the object of attracting into the profession graduates of high academic qualifications. Among other recommendations were increases in the allowances to principals of small schools and in the number and remuneration of posts of special responsibility in grammar schools.

Regulations‡ were subsequently made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland fixing scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary schools, institutions of further education, grammar schools and intermediate schools to take effect as from 1st April, 1948. The scales of salaries are the same for each type of school and apply to full-time teachers according to their training and qualifications.

\* The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1948. S.I. 1948, No. 611 (S. 43). H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free).

† Report of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Education to consider the salaries and conditions of service of teachers. Cmd. 257. Belfast, H.M. Stationery Office, 1948; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

‡ S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, Nos. 55, 56, 57 and 58. H.M. Stationery Office; prices 6d., 6d., 5d. and 5d. net, respectively (7d., 7d., 6d. and 6d. post free).

## WORKING HOURS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent enactments, limit the time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purposes of their work, and of going to and from their work, to 7½ hours a day (exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to and from the working levels); the corresponding time for certain other categories is 8½ hours.

The operation of these provisions was suspended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, page 401). This Order, which expired on 30th April, 1948, has been replaced by a further Order made by His Majesty in Council on 27th April, 1948, entitled The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 863; price 1d. net, 2d. post free). The new Order suspends the operation of the relevant sections of the Act in so far as it applies to coal mines, for the period from the expiry of the 1947 Order to 30th April, 1949.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACTS.

### CONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCIL FOR RETAIL BOOKSELLING AND STATIONERY TRADES.

As was indicated in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947 (page 369), a Wages Council in respect of workers in the retail bookselling and stationery trades in Great Britain and their employers was established by the Minister of Labour and National Service by Order dated 29th October, 1947. This Wages Council has now been constituted.

The Council consists of 15 persons to represent employers and 15 persons to represent workers, together with 3 independent members—Lord Terrington, C.B.E., Professor H. S. Kirkaldy, M.A., LL.D., and Miss L. S. Sutherland, M.A. Lord Terrington has been appointed to be Chairman of the Council and Professor H. S. Kirkaldy to be Deputy Chairman. The appointments of all members of the Wages Council will terminate on 30th June, 1950.

This is the third Wages Council to be constituted under powers conferred on the Minister of Labour and National Service by Section 4 of the Wages Councils Act, 1945.

### PROPOSED WAGES COUNCIL FOR ROAD HAULAGE WORKERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

In November, 1946, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland appointed a Commission under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, to inquire into and report upon the question whether a Wages Council should be established with respect to road haulage workers and their employers in Northern Ireland. The Commission of Inquiry, which consisted of Lord Justice Porter as Chairman, two other independent persons, a representative of the employers and a representative of the employed persons, issued a Report which has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

The Report states that the Commission have considered the views on the need for a Wages Council expressed by the organisations of employers and workers concerned, and examined the adequacy of the wage regulating machinery and the standard of remuneration in the road haulage industry in Northern Ireland. They conclude that the existing machinery is not adequate for the purpose of regulating the remuneration and conditions of employment of transport workers employed throughout Northern Ireland, that it cannot be made adequate by any improvements which it is practicable to secure, and that a reasonable standard of remuneration is not being, and will not be, maintained among all the workers. They therefore recommend the establishment of a Wages Council for the industry.

The Commission consider that the proposed Wages Council should cover, with certain exceptions, persons engaged in driving or assisting in driving or control of mechanically propelled vehicles used for the haulage of goods by road, together with persons employed in collecting, loading, attending to, unloading or delivering the goods so carried, and those acting as attendants to the vehicles. Classes of persons to be excepted are drivers and assistants or attendants employed: by the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board; as breadservers; in the distribution of mineral waters; as milk roundsmen; on laundry vans; on vehicles used by funeral furnishers in connection with their business; on farmers' vehicles used for transport in connection with agriculture; on vehicles operated by motor dealers and repairers in connection with their business; and on vehicles used for the carriage of horses, unless the vehicle is used for hire or reward. The Commission further consider that, as the proposed Wages Council would cover motor drivers and motor lorry boys employed in the baking industry, the scope of the Baking Wages Council should be amended to exclude such workers.

The recommendations contained in the Report are at present under consideration by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

## JOINT CONSULTATION IN INDUSTRY.

### SPECIAL APPOINTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made a special appointment in his Department for the purpose of stimulating the development of Joint Production Committees or similar joint consultative machinery at the factory level. Mr. R. Lloyd Roberts, C.B.E., Chief Labour Officer of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., has been appointed to this post and will take up duty on 1st July, on his retirement from Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Mr. Lloyd Roberts served in the Ministry of Labour and National Service throughout the war as Under-Secretary for Personnel Management and Welfare Questions, and is the immediate Past President of the Institute of Personnel Management.

An article published in the December, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE (page 402) reproduced a statement of the arrangements agreed by the National Joint Advisory Council regarding joint consultation in industry.

## LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGIONAL BOARD FOR INDUSTRY.

### COMMITTEE SECRETARIES.

The following are the addresses of the District Committee Secretaries of the above Regional Board: North London Mr. A. Bush, 629 High Road, Tottenham, N.17; West London Vacant; Central and South London Miss R. C. Turner, London and S.E. Regional Board for Industry, 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1; East London Mr. E. R. Gauntlett, 173 High Road, Ilford, Essex; Sussex Mr. H. J. Robinson, 49 Church Road, Hove, 2; North West Kent and Kent County Mr. E. L. D. Paolone, 20 Court Road, Eltham, London, S.E.9; and Surrey West and East Mr. F. Steel, 1 Banstead Road, Purley, Surrey.

## EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS.

### APPOINTMENT OF WORKING PARTY.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 1st June, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that he had appointed a Working Party to investigate the facilities existing for the employment of blind persons in industry and in public and other services, and to make recommendations for their development.

In announcing this, the Minister said that his Department and other interested organisations had consistently advocated the employment of blind persons in open industry to the maximum possible extent. He thought the time had come for a general review of what had been achieved and for a concerted effort to develop these arrangements.

The members of the Working Party are: Mr. W. Taylor, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service (Chairman); Miss W. L. Adams, Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Ministry of Health; Mr. C. H. W. G. Anderson, B.Sc., Principal, Royal Blind School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh; Mr. W. G. Askew, O.B.E., Secretary, St. Dunstan's; Mr. W. McG. Eagar, C.B.E., M.A., Secretary-General, National Institute for the Blind; Mr. T. H. Smith, General Secretary, National League of the Blind; Mr. R. L. Webster, Personnel Manager, Messrs. Hoover Ltd.; and Mr. A. E. Wilson, a blind worker engaged on administrative duties.

Mrs. G. D. Stuart, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Norfolk House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1., is secretary to the Working Party.

## EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Minister of Education has recently appointed the National Advisory Council for Education in Industry and Commerce to advise him on the development of a sound system of education in all branches of industry and commerce. The establishment of such a Council was recommended by the Working Party appointed by the Minister in September, 1947, to examine and report on the setting up of a National Council on the lines recommended in 1945 by the Special Committee on Higher Technological Education (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1948, page 11).

The members of the Council include leading industrialists, trade union representatives of many industries, university professors and educationalists drawn from all parts of the country, the Chairman being Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Weeks. During the course of his speech at the first meeting of the Council on 1st June, the Minister of Education stated that it was vitally important that those responsible for the planning of educational facilities of all kinds should fully understand the needs of industry and commerce for trained hands and brains and should be prepared to put forward an unprecedented effort to meet those needs. The immediate attention of the Council was required in two major fields of education, advanced technology and management. The Council appointed a Standing Committee of 24 of its members to deal with all matters falling within the scope and function of the Council's work.

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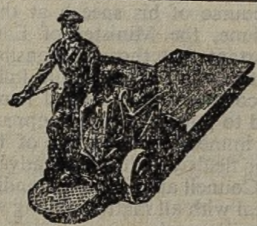
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## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE.

### NEW REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made new Regulations under the Factories Act, 1937, for the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in building operations. The Regulations, which are entitled the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948,\* will come into force on 1st October, 1948, and will supersede the existing Building Regulations under the Act which were made in 1926 and 1931.

The new Regulations apply to the construction, structural alteration, repair or maintenance of a building, including preparatory work for the foundations and re-pointing, re-decoration and external cleaning of the structure, whether the building be new or old, occupied or unoccupied; they apply also to the demolition of a building. The scope of the Regulations is no longer limited to cases in which mechanical power is used.

Accidents in building work are widespread. During 1947, 60 per cent. of fatal accidents and 38 per cent. of all accidents on building work reported to the Factory Inspectorate occurred on jobs not governed by the old Regulations. The new Regulations are designed to safeguard building workers against the more common and serious dangers. They deal with the provision of proper scaffolding, machinery and plant, with precautions and dangerous practices in the course of work, and with first-aid and welfare facilities.

The preparation of the Regulations has been a work of some magnitude, involving discussions with all the main interests in or connected with the building industry. A preliminary draft code was published in January, 1945, and was subsequently amended as a result of these discussions. The amendments were incorporated in a revised draft which was issued formally under the statutory procedure in July, 1946. Objections were lodged by various bodies and a number were disposed of in discussion; but not all of them could be met, and it was necessary to appoint a Commissioner, as contemplated in the Second Schedule to the Factories Act, to hold a Public Inquiry. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1945, page 19, August, 1946, page 217 and May, 1947, page 151.)

The Minister appointed Mr. G. G. Honeyman, Barrister-at-Law, who held his inquiry on six days in June and one day in December, 1947. His Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free), takes the form of a review of the considerations which led him to propose certain amendments to the draft Regulations. An amended draft of the Regulations is appended to the Report. The Regulations now made are in accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioner.

A leaflet containing fuller information about the making and contents of the Regulations is being printed by H.M. Stationery Office for distribution to building employers and others.

### FACTORY ACTS.

#### VOLUME OF FACTORY ORDERS.

H.M. Stationery Office have published a revised edition of the volume of Factory Orders. The new edition, like the edition of 1944 which it supersedes, contains a collection of Regulations and Orders made under the Factories Act, 1937, and certain other Acts, together with certain Orders made under Emergency Powers.

The general arrangement of the Regulations and Orders in the volume follows the order of the sections of the Factories Act, 1937, under which they were made or to which they relate. The Regulations and Orders are grouped under various headings: Health (general provisions); safety (general provisions); welfare (general provisions); welfare regulations for particular trades; health, safety and welfare (special provisions and regulations); lead processes (employment of women and young persons); regulations for safety and health in particular trades; Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926; notification and investigation of accidents and industrial diseases; hours of employment of women and young persons; home work; Orders relating to piece work and wages; administration, etc.

Copies of the volume may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net (6s. 11d. post free).

### COTTON INDUSTRY.

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TOWARDS THE RE-EQUIPMENT OF SPINNING MILLS.

In articles published in this GAZETTE in December, 1946 (page 357), and June, 1947 (page 186), some information was given about the Government scheme to assist in the re-equipment of the spinning section of the cotton industry for the purpose of increasing its efficiency and productivity. The scheme, which was put into effect on 1st May, 1947, included an offer by the Government of financial assistance in certain circumstances. The Cotton Spinning (Re-equipment Subsidy) Act, 1948,† which received the Royal Assent on 13th May, 1948, provides legislation for the payment of grants, and sets out the qualifying conditions.

\* S.I. 1948, No. 1145. H.M. Stationery Office; price 10d. net (11d. post free).  
† 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 31. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (3d. post free).

Under the terms of the Act the Board of Trade may make grants not exceeding one-quarter of the expenditure incurred in re-equipping or modernising grouped cotton spinning mills in accordance with plans approved by the Board. The Board may not approve any cotton spinning concern, or group of such concerns, unless the application for approval is made before 6th April, 1950. The Board must also be satisfied that the cotton spinning mills comprised in the concern or group are not less than three in number and have a total spindle capacity of not less than four hundred thousand spindles, or such smaller number of spindles as the Board may in any case allow; and, in the case of a group of concerns, that the group is so organised as effectively to secure the operation in the interests of the group as a whole of the cotton spinning mills comprised therein, with a view in particular to making the best use of the more efficient mills. Any plans submitted for approval for the re-equipment or modernisation of any cotton spinning mill are also required to be accompanied by particulars indicating the arrangements being made or proposed to be made for promoting the safety, health and welfare of the persons employed in the mill. Grants will be payable only in respect of plant and equipment ordered by 30th April, 1949, and installed by 30th April, 1952, unless in special circumstances the Board of Trade, with the approval of the Treasury, allow an extension of these time limits.

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1946-47.

The audited accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1947, together with the Report thereon of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, have recently been published.\* The General Account and the Agricultural Account are shown separately; the latter shows the amounts attributable to the insurance of persons employed in agriculture, while the former includes all other receipts and payments of the Fund.

**General Account.**—The receipts during 1946-47 amounted to £91,952,627; contributions from employers, employed persons and the Exchequer totalled £81,926,765, compared with £79,901,301 in the previous year, while the net income from investments increased from £8,234,441 to £9,960,531.

The total expenditure during 1946-47 was £34,603,345, as compared with £16,765,341 in the previous year. Expenditure on benefit rose from £12,645,506 in 1945-46 to £28,447,115 in 1946-47 owing mainly to an increase in the average number of insured persons registered as unemployed during the year and to the extensive stoppages of work during the fuel emergency of February and March, 1947. The cost of administration chargeable to the General Account was £5,723,917, as compared with £3,855,124 in the previous year.

Owing to the continued excess of the contribution income over the amount expended on benefit and to the interest earned on the Fund's large invested surplus, there was a further increase of £57,349,282 in the balance standing to the credit of the Fund, which amounted to £442,396,417 at 31st March, 1947.

**Agricultural Account.**—The receipts for the year 1946-47 amounted to £1,804,046, of which £1,528,489 represented contributions by employers, employed persons and the Exchequer; the figure for contributions during the previous year was £1,457,760. Expenditure on benefit rose from £154,858 in 1945-46 to £283,074 in 1946-47. The balance on this account rose from £10,531,184 at 1st April, 1946, to £11,856,451 at 31st March, 1947.

**Investments.**—The total balance in the Fund (General and Agricultural Accounts combined) at 31st March, 1947, was £454,252,868, and deposits by employers in respect of deferred and other stamping arrangements, etc., amounted to £187,594. Investments held by the National Debt Commissioners totalled £453,845,922.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946.

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

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948. Copies of this draft may be purchased (price 3d. net, 4d. post free) from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller.

These Regulations deal with the payment of benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, at times when there is title to some other benefit under that Act or to certain other benefits, pensions, or allowances from public funds. They provide also for reducing the rate of certain insurance benefits when the person concerned has been maintained free of charge for specified periods in hospitals maintained or administered by the Minister of Pensions, a public or local authority or under the National Health Service. The Regulations provide also for adjusting the rate of sickness benefit in certain circumstances where weekly payments are being made under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and for determining priority of title to increases of benefit.

\* H.C. 108 of Session 1947-48. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

### POSITION OF SHARE FISHERMEN.

A question was asked in the House of Commons on 1st June about the position of share fishermen under the National Insurance Act, 1946, which had been referred to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, page 408). In his reply the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Insurance stated that the Committee's Report had recently been received by the Minister, who had accepted, in principle, the recommendations that share fishermen should in general be included in the employed class, subject to special conditions for unemployment benefit.

The Committee suggested in their Report that the recommendations should apply only to persons who follow share fishing as their main means of livelihood and should exclude fishermen who own their vessels and who ordinarily operate them without a crew. Such persons should be regarded as self-employed and insured accordingly.

The Report refers to the special precautions which may be needed to ensure that contributions due are paid and that there is no abuse of the benefits of the scheme by persons who, like other self-employed persons, are to some extent able to decide when they will engage in their employment.

Copies of the Report, which is entitled "Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 41 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the Insurance of Share Fishermen under that Act", may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

### REGULATIONS RELATING TO INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

On 24th May, the Minister of National Insurance, acting in conjunction with the Treasury, in the exercise of powers conferred by the National Insurance Act, 1946, made the National Insurance (Increase of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1948. These Regulations (S.I. 1948, No. 1095) have been published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

The Regulations introduce, as from the first payment of benefit on or after 3rd June, 1948, the increased rates of unemployment benefit, together with the increases in respect of children and adult dependants, provided by the National Insurance Act (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February and August, 1946, pages 40 and 214). The normal weekly rates of unemployment benefit under the Act for persons over 18 years of age are 26s. for persons other than married women and 20s. for married women, and for persons under 18 years 15s. Married women and persons under 18 years having specified family responsibilities are, however, entitled to 26s. Where payable, the increase for a child is 7s. 6d. and that for an adult dependant 16s. a week. The requirement in the Unemployment Insurance Act that an insured contributor must have attained the age of 16 in order to be entitled to benefit ceases to have effect.

Sections of the Regulations are concerned with overlapping benefits and provide for adjustments to unemployment benefit payable at the new rates for periods in respect of which certain benefits, pensions and allowances are payable out of public funds. Provision is also made for corresponding increases in the rates of benefit payable under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries.

### CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS REGULATIONS.

The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948\*, which came into operation on 1st June, 1948, were made on 18th May, 1948, by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury and the Postmaster General. The Regulations provide for the manner in which all claims for benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (other than death grant), and the payment of such benefit shall be made.

Under these Regulations a claimant for unemployment benefit will continue to go to an Employment Exchange, where he will complete a claim form for himself and any dependants, lodge his insurance card, and sign the register. His benefit will as usual be paid to him weekly in cash at the Employment Exchange. In the case of sickness benefit, written notice must be sent to the National Insurance Office within three days of the insured person falling sick; alternatively, to avoid loss of benefit, a claimant must show good cause for failure to give notice within three days. The certificate obtained from the doctor includes a form of application for sickness benefit. This benefit will be paid by means of orders which can be cashed at any Post Office, unless the claimant prefers to be paid in cash at the local National Insurance Office.

Claim forms for maternity benefit, widow's benefit and retirement pensions are also obtainable at National Insurance Offices and at other convenient centres, such as Maternity Clinics for maternity benefit and Post Offices for widow's benefit and retirement pensions. These benefits will also be payable through the local Post Office.

The preliminary draft of these Regulations was considered by the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 14), who recommended certain amendments which have been adopted. A Report issued by the Committee has been published and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

\* S.I. 1948, No. 1041. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

## REGULATIONS RELATING TO DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS AND QUESTIONS.

The Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, has made Regulations under the National Insurance Act, 1946, in relation to the determination of claims and questions arising from the administration of the Act. The Regulations, which are entitled *The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948*,\* specify which questions arising under or in connection with the Act are to be determined by the Minister and which questions are to be determined by the statutory authorities (*i.e.*, an insurance officer, a local tribunal or the National Insurance Commissioners). Questions to be decided by the Minister will relate mainly to contributions and the classification of insured persons, and those by the statutory authorities to the right to benefit. The Regulations also prescribe the manner in which questions are to be determined by the Minister and by the statutory authorities respectively.

As indicated in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 51), draft Regulations on the determination of claims and questions were submitted by the Minister of National Insurance to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, who issued a Report recommending certain amendments. The Committee's recommendations have been adopted. Their Report has been published and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 6d. net (7d. post free).

## RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 1st June, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Insurance gave some information about arrangements made, or in prospect, with Commonwealth and other Governments for reciprocity in matters relating to National Insurance benefits. After referring to the reciprocal arrangements already made between the new Schemes of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance in Great Britain and the corresponding Schemes in Northern Ireland (*see* the issues of this GAZETTE for February and April, 1948, pages 51 and 156), he stated that negotiations for similar arrangements were proceeding with Éire, France and the Isle of Man, and that there had been preliminary discussions with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries. He added that the Minister of National Insurance hoped shortly to carry these discussions further, and also to approach the Governments of some other countries with which a basis for reciprocity in social insurance might be found.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The National Assistance Act, 1948,† received the Royal Assent on 13th May, 1948, and will come into operation on 5th July, 1948, except Sections 37 to 40 (which relate to registration, etc., of homes for disabled persons and the aged).

As indicated in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947 (page 372), the Act will terminate the existing Poor Law. It will: (a) provide for the assistance of persons in need to be given by the National Assistance Board and by local authorities; (b) make further provision for the welfare of disabled, sick, aged and other persons and for regulating homes for disabled and aged persons and charities for disabled persons; (c) amend the law relating to non-contributory old age pensions; (d) make provision as to the burial or cremation of deceased persons; and (e) make provision for other purposes connected with these matters. The services covered, which fall into two main groups, will be administered by the National Assistance Board and by local authorities.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

The National Assistance Board will consist of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and not less than one nor more than four other members, and at least one member of the Board will be a woman. Annual reports on the activities of the Board will be submitted to the Minister of National Insurance, who will lay the reports before Parliament.

The Act provides that the National Assistance Board will exercise their functions in such manner as will best promote the welfare of the persons affected, and that it will be the duty of the Board to assist persons in Great Britain who are without resources to meet their requirements, or whose resources must be supplemented in order to meet their requirements. These services will replace the existing arrangements for the payment of unemployment assistance and supplementary pensions at present made by the Assistance Board, assistance given by local authorities to blind persons and persons under treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and out-door relief under the Poor Law.

Any person aged 16 years or over who is in need will be able to apply for national assistance, but persons in full time work and persons involved in a trade dispute will normally be disqualified

from receiving assistance except as a matter of urgency. The question as to whether a person is in need and the nature and extent of any assistance to be given will be decided by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Regulations made under the Act. Decisions on individual cases will be given in the first place by the Board's local officers, but, with the object of obtaining advice and assistance both on general questions and difficult individual cases, the Board are empowered to arrange for the establishment of suitable advisory committees throughout Great Britain to act for such areas as the Board think fit.

Applicants for assistance who are aggrieved by a decision of the Board may appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, an independent body consisting of a Chairman and two other members. The Fifth Schedule to the Act provides that each Tribunal shall have jurisdiction in respect of such district as may be assigned to it by the Board. The Chairman and one member of every Tribunal will be appointed by the Minister of National Insurance, and the other member by the Board from a panel of persons nominated by the Minister to represent workpeople.

Subject to the approval of the Minister of National Insurance, the Board may provide centres for persons who, through lack of regular occupation or of instruction or training, are in need of re-establishment to fit them for entry into, or return to, regular employment. The Board are also required to make provision whereby persons without a settled way of life may be influenced to lead a more settled life and to provide and maintain reception centres for the temporary board and lodging of such persons. Local authorities may be required to provide and maintain such centres on the Board's behalf with re-imbursment of their approved expenditure.

The cost of national assistance administered by the National Assistance Board will be borne by the Exchequer.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES.

Local authorities (*i.e.*, County and County Borough Councils) will exercise their functions under the general guidance of the Minister of Health in England and Wales and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

By the terms of the Act every such authority will be under a duty to provide residential accommodation for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which are not otherwise available to them. (Sick persons who need treatment in hospital will be the responsibility of the National Health Service and are therefore excluded from these provisions.) The accommodation provided will be in hostels or homes designed to meet the varying needs of the persons concerned. Persons for whom accommodation is provided will pay in accordance with a standard rate fixed by the authorities, which may be reduced in individual cases in relation to ability to pay but which cannot be reduced below 21s. a week. In assessing a person's ability to pay, the authority is required to assume that he needs 5s. a week for his personal requirements.

In addition to residential accommodation, the authorities concerned will be required to provide temporary accommodation for persons who, because of circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, are in urgent need of such accommodation. Payment for such service will be on the same basis as for residential accommodation, or, where this is inappropriate, because, *e.g.*, the accommodation is provided for less than a week, on such basis as the authority may determine.

The Act empowers the authorities concerned to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons who are blind, deaf or dumb and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury, or congenital deformity or such other disabilities as the Minister of Health, or Secretary of State for Scotland may prescribe. Apart from financial assistance, which will be a matter for the National Assistance Board, the arrangements may take the form of giving such persons instruction in their own homes or elsewhere, in methods of overcoming the effects of their disabilities; of providing workshops and residential hostels where such persons may be engaged in suitable work and may reside; of helping to dispose of the produce of their work; and of providing recreational facilities in their own homes or elsewhere. The authorities will have power to make charges where appropriate.

Other provisions of the Act include: the compulsory registration of disabled persons' or old persons' homes, and the right of officers of the Health Departments and the authorities concerned to inspect such establishments; the general application of a provision, already in operation in certain areas, whereby persons suffering from grave chronic disease, or old, infirm, or physically incapacitated persons living in insanitary conditions, who are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, may, by an order of the Court on application by the sanitary authority, be removed to a hospital or other suitable accommodation; the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead where it appears to the sanitary authority that no suitable arrangements are being made by any other person; and arrangements for the temporary protection by the authorities concerned of the property of persons admitted to hospital or to residential accommodation.

Expenditure incurred by local authorities in exercising their powers and duties under the Act will, in so far as it is not recovered by charges and Exchequer subsidies on premises built or acquired for the purposes of residential or temporary accommodation, be borne by local rates.

## DRAFT REGULATIONS: DETERMINATION OF NEED.

In accordance with provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Assistance Board submitted to the Minister of National Insurance a draft of Regulations containing scales and rules for the allowances to be paid under the new comprehensive service of national assistance, which will be administered by the Board under the title of the National Assistance Board. The Minister has made draft Regulations in the terms of the draft so submitted, which have been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 2d. net, 3d. post free). The Regulations are to be entitled *The Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948*, and will, if approved by Parliament, come into force on 5th July, 1948. An explanatory Memorandum on the proposed Regulations has been prepared by the Assistance Board and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper (Cmd. 7423; price 3d. net, 4d. post free).

The draft Regulations are constructed on similar lines to the Regulations which at present govern the assessment of unemployment assistance and of supplementary pensions. They contain scales and rules by which to calculate the amount required to support a certain standard of life, and also indicate how far any income or resources the applicant may possess are to be regarded as available to meet those requirements.

The most important figures in the Regulations are the scale rates which lay down general standards for requirements, excluding rent. The existing scale rates for unemployment assistance and supplementary pensions, together with the new proposed rates for general application, are shown in the Table below. The current rates were approved by Parliament in December, 1943, with the exception of those relating to children under the age of 16, which were approved by Parliament in December, 1946 (*see* the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1946, pages 2 and 3 and December, 1946, page 352). All these rates, with the exception of those relating to children under 16, have been increased.

	Scale Rates for Requirements other than Rent.		
	Current Rates.		Proposed Rates.
	Unemployment Assistance.	Supplementary Pensions.	National Assistance.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Husband and Wife ..	31 0	35 0	40 0
Single Householder ..	18 0	20 0	24 0
Other Persons:			
21 or over ..	15 6	17 6	20 0
18-21 ..	12 6	12 6	17 6
16-18 ..	12 6	12 6	15 0
11-16 ..	10 6	10 6	10 6
5-11 ..	9 0	9 0	9 0
Under 5 ..	7 6	7 6	7 6

An additional allowance will be made for rent, either of the net rent actually paid so far as this is reasonable, where the applicant, or wife or husband of the applicant, is the householder, or an appropriate share of the rent, where the applicant is a member of the household and is aged 18 or over but is not the householder. Special scales are prescribed for blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

The draft Regulations contain rules showing how far income or capital possessed by the applicant, wife and dependants should be taken into account. Certain resources, including retirement pensions and other ordinary weekly benefits under the National Insurance Scheme, will be taken into account in full; certain others will be disregarded in whole or in part. Self-supporting persons living with an applicant (other than a blind person) who is a householder will ordinarily be assumed to be making a contribution towards the rent and other overhead expenses of the household of not more than 7s. a week. War savings up to £375 for each individual holder will be ignored entirely, and any other capital less than £75 possessed by applicant, wife and dependants will also be disregarded. The possession of capital will not of itself rule out payment of an allowance unless it is more than £400; if the capital is between £75 and £400 it will be treated as equivalent to a weekly income of 6d. for the first £75 and each £25 thereafter.

It is estimated that the increased rates will apply to over 500,000 supplementary pensioners, about 33,000 persons in receipt of unemployment assistance and most of the 250,000 persons at present receiving assistance from local authorities.

When the Regulations come into force, all current allowances will be reviewed including those paid by local authorities. The review will be made by local officers of the National Assistance Board without any application from the persons concerned.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

## 31st SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The 31st Session of the International Labour Conference, at which the United Kingdom is represented, opened in San Francisco on 17th June. The delegates representing H.M. Government are the Rt. Hon. G. A. Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, 1945-1947, and Sir Godfrey Ince, K.C.B., K.B.E., Permanent

Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation is the employers' delegate and Mr. A. Roberts, O.B.E., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, is the workers' delegate.

The delegates are accompanied by a party of technical advisers, including thirteen Government, eight employers' and seven workers' advisers.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:

- I. The Director-General's Report.
- II. Financial and Budgetary Questions.
- III. Reports on the Application of Conventions.
- IV. Employment Service Organisation and Revision of the 1933 Convention concerning Fee-charging Employment Agencies.
- V. Vocational Guidance.
- VI. Wages: (a) General Report; (b) Fair Wages Clause in Public Contracts; and (c) Protection of Wages.
- VII. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise.
- VIII. Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, Collective Agreements, Conciliation and Arbitration, and Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations.
- IX. Partial Revision of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919, and of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, with reference to specified points.
- X. Partial Revision of the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919, with reference to specified points.
- XI. Substitution of the revised provisions of the Conventions named under IX and X above for the existing provisions of those Conventions contained in the Schedule to the Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947.
- XII. Privileges and Immunities of the International Labour Organisation.

## CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE: FIRST SESSION.

The first session of the Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation—the most recent of the Industrial Committees to be set up and to which reference was made in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 132)—was held in Paris from 7th to 16th April, 1948. Fifteen countries were represented: the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, India, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Each country was represented by a tripartite delegation except Brazil, which was represented by Government delegates only. The representatives from the United Kingdom were Mr. J. A. Diack, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, M.C., Board of Trade, for the Government; Mr. R. Hewitt, J.P., and Mr. J. Hay, for the employers; Mr. E. Higgins and Mr. M. Hewitson, M.P., for the workers. Observers attended from the International Federation of General Factory Workers and from the International Federation of Christian Factory and Transport Workers. Mr. Justin Godart, French Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, acted as Chairman for this session.

The agenda for the session consisted of two items: (1) The problems of the chemical industries in the light of recent events and changes; and (2) conditions of labour and the organisation of industrial relations in the chemical industries. The Committee had before it a Preliminary Report on both these items, prepared by the International Labour Office, and also two Notes on problems of safety and problems of hygiene in the chemical industries.

A working party of the Committee examined the question of the definition of the chemical industry and on their recommendation a Resolution was adopted by the full Committee listing the industries and branches of industry to be included provisionally. The Resolution also recommended that the International Labour Office should be asked to prepare the ground for the adoption at the next Session of a more comprehensive definition of the Committee's scope.

A Sub-Committee on Safety prepared a Resolution, which was subsequently adopted unanimously by the full Committee, recommending that the Governing Body should invite the International Labour Office to draft for the second session of the Committee a special safety code for the chemical industries. The Resolution proposes that in preparing the Special Code due consideration should be given not only to the technical and medical means of promoting safety and preventing industrial disease, but among other things to the need to train people engaged in the industries in safety and welfare psychology, to the desirability of making recommendations for better collaboration between workers and employers and their organisations with a view to making safety rules more effective, and to the possibility of centralised research in each country on safeguards against industrial diseases in the chemical industries. A further Resolution was adopted stressing the importance of standardisation of statistics of accidents and occupational diseases and recommending that steps should be taken towards the adoption of an International Convention on the subject.

A Resolution on hours of work in the chemical industries, prepared by the Sub-Committee on conditions of employment, was unanimously adopted in plenary session. The Resolution requests the Governing Body to place the question of hours of work on the

\* S.I. 1948, No. 1144. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

† 11 and 12 Geo. 6. Ch. 29. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free).

Agenda of the second session of the Committee, and asks that proposals for the establishment of normal hours of work in the chemical industries may be submitted to the second session for preliminary discussion.

A Resolution on holidays with pay was also adopted. This recommends the adoption in each country, by collective agreement or otherwise, of a minimum two weeks' paid holiday for workers in the chemical industries and that special provisions should be negotiated for statutory holidays and holidays for young people. It suggests that the International Labour Office should collect information for the next session of the Committee about the existing practice on holidays with pay in the chemical industries in the various countries.

A further Resolution adopted by the Committee asks that the International Labour Office shall be required to collect information about overtime arrangements in the industry.

#### 104th SESSION OF GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The 104th Session of the Governing Body was held from 15th to 20th March, 1948, in Geneva.

The Finance Committee's recommendation for a Budget of \$5,109,270 for 1949 was approved by the Governing Body, and this will be submitted to the International Labour Conference in June for final approval and adoption.

The Governing Body unanimously approved proposals made by the Economic Commission for Europe Sub-Committee on Manpower, which invited the International Labour Office to undertake the establishment of an information service on employment possibilities which would help workers in European countries to appreciate the opportunities of migration within the continent; to develop the exchange of technical information on the training of unskilled workers; and to produce an international occupational classification which would facilitate the exchange of workers between European countries. A tripartite committee of the Governing Body was established to control the execution of the new work, with the United Kingdom Government representative as chairman.

Plans were agreed for a number of future meetings of the Organisation.

It was agreed that the 7th International Conference of Labour Statisticians should be held in October, 1949, and the Agenda for the Conference was approved.

Arising out of the decisions taken at the Preparatory Regional Asiatic Conference in New Delhi, it was also agreed to hold a Technical Conference of Representatives of Labour Inspection Services in Ceylon, if possible before the end of 1948.

A proposal to hold an International Conference of Experts on Pneumoconiosis in 1949 was agreed, and the Governing Body accepted the invitation of the Government of Australia to hold the Conference in that country.

The Agenda for the 3rd Session of the Permanent Migration Committee was approved and it was agreed that the Committee should meet early in 1949. The International Labour Office was also authorised to pursue certain studies and other action in connection with the decisions of the Committee at its 2nd Session held in February, 1948.

It was agreed that at the invitation of the Government of Uruguay the 4th Regional Conference of American States should be held in Montevideo.

It was decided that the 22nd Session of the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance should meet in Montreal in May, 1948.

The Governing Body considered the Report and recommendations of its Standing Orders Committee and approved Standing Orders for meetings of the industrial committees. A draft resolution on the privileges and immunities of the Organisation was also approved.

## WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

### EARNINGS IN IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES IN NOVEMBER, 1947.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published in the March, 1948, issue of *Monthly Labor Review* a study of the earnings in November, 1947, of workpeople employed in eight key occupations in ferrous foundries in several large cities of the United States. The earnings taken into account were "straight-time" hourly earnings, i.e., earnings during normal working hours, excluding extra payment for overtime and night work, but including earnings under incentive systems. The Table below shows the average straight-time hourly earnings in November, 1947, of men in the selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York City and Pittsburgh.

Occupation.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Milwaukee.	New York City.	Pittsburgh.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Chippers and Grinders ..	1.42	1.66	1.56	1.15	1.35
Coremakers, Hand Moulders:	1.73	1.84	1.72	1.53	1.55
Floor ..	1.61	1.84	1.80	1.55	1.57
Hand Bench ..	1.63	1.82	1.43	1.51	1.50
Machine ..	1.78	1.93	1.91	1.92	1.57
Patternmakers, Wood	2.05	—	1.60	1.43	1.74
Shake-out Men ..	1.28	1.45	1.23	1.20	1.24
Truckers, Hand ..	1.11	1.27	—	—	1.10

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## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN IN APRIL.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total working population\* declined during April by 13,000, a decrease of 19,000 men being offset by an increase of 6,000 women. This is the first time since November, 1947, that the number of women has shown an increase. The decline in the total working population is less than the average monthly rate forecast for the first half of the year.

The number of foreign workers (including ex-prisoners of war given civilian status) placed in employment during April was 9,400 compared with a monthly average of 12,500 in the first quarter of the year.

The size of the Forces was reduced in April by 32,000 leaving a total of 896,000. Nearly 49,000 releases were reported during the month, a considerable decrease on the rate of release during the first quarter. The estimated number of men and women on release leave who had not yet taken up employment fell to 165,000.

The number of insured persons registered as unemployed was 290,000 at 10th May, compared with 300,800 at 12th April, representing at both dates about 2 per cent. of the insured population.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 56,000 during the month (44,000 men and 12,000 women). This is a greater increase than during the whole of the first quarter and is partly due to the rise in the rate of releases from the Forces in the early part of the year.

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 16,000, including 8,000 in transport and shipping, 6,000 in agriculture and 400 in coalmining.

In the manufacturing industries there was an increase of 3,000 in April, compared with an average monthly increase of over 5,000 in the first quarter. The group showing the largest increase in employment was textiles, with a rise of 6,000 (3,000 in cotton, 1,000 in wool and 2,000 in other textiles), bringing the total manpower in these three groups to 277,000 (cotton), 181,000 (wool) and 212,000 (other textiles). The food, drink and tobacco group increased by 2,000, while clothing decreased by 2,000. There was an increase of about 7,500 in First Preference manufacturing industries as a whole, while employment in other manufacturing industries fell by nearly 5,000.

Employment in building and civil engineering, which declined during January and February, increased during March and rose by a further 10,000 during April. The size of the total labour force is now approximately the same as it was at the end of 1947.

There were increases in April of 6,000 in distribution, 8,000 in hotels and catering, entertainment and sport, and 6,000 in other services.

The following Report analyses in more detail the developments outlined above.

### 1. GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION.

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1939 and the end of April, 1948, are shown in the following Table. The figures relate to males aged 14 and under 65 and females aged 14 and under 60 years.

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
1. Total Working Population (excluding indoor private domestic service)						
Men .. .. .	14,656	14,881	14,629	14,659	14,637	14,618
Women .. ..	5,094	6,768	5,785	5,764	5,726	5,732
Total .. .. .	19,750	21,649	20,414	20,423	20,363	20,350
2. Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	—	40	300	123	195	165
3. Insured Persons registered as unemployed .. .. .	1,270	103	398	300	301	294†
4. Total number in H.M. Forces, and in Civil Employment :						
Men .. .. .	13,643	14,786	14,044	14,316	14,214	14,228
Women .. ..	4,837	6,720	5,672	5,684	5,653	5,663
Total Forces and Civil Employment	18,480	21,506	19,716	20,000	19,867	19,891

### 2. TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

There was a decrease of 13,000 in the total working population during April, 1948 (men —19,000 and women +6,000). Since June, 1945, the total is estimated to have fallen by 1,299,000 (men

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

† Estimate for 30th April.

‡ Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

263,000 and women 1,036,000). The total working population at the end of April, 1948, was greater than at mid-1939 by 600,000 (men —38,000, women +638,000).

### 3. H.M. FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES, AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT.\*

The total numbers in the Forces, Auxiliary Services, and civilian employment increased during April by 24,000 (men +14,000, women +10,000). At the end of April the total was 1,615,000 less than at the end of June, 1945 (men 558,000 and women 1,057,000), but 1,411,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men 585,000 and women 826,000).

### 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.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Men .. .. .	480	4,653	1,361	1,064	884	854
Women .. .. .	—	437	79	49	44	42
Total .. .. .	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	928	896

In the period from mid-1945 to the end of April, 1948, there has been a decrease of 4,194,000 (men 3,799,000 and women 395,000).

### 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.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Men .. .. .	13,163	10,133	12,683	13,252	13,330	13,374
Women .. .. .	4,837	6,283	5,593	5,635	5,609	5,621
Total :						
Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270	3,830	460	350		
Other Work† ..	16,730	12,586	17,816	18,537		
Total .. .. .	18,000	16,416	18,276	18,887	18,939	18,995

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 April, 1948, however, there was a net increase of 2,579,000 (men increased by 3,241,000, women decreased by 662,000). During April, 1948, there was an increase of 56,000. The number in civil employment at the end of April, 1948, was 995,000 greater than at mid-1939 (men increased by 211,000 and women increased by 784,000).

### 6. HOME CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES AND MANUFACTURE FOR EXPORT.

The number employed in this sector at mid-1945 was 4,144,000 less than at mid-1939. After allowing for a figure of about 350,000 employed on the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the Forces, the number employed at the end of April, 1948, in home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export was 6,059,000 greater than at mid-1945 and about 1,915,000 greater than at mid-1939.

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

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Home Market ..	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	4,925	4,924
Export .. .. .	990	410	1,477	1,942	1,992	1,996
Total, Home Market and Export ..	5,545	2,990	6,546	6,901	6,917	6,920

\* Including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

† Home civilian industries and services and manufactures for export.

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 April, 1948, there was an increase of 3,930,000, and the total at the latter date was thus 1,375,000 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 April, 1948, by 1,586,000, and at the end of April exceeded the mid-1939 figure by 1,006,000.\*

Employment on manufacture for the home market increased by 2,344,000 between mid-1945 and the end of April, 1948; at the end of April the total was 369,000 greater than at mid-1939.

8. ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.†

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Building Materials, etc.	567	403	574	590	586	585
Metals and Engineering	2,267	3,336	2,822	2,876	2,890	2,891
Textiles	798	498	615	652	664	670
Clothing, etc.	1,005	652	807	831	832	830
Food, Drink and Tobacco	654	518	599	623	616	618
Chemicals, etc.	266	423	321	336	337	338
Other Manufactures	1,258	990	1,268	1,343	1,342	1,338
<b>Total Manufactures</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>7,270</b>

9. BASIC INDUSTRIES.

The figures for this sector are as follows:—

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Coal (Total Man-power)	773	738	730	758	763	764
(Wage earners on Colliery Books)	(735)	(711)	(690)	(718)	(724)	(724)
Other Mining and Quarrying	100	61	71	73	74	74
Agriculture	910	1,025	1,046	1,055	1,069	1,075
Fishing	40	16	35	35	35	35
Transport and Shipping	1,233	1,252	1,384	1,438	1,451	1,459
Public Utilities	242	196	264	270	271	272
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,679</b>

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 391,000.

10. OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,355	1,365
Distribution	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,341	2,347
Consumers' Services—						
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	817	618	781	834	836	844
Other services†	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,292	1,298
Public Service—						
Civil Service	408	715	722	692	—	—
Other National Government‡	211	406	384	375	1,067	1,071
Local Government	846	909	1,052	1,105	1,118	1,121

\* Comparison of the current figures with those for 1939 may be affected by (a) differences in the amount of work indirectly for export that is included and (b) changes in the average labour content of exports due to the changes in the relative amounts of different commodities exported.

† The groups in the Table are made up as follows:—Building materials: Bricks, cement, cast stone, concrete, glass, constructional engineering, electric wiring, general ironfounding, sawmilling and miscellaneous woodworking, paint, heating and ventilating apparatus, brassware, and wallpaper.

Metals and Engineering: Metal manufacture, shipbuilding, engineering (excluding constructional engineering), motors and aircraft, railway carriages and wagons, tubes, wire, tools, bolts and nuts, and miscellaneous metal goods.

Textiles: Cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen, jute, hemp and rope, carpets, and bleaching, finishing, etc.

Clothing, etc.: All clothing industries, hosiery, lace and small wares, the boot and shoe industry, and leather tanning, etc.

Chemicals, etc.: Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, oils, greases, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries: All manufacturing industries not included in preceding groups.

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

§ Including industrial staffs of Government Departments not classified to a particular industry, and Police, Fire Service, and Civil Defence.

11. COMPARISON—APRIL, 1948, WITH MID-1939.

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

Manufacture for Home Market	108 per cent.
Manufacture for Export	202 " "
Public Service*	150 " "
Basic Industries†	112 " "
Building and Civil Engineering	104 " "
Distribution	81 " "
Consumers' Services—	
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	103 " "
Other services	92 " "

12. SUMMARY.

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

	(Thousands)					
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	End-1946.	End-1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	1,270	3,830	460	350	5,275	5,274
Manufacture for Home Market	4,555	2,580	5,069	4,959	1,992	1,996
Manufacture for Export	990	410	1,477	1,942	1,992	1,996
<b>Total Manuf. Industries</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>7,270</b>
Basic Industries†	3,298	3,288	3,530	3,629	3,663	3,679
Building and Civil Engineering	1,310	722	1,289	1,364	1,355	1,365
Public Service*	1,465	2,030	2,158	2,172	2,185	2,192
Distribution	2,887	1,958	2,309	2,351	2,341	2,347
Consumers' Services—						
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	817	618	781	834	836	844
Other services	1,408	980	1,203	1,286	1,292	1,298
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>18,276</b>	<b>18,887</b>	<b>18,939</b>	<b>18,995</b>
Armed Forces and Aux. Services	480	5,090	1,440	1,113	928	896
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>18,480</b>	<b>21,506</b>	<b>19,716</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,867</b>	<b>19,891</b>
Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	—	40	300	123	195	165
Insured persons registered as Unemployed	1,270	103	398	300	301	294
<b>Total Working Population‡</b>	<b>19,750</b>	<b>21,649</b>	<b>20,414</b>	<b>20,423</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>20,350</b>

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

	(Thousands)			
	Mid-1939 to Mid-1945.	Mid-1945 to April, 1948.	Per cent. of mid-1945.	Changes during April, 1948.
Manufacture of Equipment and Supplies for the Forces	+ 2,560	— 3,480	— 91	—
Manufacture for Home Market	— 1,975	+ 2,344	+ 91	— 1
Manufacture for Export	— 580	+ 1,586	+ 387	+ 4
<b>Total Manuf. Industries</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 450</b>	<b>+ 7</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
Basic Industries†	— 10	+ 391	+ 12	+ 16
Building and Civil Engineering	— 588	+ 643	+ 89	+ 10
Public Service*	+ 565	+ 162	+ 8	+ 7
Distribution	— 929	+ 389	+ 20	+ 6
Consumers' Services—				
Hotels and catering; entertainments and sport	— 199	+ 226	+ 37	+ 8
Other services	— 428	+ 318	+ 32	+ 6
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b>	<b>— 1,584</b>	<b>+ 2,579</b>	<b>+ 16</b>	<b>+ 56</b>
Armed Forces and Aux. Services	+ 4,610	— 4,194	— 82	— 32
<b>Total of above</b>	<b>+ 3,026</b>	<b>— 1,615</b>	<b>— 8</b>	<b>+ 24</b>
Ex-H.M. Forces on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	+ 40	+ 125	+ 313	— 30
Insured Persons registered as Unemployed	— 1,167	+ 191	+ 185	— 7
<b>Total Working Population‡</b>	<b>+ 1,899</b>	<b>— 1,299</b>	<b>— 6</b>	<b>— 13</b>

\* National and Local Government Service, including Fire Service, Police and Civil Defence.

† As defined in paragraph 9.

‡ Excluding indoor private domestic service.

TABLES RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1947 REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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13. The Control of Engagement Order (details of which were given on pages 319 and 320 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE) came into operation on 6th October. In connection with the Order, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have introduced a system of priorities, under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the national interest,

should take precedence over others. The numbers of vacancies filled in April and May in the principal "First Preference" industries are shown in a Table on page 209. Figures are given in the Table below to show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference industries and certain other industries in February, March and April.

Industries.	Males.				Females.				Total.				
	Net change in employment.			Total employment at end of April.	Net change in employment.			Total employment at end of April.	Net change in employment.			Total employment at end of April.	
	Feb.	March.	April.		Feb.	March.	April.		Feb.	March.	April.		
<b>Manufacturing Industries—</b>													
First Preference Industries—													
Cotton Spinning	+ 400	+ 300	+ 400	53,900	+ 1,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,500	100,500	+ 1,400	+ 1,300	+ 1,900	154,400	
Cotton Manufacturing	+ 300	+ 300	+ 300	38,400	+ 700	+ 300	+ 800	79,800	+ 1,000	+ 600	+ 1,100	118,200	
Wool Textiles	+ 500	+ 100	+ 200	80,900	+ 700	+ 200	+ 1,100	97,500	+ 1,200	+ 300	+ 1,300	178,400	
Rayon Yarn	+ 300	+ 300	+ 300	25,300	+ 100	—	+ 200	16,000	+ 400	+ 300	+ 500	41,300	
Silk Manufacture and Rayon Weaving	+ 100	+ 200	+ 100	10,900	+ 200	—	+ 100	18,600	+ 300	+ 200	+ 200	29,500	
Jute	—	—	—	6,700	—	+ 200	—	11,800	—	+ 200	—	18,500	
Lace	—	—	—	3,800	—	—	+ 100	5,100	—	—	—	8,900	
Linen	+ 100	—	—	3,500	—	—	—	5,400	+ 100	—	—	15,300	
Textile Finishing	—	+ 100	+ 200	48,300	—	+ 100	+ 100	21,900	—	+ 200	+ 200	60,200	
Miscellaneous Textiles	+ 100	+ 100	—	22,600	+ 100	+ 200	+ 200	37,600	+ 200	+ 100	+ 100	16,800	
Pig Iron	+ 100	+ 100	—	16,400	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	15,300	
Ironfounding	+ 600	+ 400	+ 300	62,600	—	+ 600	+ 100	10,900	+ 600	+ 200	+ 400	73,500	
Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	+ 500	+ 300	+ 200	168,800	+ 200	—	—	15,300	+ 700	+ 200	+ 200	184,100	
Tinplates	—	—	—	12,500	+ 100	—	—	2,800	+ 100	—	—	15,300	
Iron and Steel Tubes	+ 300	+ 200	—	29,000	—	—	—	6,400	+ 300	+ 200	—	29,400	
Wire, Wire Netting	+ 300	+ 200	—	21,400	—	—	+ 200	8,000	+ 600	+ 400	+ 600	69,300	
Pottery	+ 300	+ 200	—	30,000	—	—	—	39,300	+ 600	+ 400	+ 600	69,300	
Printing, Publishing, etc.	+ 300	—	+ 500	167,900	— 300	— 900	+ 600	95,500	—	— 900	+ 1,100	263,400	
<b>Total First Preference Industries</b>	<b>+ 3,900</b>	<b>+ 2,100</b>	<b>+ 2,600</b>	<b>802,900</b>	<b>+ 3,100</b>	<b>— 400</b>	<b>+ 4,800</b>	<b>572,800</b>	<b>+ 7,000</b>	<b>+ 1,700</b>	<b>+ 7,400</b>	<b>1,375,700</b>	
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>+ 9,400</b>	<b>+ 1,400</b>	<b>+ 4,000</b>	<b>3,824,200</b>	<b>— 7,100</b>	<b>— 18,900</b>	<b>— 8,900</b>	<b>1,741,200</b>	<b>+ 2,300</b>	<b>— 17,500</b>	<b>— 4,900</b>	<b>5,565,400</b>	
<b>Total Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>+ 13,300</b>	<b>+ 3,500</b>	<b>+ 6,600</b>	<b>4,627,100</b>	<b>— 4,000</b>	<b>— 19,300</b>	<b>— 4,100</b>	<b>2,314,000</b>	<b>+ 9,300</b>	<b>— 15,800</b>	<b>+ 2,500</b>	<b>6,941,100</b>	
<b>Non-Manufacturing Industries and Services—</b>													
First Preference Industries and Services—													
Coal Mining	+ 2,000	+ 1,000	+ 400	723,900	—	—	—	—	+ 2,000	+ 1,000	+ 400	723,900	
Laundries and Cleaning	+ 100	+ 500	+ 300	38,000	+ 900	— 400	+ 700	130,400	+ 1,000	+ 100	+ 1,000	168,400	
<b>Other Industries and Services—</b>													
Building and Civil Engineering	— 3,000	+ 15,000	+ 10,000	1,140,700	—	—	—	23,700	— 3,000	+ 15,000	+ 10,000	1,164,400	
Road Transport	+ 200	+ 2,500	+ 3,100	415,100	+ 500	+ 600	+ 700	56,400	+ 700	+ 3,100	+ 3,800	471,500	
Public Utilities	+ 400	+ 200	+ 1,1										

NUMBERS EMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS—continued.  
(Thousands)

Industry.	Males (14 and under 65).				Females (14 and under 60).				Total.			
	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	April, 1948.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	April, 1948.	Mid-1939.	Mid-1945.	Mid-1947.	April, 1948.
<b>Other Metal Industries :</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ..	84.9	39.4	58.6	62.6	9.8	12.9	11.4	10.9	94.7	52.3	70.0	73.5
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ..	38.9	32.0	52.2	56.9	2.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	41.7	37.5	57.9	62.7
Electric Apparatus, Cables, etc. ..	116.4	112.2	143.0	149.8	79.5	167.7	133.2	129.6	195.9	279.9	276.2	279.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	34.0	38.1	41.8	43.6	14.3	38.7	25.6	25.8	48.3	76.8	67.4	69.4
Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	20.8	7.3	18.7	20.1	17.9	6.9	12.9	13.7	38.7	14.2	31.6	33.8
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. ..	21.9	20.6	26.0	27.2	11.6	16.6	18.4	18.4	33.5	37.2	44.4	45.6
Bolts, Nuts, etc. ..	16.8	16.1	17.9	18.5	13.0	18.8	16.0	15.7	29.8	34.9	33.9	34.2
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ..	17.4	9.2	12.6	12.9	11.1	8.8	9.1	8.7	28.5	18.0	21.7	21.6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ..	21.2	15.7	29.0	30.8	1.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	22.6	19.9	33.0	34.6
Other Metal Industries ..	185.2	170.0	225.2	233.6	101.1	145.6	132.2	129.3	286.3	315.6	357.4	362.9
<b>Total, Other Metals ..</b>	<b>557.5</b>	<b>460.6</b>	<b>625.0</b>	<b>656.0</b>	<b>262.5</b>	<b>425.7</b>	<b>368.5</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>820.0</b>	<b>886.3</b>	<b>993.5</b>	<b>1,017.7</b>
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. :												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	12.3	12.2	13.5	14.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	12.4	12.7	13.7	14.3
Chemicals ..	88.6	91.6	123.9	131.7	36.2	65.9	64.0	63.3	124.8	157.5	187.9	195.0
Explosives ..	29.2	78.3	21.6	21.6	7.9	90.4	13.0	12.3	37.1	168.7	34.6	33.9
Paint, Varnish, etc. ..	20.4	14.2	21.0	22.4	6.5	9.2	9.0	9.1	26.9	23.4	30.0	31.5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, etc. ..	60.0	44.1	54.5	58.0	23.2	31.7	27.1	26.9	83.2	75.8	81.6	84.9
<b>Total, Chemicals, etc. ..</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>438.1</b>	<b>347.8</b>	<b>359.6</b>
<b>Total, Group I Industries ..</b>	<b>2,539.0</b>	<b>2,850.2</b>	<b>2,942.8</b>	<b>3,043.0</b>	<b>503.8</b>	<b>1,453.6</b>	<b>855.5</b>	<b>842.1</b>	<b>3,042.8</b>	<b>4,303.8</b>	<b>3,798.3</b>	<b>3,885.1</b>
<b>GROUP II (BASIC INDUSTRIES)* :</b>												
Coal Mining ..	757.5	707.8	728.3	736.7	3.7	9.8	9.4	9.4	761.2	717.6	737.7	746.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	203.2	138.2	211.9	218.3	11.6	28.4	20.1	20.6	214.8	166.6	232.0	238.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service ..	193.0	129.3	211.4	221.6	12.0	82.0	39.6	43.2	205.0	211.3	251.0	264.8
Other Road Passenger Transport ..	34.1	13.1	25.7	26.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.9	37.1	15.1	28.6	28.9
Goods Transport by Road ..	141.7	129.8	172.3	167.5	4.9	13.4	10.5	10.3	146.6	143.2	182.8	177.8
Miscellaneous Transport, etc., Services ..	19.6	18.7	30.3	29.5	2.6	6.8	9.3	8.5	22.2	25.5	39.6	38.0
<b>Total, Group II Industries ..</b>	<b>1,399.5</b>	<b>1,027.4</b>	<b>1,278.2</b>	<b>1,300.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>1,437.5</b>	<b>1,172.6</b>	<b>1,407.7</b>	<b>1,405.5</b>
<b>GROUP III (OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES)* :</b>												
Food, Drink and Tobacco :												
Grain Milling ..	28.2	21.6	26.2	26.9	3.9	8.7	7.3	7.0	32.1	30.3	33.5	33.9
Bread, Biscuits, etc. ..	103.1	69.3	96.4	99.5	7.6	68.0	62.7	65.2	180.7	137.3	159.1	164.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. ..	26.4	13.4	20.7	21.5	5.9	23.9	33.8	32.7	82.3	37.3	54.5	54.2
Other Food Industries ..	71.3	53.8	77.2	80.8	62.2	71.9	73.7	70.9	133.5	125.7	150.9	151.7
Drink Industries ..	95.0	71.0	88.8	92.7	25.9	38.1	33.8	35.4	120.9	109.1	122.6	128.1
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ..	15.5	14.4	16.6	16.2	26.8	31.1	27.6	25.2	42.3	45.5	44.2	41.4
<b>Total, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>337.6</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>241.7</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>591.8</b>	<b>485.2</b>	<b>564.8</b>	<b>574.0</b>
Textile Industries :												
Cotton Spinning ..	65.5	35.3	51.2	53.9	111.9	78.3	91.1	100.5	177.4	113.6	142.3	154.4
Cotton Weaving ..	53.7	27.4	36.2	38.4	108.8	71.9	76.5	79.8	162.5	99.3	112.7	118.2
Wool ..	90.3	50.1	76.0	80.9	117.3	79.7	90.5	97.5	207.6	129.8	166.5	178.4
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc. ..	34.6	19.9	32.0	36.2	37.6	26.0	32.2	34.6	72.2	45.9	64.2	70.8
Hosiery ..	29.1	12.3	21.5	22.5	97.3	50.4	62.4	65.2	126.4	62.7	83.9	87.7
Carpets ..	12.6	2.2	8.8	9.8	19.4	3.5	10.1	11.3	32.0	5.7	18.9	21.1
Linen ..	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	9.0	6.8	5.6	5.4	12.7	9.7	9.2	8.9
Jute ..	10.2	3.8	6.1	6.7	15.5	9.7	11.4	11.8	25.7	13.5	17.5	18.5
Hemp, Rope, Cord, etc. ..	6.8	5.1	6.4	6.6	10.2	11.4	10.2	10.4	17.0	16.5	16.6	17.0
Lace ..	5.1	2.4	3.6	3.8	7.8	4.5	4.9	4.9	12.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Other Textiles ..	20.0	16.9	21.8	22.6	41.9	37.1	37.6	37.6	61.9	63.4	58.9	60.2
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. ..	56.7	32.0	45.9	48.3	22.9	20.2	20.8	21.9	79.6	52.2	66.7	70.2
<b>Total, Textiles ..</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>313.1</b>	<b>333.2</b>	<b>599.6</b>	<b>408.9</b>	<b>452.8</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>987.9</b>	<b>619.2</b>	<b>765.9</b>	<b>814.3</b>
Leather, Leather Goods, and Fur :												
Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	33.5	21.4	32.5	33.2	11.3	11.8	12.7	12.7	44.8	33.2	45.2	45.9
Leather Goods ..	11.6	6.2	10.3	10.3	16.6	12.2	15.4	14.4	28.2	18.4	25.7	24.7
<b>Total, Leather ..</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>
Clothing Industries :												
Tailoring ..	66.6	37.4	58.2	56.4	168.0	134.8	158.6	151.4	234.6	172.2	216.8	207.8
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ..	10.1	4.2	6.4	6.3	83.4	48.3	59.8	58.1	93.5	52.5	66.2	64.4
Dressmaking, etc. ..	11.4	6.7	9.7	9.8	96.1	48.0	73.1	72.3	107.5	54.7	82.8	82.1
Hats and Caps ..	11.1	3.7	7.4	6.6	18.5	9.0	10.8	10.1	29.6	12.7	18.2	16.7
Other Dress Industries ..	7.5	2.8	5.4	5.5	23.4	12.6	19.2	18.7	30.9	15.4	24.6	24.2
Boots, Shoes, etc. ..	78.4	51.1	70.7	73.3	56.6	44.2	49.4	51.4	135.0	95.3	120.1	124.7
<b>Total, Clothing ..</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>446.0</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>370.9</b>	<b>362.0</b>	<b>631.1</b>	<b>402.8</b>	<b>528.7</b>	<b>519.9</b>
Woodworking, etc. :												
Furniture, etc. ..	111.5	39.8	93.9	95.0	26.9	22.6	23.6	23.5	138.4	62.4	117.5	118.5
Sawmilling ..	63.0	56.1	73.6	77.3	3.4	20.2	11.0	11.3	66.4	76.3	84.6	88.6
Wood Boxes and Cases, etc. ..	9.2	14.0	11.6	12.2	2.4	13.4	3.8	4.1	11.6	27.4	15.4	16.3
Other Woodworking ..	17.8	13.5	18.8	19.6	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.8	23.6	21.2	26.1	26.4
<b>Total, Woodworking, etc. ..</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>204.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>243.6</b>	<b>249.8</b>
Paper, Printing, etc. :												
Paper and Paper Board ..	50.7	30.8	47.6	48.9	19.1	17.9	16.9	16.4	69.8	48.7	64.5	65.3
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags, etc. ..	29.0	14.6	21.5	22.7	53.3	34.9	40.5	40.6	82.3	49.5	62.0	63.3
Stationery Requisites (not paper) ..	5.3	0.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.2	7.8	1.1	4.8	4.4
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ..	4.9	1.7	4.8	5.3	6.3	3.3	6.4	6.7	11.2	5.0	11.2	12.0
<b>Total, Paper, Printing, etc. ..</b>	<b>198.9</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>304.3</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>263.4</b>
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc. ..	288.8	144.6	242.8	248.0	186.6	133.1	160.2	160.4	473.4	277.7	403.0	408.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ..	90.7	29.0	61.4	57.9	5.7	5.3	6.1	6.7	96.4	34.3	67.5	64.6
Glass and Glass Bottles :												
Glass Manufacture ..	22.5	15.5	24.6	26.3	8.1	10.2	10.6	11.1	30.6	25.7	35.2	37.4
Glass Bottles ..	15.4	12.2	18.1	19.0	2.2	7.9	4.9	5.2	17.6	20.1	23.0	24.2
<b>Total, Glass ..</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>
Other Manufacturing Industries :												
Cement, Whiting, etc. ..	17.1	9.5	14.3	15.3	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	17.8	11.0	15.7	16.9
Cast Stone, etc. ..	27.8	16.8	35.5	37.7	2.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	30.3	23.4	41.7	43.7
Rubber ..	41.1	34.3	51.9	57.4	29.1	28.0	29.9	30.8	70.2	62.3	81.8	88.2
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ..	11.0	4.2	7.7	9.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	13.3	6.3	9.5	11.6
Brushes and Brooms ..	6.1	4.3	7.3	7.6	6.2	6.5	8.8	9.2	12.3	10.8	16.1	16.8
Musical Instruments ..	6.9	1.5	4.6	5.1	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.4	8.7	2.1	5.9	6.5
Toys and Games ..	8.0	2.7	9.3	10.0	10.7	4.4	13.4	13.2	18.7	7.1	22.7	23.2
Other Industries ..	27.8	17.6	39.6	41.2	22.5	27.5	39.0	38.1	50.3	45.1	78.6	79.3
<b>Total, Other Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>272.0</b>	<b>286.2</b>
<b>Total, Group III Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>1,752.7</b>	<b>1,017.6</b>	<b>1,581.8</b>	<b>1,641.0</b>	<b>1,679.7</b>	<b>1,29</b>						



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in each Administrative Region at 10th May, 1948, and the numbers of insured persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th April, 1948.

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 10th May, 1948.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 12th April, 1948.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative County) .. .	16,227	3,811	549	20,587	- 95
London (Administrative County) .. .	174	43	8	225	- 15
Brentford and Chiswick .. .	220	47	12	279	- 64
Brighton and Hove .. .	1,064	367	43	1,474	- 136
Chatham .. .	1,038	508	35	1,581	- 10
Croydon .. .	923	244	38	1,205	- 50
Dagenham .. .	478	153	58	689	+ 2
East Ham .. .	396	110	21	527	- 16
Enfield .. .	281	79	22	382	- 69
Harrow and Wembley .. .	397	209	37	643	- 67
Hayes and Harlington .. .	140	54	20	214	- 24
Hendon .. .	429	67	25	521	- 58
Leyton and Walthamstow .. .	925	244	41	1,210	- 26
Tottenham .. .	858	254	36	1,148	+ 168
West Ham .. .	952	221	46	1,219	+ 44
Willesden .. .	405	115	19	539	+ 78
Eastern .. .	7,612	1,631	256	9,499	- 2,204
Bedford .. .	254	33	7	294	- 30
Cambridge .. .	59	16	8	83	- 27
Ipswich .. .	192	39	16	247	- 15
Luton .. .	171	14	10	195	- 5
Norwich .. .	892	75	11	978	- 118
Watford .. .	109	74	17	200	+ 35
Southern .. .	7,048	1,915	268	9,231	- 892
Oxford .. .	164	88	10	262	- 258
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. .	1,598	633	60	2,291	- 258
Reading .. .	477	89	27	593	- 269
Slough .. .	242	32	16	290	- 24
Southampton .. .	935	254	55	1,244	- 57
South-Western .. .	9,819	2,312	255	12,386	- 761
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .. .	2,829	346	72	3,247	- 188
Exeter .. .	327	90	3	420	- 26
Gloucester .. .	83	60	9	152	+ 12
Plymouth .. .	1,155	780	39	1,974	- 181
Swindon .. .	139	51	7	197	- 44
Midland .. .	9,021	1,752	251	11,024	- 964
Birmingham .. .	2,500	486	83	3,069	- 770
Burton-on-Trent .. .	21	16	8	45	+ 10
Coventry .. .	1,390	166	21	1,577	+ 39
Oldbury .. .	39	23	1	63	- 6
Smethwick .. .	103	30	3	136	- 5
Stoke-on-Trent .. .	1,056	18	8	1,082	- 67
Walsall .. .	304	76	18	398	+ 27
West Bromwich .. .	24	4	6	34	- 11
Wolverhampton .. .	605	138	4	747	- 6
Worcester .. .	69	53	4	126	- 25
North-Midland .. .	5,490	1,133	182	6,805	- 248
Chesterfield .. .	230	63	7	293	- 4
Derby .. .	96	18	7	121	- 14
Grimsby .. .	837	102	17	939	- 22
Leicester .. .	474	85	16	575	+ 37
Lincoln .. .	96	22	—	118	- 14
Mansfield .. .	253	30	—	283	- 33
Northampton .. .	161	25	—	186	- 25
Nottingham .. .	1,191	149	32	1,372	- 5
Peterborough .. .	84	65	—	149	- 66
Scunthorpe .. .	56	49	—	105	- 10
East and West Ridings .. .	11,224	2,950	307	14,481	- 1,237
Barnsley .. .	381	7	13	401	- 39
Bradford .. .	1,228	35	23	1,286	- 63
Dewsbury .. .	724	2	—	726	- 1
Doncaster .. .	343	155	36	534	- 104
Halifax .. .	57	7	—	64	- 55
Huddersfield .. .	106	28	8	142	- 381
Hull .. .	3,339	717	37	4,093	- 173
Leeds .. .	2,136	474	31	2,641	- 47
Rotherham .. .	121	191	15	327	- 38
Sheffield .. .	858	191	24	1,073	+ 13
Wakefield .. .	172	15	6	193	+ 29
York .. .	363	159	13	535	- 400
North-Western .. .	40,927	10,998	1,118	53,043	- 400
Accrington .. .	121	38	—	159	+ 3
Ashton-under-Lyne .. .	262	54	3	319	- 6
Barrow .. .	420	627	24	1,071	+ 22
Birkenhead .. .	1,785	392	39	2,216	- 120
Blackburn .. .	415	52	9	476	- 14
Blackpool .. .	2,164	419	21	2,604	- 585
Bolton .. .	659	153	8	820	+ 2
Burnley .. .	519	24	3	546	- 1
Bury .. .	94	35	—	129	+ 14
Crews .. .	117	77	3	197	- 2
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) .. .	16,716	3,443	541	20,700	+ 222
Manchester (inc. Stretford) .. .	4,549	1,159	114	5,822	+ 242
Oldham (including Fallsworth and Royton) .. .	835	146	1	982	- 8
Preston .. .	487	214	17	718	- 120
Rochdale .. .	138	24	8	170	- 13
St. Helens .. .	720	670	12	1,402	- 8
Salford (including Eccles and Pendlebury) .. .	1,155	213	41	1,409	- 12
Stockport .. .	828	226	17	1,071	+ 73
Wallasey .. .	881	403	27	1,311	- 124
Warrington .. .	192	147	22	361	- 1
Wigan .. .	985	177	10	1,172	- 55

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

Regions (in italics) and Principal Towns.	Numbers of Insured Persons* on Registers at 10th May, 1948.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 12th April, 1948.
	Men 18 and under 65 years.	Women 18 and under 60 years.	Juveniles under 18 years.	Total.	
Northern .. .	24,040	6,562	807	31,409	- 932
Carlisle .. .	240	52	10	302	- 41
Darlington .. .	268	105	13	386	- 54
Gateshead .. .	1,743	386	35	2,164	+ 32
Hartlepool .. .	1,153	436	29	1,618	+ 9
Jarrow and Hebburn .. .	757	371	36	1,164	+ 67
Middlesbrough (including South Bank) .. .	850	402	35	1,287	+ 90
Newcastle-upon-Tyne .. .	4,039	987	97	5,123	- 212
South Shields .. .	1,628	304	70	2,002	+ 17
Stockton-on-Tees .. .	831	621	34	1,486	+ 107
Sunderland .. .	2,663	712	82	3,457	- 152
Wallsend (including Willington Quay) .. .	359	88	7	454	- 71
Scotland .. .	39,808	12,808	1,289	53,905	- 612
Aberdeen .. .	1,539	153	36	1,728	- 32
Clydebank .. .	246	169	14	429	+ 38
Dundee .. .	1,955	374	26	2,355	+ 32
Edinburgh .. .	2,857	349	79	3,285	+ 315
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) .. .	14,533	4,683	351	19,567	- 472
Greenock .. .	1,175	571	55	1,801	- 89
Motherwell and Wishaw .. .	1,608	817	51	2,476	- 120
Paisley .. .	800	150	36	986	+ 7
Wales .. .	28,873	11,001	978	40,852	- 304
Cardiff .. .	1,984	309	54	2,347	- 175
Merthyr Tydfil .. .	1,945	365	45	2,355	- 108
Newport .. .	842	260	39	1,141	+ 159
Rhondda .. .	3,017	1,214	117	4,348	+ 6
Swansea .. .	2,108	899	48	3,055	- 211
Northern Ireland .. .	21,371	3,867	632	25,870	- 1,016
Belfast .. .	7,968	1,477	91	9,536	- 180
Londonderry .. .	2,394	416	124	2,934	+ 108

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1948.

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

Great Britain.	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).				Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	United Kingdom: Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1939 .. .	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
1940 .. .	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	
1941 .. .	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273	
1942 .. .	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
1943 .. .	47,191	20,574	7,95	733	69,293	85,538	
1944 .. .	45,062	17,634	3,94	518	63,608	77,929	
1945 .. .	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977	
1946 .. .	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164	
1947 .. .	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323	
12th Jan. .. .	233,147	76,767	5,419	2,914	318,247	350,491	
16th Feb. .. .	231,662	76,168	4,820	2,716	315,366	348,035	
15th Mar. .. .	223,176	69,655	3,986	2,588	299,405	328,441	
12th April .. .	227,633	65,895	4,295	3,017	300,840	327,726	
10th May .. .	219,142	62,378	4,661	3,825	290,006	315,876	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

The Table below gives an analysis of the numbers of persons registered as unemployed\* in Great Britain at 10th May, distinguishing (1) claimants for benefit and applicants for unemployment allowances and (2) non-claimants.

A.—INSURED UNEMPLOYED Insured Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges : Claimants to Benefit and Applicants for Unemployment Allowances .. .	Men 18 years and over.	Boys under 18 years.	Women 18 years and over.	Girls under 18 years.	Total.
Non-claimants .. .	206,656	2,062	46,288	924	255,930
Claimants for Benefit under Special Schemes .. .	11,849	2,283	16,305	2,183	32,620
947 .. .	6	502	1	1,456	
Total of Insured Persons Unemployed .. .	219,452	4,351	63,095	3,108	290,006
B.—UNINSURED PERSONS ON REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES : Applicants for Unemployment Allowances .. .	621	3	269	3	896
Persons not applying for Allowances .. .	2,820	440	8,477	556	12,293
Total of Uninsured Unemployed .. .	3,441	443	8,746	559	13,189

\* See footnote \* in previous column.  
 † The averages for 1947 are based on the numbers actually registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges. During the fuel and power crisis in February and March of that year, considerable numbers of the workpeople who were stood off from employment did not register at Employment Exchanges and were therefore excluded from the unemployment figures. The estimated numbers in that category were 500,000 at 22nd February and 24,000 at 10th March.  
 ‡ The figures for 1948 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years (see paragraph below first Table in first column on page 58 of February GAZETTE).  
 § Including insured and uninsured persons.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS.

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons aged 14 and over, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were registered as unemployed at 10th May, 1948, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The numbers include unemployed insured persons on the registers of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and claimants for benefit under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance.

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

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

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.
<b>Textiles—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. . . . .	564	473	1,037	6	12	18	570	485	1,055	573	486	1,059
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	275	252	527	7	39	46	282	291	573	282	291	573
<i>Total, Cotton</i> . . . . .	839	725	1,564	13	51	64	852	776	1,628	855	777	1,632
Woolen and Worsted . . . . .	487	236	723	7	9	16	494	245	739	507	249	756
Silk Spinning and Manufacturing and Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, etc.	76	87	163	2	4	6	78	91	169	82	95	177
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Manufacture . . . . .	172	102	274	9	—	9	181	102	283	187	102	289
Linen . . . . .	96	92	188	—	—	—	96	92	188	1,242	625	1,867
Jute . . . . .	204	128	332	—	—	—	204	128	332	204	128	332
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. . . . .	177	255	432	—	—	—	177	255	432	177	255	432
Hosiery . . . . .	101	226	327	99	43	142	200	269	469	206	282	488
Lace . . . . .	21	24	45	1	3	4	22	27	49	22	36	58
Carpets . . . . .	55	68	123	4	1	5	59	69	128	63	74	137
Other Textiles . . . . .	362	334	696	13	38	51	375	372	747	401	536	937
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. . . . .	421	99	520	52	14	66	473	113	586	677	160	837
<i>Total, Textiles</i> . . . . .	3,011	2,376	5,387	200	169	369	3,211	2,545	5,756	4,665	3,412	8,077
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing, etc.	490	183	673	46	44	90	536	227	763	568	238	806
Leather Goods . . . . .	202	156	358	8	48	56	210	204	414	218	215	433
<i>Total, Leather</i> . . . . .	692	339	1,031	54	92	146	746	431	1,177	786	453	1,239
<b>Clothing—</b>												
Tailoring . . . . .	1,934	1,540	3,474	256	541	797	2,190	2,081	4,271	2,234	2,151	4,385
Dress Making and Millinery . . . . .	207	565	772	22	140	162	229	705	934	231	770	1,001
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) . . . . .	99	87	186	766	518	1,284	865	605	1,470	869	608	1,477
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	82	315	397	4	110	114	86	425	511	123	1,038	1,161
Other Dress Industries . . . . .	76	112	188	6	8	14	82	120	202	83	137	220
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs . . . . .	824	207	1,031	83	22	105	907	229	1,136	1,064	243	1,307
<i>Total, Clothing</i> . . . . .	3,222	2,826	6,048	1,137	1,339	2,476	4,359	4,165	8,524	4,604	4,947	9,551
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. . . . .	1,331	861	2,192	9	17	26	1,339	870	2,209	1,489	912	2,401
Grain Milling . . . . .	234	119	353	—	3	3	234	122	356	290	124	414
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery . . . . .	328	362	690	2	24	26	330	386	716	337	388	725
Other Food Industries . . . . .	1,421	1,591	3,012	21	116	137	1,442	1,707	3,149	1,620	1,922	3,542
Drink Industries . . . . .	1,169	504	1,673	8	6	14	1,177	510	1,687	1,257	526	1,783
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff . . . . .	423	229	652	—	—	—	423	230	653	451	356	807
<i>Total, Food, Drink, etc.</i> . . . . .	4,906	3,666	8,572	39	159	198	4,945	3,825	8,770	5,444	4,228	9,672
<b>Woodworking, etc.—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	1,285	270	1,555	19	12	31	1,304	282	1,586	1,480	284	1,764
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases . . . . .	245	73	318	1	3	4	246	76	322	258	77	335
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	1,563	243	1,806	262	119	381	1,825	362	2,187	1,891	367	2,258
Other Woodworking . . . . .	333	110	443	39	46	85	372	156	528	430	170	600
<i>Total, Woodworking, etc.</i> . . . . .	3,426	696	4,122	321	180	501	3,747	876	4,623	4,059	898	4,957
<b>Building and Civil Engineering Construction—</b>												
Building . . . . .	20,420	153	20,573	72	1	73	20,492	154	20,646	23,096	160	23,256
Civil Engineering Construction . . . . .	9,970	64	10,034	32	1	33	10,002	65	10,067	11,020	67	11,087
<i>Total, Building, etc.</i> . . . . .	30,390	217	30,607	104	2	106	30,494	219	30,713	34,116	227	34,343
<b>Paper, Printing, etc.—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board . . . . .	446	248	694	60	3	63	506	251	757	520	252	772
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery . . . . .	265	282	547	3	7	10	268	289	557	269	333	602
Wall Paper Making . . . . .	25	3	28	—	—	—	25	3	28	26	3	29
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) . . . . .	71	62	133	1	7	8	72	68	140	72	68	140
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding . . . . .	1,699	441	2,140	11	14	25	1,710	455	2,165	1,763	474	2,237
<i>Total, Paper, Printing, etc.</i> . . . . .	2,506	1,036	3,542	75	30	105	2,581	1,066	3,647	2,650	1,130	3,780
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries—</b>												
Rubber . . . . .	836	393	1,229	14	28	42	850	407	1,257	884	408	1,292
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. . . . .	103	22	125	—	1	1	103	23	126	104	24	128
Brushes and Brooms . . . . .	135	112	247	3	18	21	138	130	268	138	150	288
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus . . . . .	542	244	786	—	5	5	542	249	791	551	260	811
Musical Instruments . . . . .	87	34	121	—	3	3	87	37	124	87	37	124
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites . . . . .	222	226	448	1	8	9	223	234	457	233	240	473
Other Manufactures . . . . .	843	634	1,477	11	43	54	854	677	1,531	980	689	1,669
<i>Total, Other Manufacturing</i> . . . . .	2,768	1,665	4,433	29	92	121	2,797	1,757	4,554	2,977	1,808	4,785
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply—</b>												
Transport and Communication—												
Railway Service . . . . .	2,809	779	3,588	14	11	25	2,823	790	3,613	3,147	795	3,942
Tramway and Omnibus Service . . . . .	1,714	698	2,412	16	7	23	1,730	705	2,435	1,827	707	2,534
Other Road Passenger Transport . . . . .	651	45	696	6	—	6	657	45	702	712	45	757
Goods Transport by Road . . . . .	3,777	71	3,848	21	—	21	3,798	71	3,869	4,042	72	4,114
Shipping Service . . . . .	6,896	84	6,980	220	5	225	7,116	89	7,205	7,462	89	7,551
Dock, Harbour, Canal, etc. Service— Port Transport (Docks, Wharves, etc.) . . . . .	3,018	27	3,045	33	—	33	3,051	27	3,078	4,149	27	4,176
Harbour, River and Canal Service . . . . .	626	20	646	7	—	7	633	20	653	670	22	692
<i>Total, Docks, Harbours, etc.</i> . . . . .	3,644	47	3,691	40	—	40	3,684	47	3,731	4,819	49	4,868
Other Transport, Communication, etc.	860	86	946	7	1	8	867	87	954	877	88	965
<i>Total, Transport, etc.</i> . . . . .	20,351	1,810	22,161	324	24	348	20,675	1,834	22,509	22,886	1,845	24,731
<b>Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance—</b>												
13,683	8,115	21,798	169	178	347	13,852	8,293	22,145	15,767	8,788	24,555	
1,895	831	2,726	11	6	17	1,906	837	2,743	2,013	851	2,864	
<b>Miscellaneous Services—</b>												
National Government Service (exc. National Fire Service) . . . . .	12,784	3,837	16,621	39	18	57	12,823	3,855	16,678	14,443	4,084	18,527
National Fire Service† . . . . .	323	127	450	1	—	1	324	127	451	369	133	502
Local Government Service . . . . .	9,328	2,686	12,014	134	39	173	9,462	2,725	12,187	10,125	2,777	12,902
Professional Services . . . . .	1,424	1,475	2,899	10	24	34	1,434	1,499	2,933	1,538	1,553	3,091
Entertainments, Sports, etc. . . . .	4,012	1,482	5,494	30	30	60	4,042	1,512	5,554	4,212	1,560	5,772
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, Club, Catering, etc., Service . . . . .	6,879	8,463	15,342	23	150	173	6,902	8,613	15,515	7,362	8,981	16,343
Laundry Service . . . . .	428	1,085	1,513	2	12	14	430	1,097	1,527	466	1,182	1,648
Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning, etc. . . . .	164	193	357	2	3	5	166	196	362	176	200	376
Other Services‡ . . . . .	2,678	487	3,165	36	19	55	2,714	506	3,220	2,918	326	3,444
<i>Total, Miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	38,020	19,835	57,855	277	295	572	38,297	20,130	58,427	41,609	20,996	62,605
<b>Ex-Service Personnel not classified by Industry§</b> . . . . .	18,335	1,139	19,474	100	14	114	18,435	1,153	19,588	19,448	1,200	20,648
<b>GRAND TOTAL¶</b> . . . . .	219,142	62,378	281,520	4,661	3,825	8,486	223,803	66,203	290,006	245,623	70,253	315,876

\* Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries are included in these figures.  
 † The figures on this line relate to persons whose unemployment books indicate that they were employed in the National Fire Service at July, 1947.  
 ‡ Including private gardeners, groomers, gamekeepers, park gardeners, sports ground keepers, chauffeurs, hairdressers, window cleaners, etc.  
 § These are ex-Service personnel who have not yet been classified to a particular industry, although they may have had some employment since release or discharge from the Forces.  
 ¶ The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,431 males and 262 females in Great Britain and 4,908 males and 264 females in the United Kingdom).

PLACING WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES. VACANCIES FILLED AND UNFILLED.

The Table below shows, for the four-weekly periods ended 14th April and 12th May, 1948, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period.

Industry.	Four weeks ended 14th April, 1948.		Four weeks ended 12th May, 1948.		Total Number of Placings 25th Dec., 1947, to 12th May, 1948 (20 weeks).
	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	Placings.	Vacancies Unfilled.	
Men aged 18 and over	216,054	176,109	251,946	170,045	1,168,198
Boys under 18 . . . . .	13,358	60,976	12,916	60,701	66,196
Women aged 18 and over	91,338	184,971	104,929	181,096	485,816
Girls under 18 . . . . .	10,760	85,966	10,313	86,117	55,275
<b>Total</b> . . . . .</					

COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 1st May, 1948, was 723,600, compared with 723,400 during the five weeks ended 3rd April, 1948, and 710,000 during the four weeks ended 26th April, 1947. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 678,900 in April, 1948, 676,400 in March, 1948, and 658,600 in April, 1947; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in April, 1948, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with March, 1948, and April, 1947.

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

District.	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 1st May, 1948.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 3rd April, 1948.	4 weeks ended 26th April, 1947.
Northumberland ..	42,500	— 100	+ 1,500
Cumberland ..	5,600	— 100	+ 200
Durham ..	111,100	— 100	+ 3,000
South Yorkshire ..	99,300	+ 200	+ 2,300
West Yorkshire ..	41,700	+ 100	+ 700
North and South Derbyshire ..	45,200	+ 100	+ 1,300
Notts. and Leicestershire ..	53,000	+ 200	+ 3,200
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,900	—	+ 800
North Wales ..	9,000	— 100	— 100
North Staffordshire ..	21,100	+ 100	— 200
Cannock Chase ..	17,700	—	— 100
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop ..	5,500	—	— 600
Warwickshire ..	15,400	+ 100	+ 500
South Wales and Mon. ..	108,700	+ 200	+ 200
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset ..	7,300	—	—
Kent ..	6,300	—	— 100
England and Wales ..	641,300	+ 300	+ 12,200
Fife and Clackmannan ..	21,400	—	+ 900
The Lothians ..	12,100	—	+ 400
Lanarkshire, etc. ..	35,900	+ 100	+ 100
Ayrshire, etc. ..	12,900	—	—
Scotland ..	82,300	— 100	+ 1,400
Great Britain ..	723,600	+ 200	+ 13,600

It is provisionally estimated that during April about 16,440 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,740; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 700. During March there was also a net increase of 700.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.97 in April, 1948, 4.67 in March, 1948, and 4.78 in April, 1947. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.25, 4.94 and 5.16, 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 April, 1947, and March and April, 1948, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.†

Percentages of Shifts Lost Through Absenteeism.

	April, 1947.	March, 1948.	April, 1948.
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary ..	10.91	7.83	7.48
Involuntary ..	7.08	6.20	5.91
All workers :			
Voluntary ..	8.34	5.89	5.70
Involuntary ..	6.12	5.28	5.09

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.90 tons in April, 1948, compared with 2.90 tons in March, 1948, and 2.78 tons in April, 1947. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.10 tons in April, 1948; for March, 1948, and April, 1947, the figures were 1.09 tons and 1.03 tons, respectively.

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

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT.

STATISTICS FOR MAY, 1948.

The total number of persons registered under the Act at 19th April, 1948 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 877,780. The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th May was 76,471, of whom 73,059 were males and 3,412 were females. The total included 40,872 persons who had seen service in H.M. Forces, and 35,599 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 ..	36,000	199	36,199
Non-Ex-Service ..	27,085	2,600	29,685
Total ..	63,085	2,799	65,884
Requiring employment under special conditions :			
Ex-Service ..	4,651	22	4,673
Non-Ex-Service ..	5,323	591	5,914
Total ..	9,974	613	10,587
Grand Total ..	73,059	3,412	76,471

WORK OF APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY STATISTICS.

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

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER.

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

A register of vacancies, notified by employers, is maintained, from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, 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 10th May, 1948, was 5,316\* ; this figure included 4,252 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment and 1,064 who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 436 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 13th April and 10th May, 1948 (4 weeks), are shown below :—

Vacancies outstanding at 13th April ..	4,587
" notified during the period ..	673
" filled during the period ..	1,311†
" cancelled or withdrawn ..	621
" outstanding at 10th May ..	4,508

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 in the next column.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th May, 1948, was 32,663,‡ consisting of 29,522 men and 3,141 women. Of these, 17,359 men and 514 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers on the registers included 17,702 men and 1,865 women who were in employment, while 11,820 men and 1,276 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 10th May. Of those in employment, 10,154 men and 285 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 7,205 men and 229 women.

The Table in the next column shows the total figures of registrations at each of the Offices.

\* This figure included 600 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.  
 † Including 41 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.  
 ‡ Excluding 640 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,434 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also included.

Registrations at Appointments Offices, 10th May, 1948.

Appointments Office.	In Employment.		Unemployed.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
London ..	4,796	66	5,138	502
Cambridge ..	600	51	451	43
Reading ..	644	51	345	18
Winchester ..	615	18	461	71
Bristol ..	1,090	102	675	77
Birmingham ..	1,847	143	920	44
Nottingham ..	738	58	321	66
Leeds ..	1,030	116	403	44
Liverpool ..	1,017	97	476	75
Manchester ..	1,822	140	672	59
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	675	76	403	101
Edinburgh ..	1,078	171	642	87
Glasgow ..	1,279	198	626	65
Cardiff ..	451	38	287	..
Total ..	17,702	1,865	11,820	1,276

During the period 12th April to 10th May, 1948, there were new registrations by 3,839 men and 725 women, and during the same period the registrations of 4,799 men and 783 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 12th April and 10th May, 1948.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th April ..	Men.*	Women.
Notified during the period ..	5,006	1,295
Cancelled or withdrawn during the period ..	2,291	558
Vacancies filled during the period† ..	1,124	392
Vacancies unfilled at 10th May ..	924	300
	5,249	1,161

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

AUSTRALIA.

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in January, 1948, was 0.1 per cent. higher than in December, 1947, and 5.8 per cent. higher than in January, 1947.

CANADA.

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 18,600 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st March, 1948, in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.2 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1948, but 4.2 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1947. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March, 1948, was 0.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 4.1 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1947.

ÉIRE.

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th May, 1948, was 66,508, compared with 72,942 at 24th April and 46,551 at 24th May, 1947.

SWEDEN.

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of approximately 872,000 showed that 4.1 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 29th February, 1948, compared with 4.4 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 5.1 per cent. at 28th February, 1947.

SWITZERLAND.

At the end of March, 1948, applications for employment were registered at Employment Exchanges by 1,533 persons, compared with 6,964 at the end of February, 1948, and 2,861 at the end of March, 1947; these figures include employed persons who were seeking other employment. Offers of situations at the same dates numbered 6,791, 6,043 and 8,870, respectively. The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March, 1948, who were wholly unemployed was 1,107 or 0.7 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 6,260 or 4.2 per thousand at the end of February; for March, 1947, the number wholly unemployed was 2,262.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The number of civilians in employment in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March, 1948, is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,004,000. This was 0.8 per cent. higher than the figure for February, 1948, and 2.3 per cent. higher than that for March, 1947. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries in March, 1948, is estimated to have been 0.6 per cent. higher than in February, 1948, and 1.6 per cent. higher than in March, 1947.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of March, 1948, was approximately 2,440,000, compared with 2,639,000 at the middle of February, 1948, and 2,330,000 at the middle of March, 1947.

\* This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.  
 † The number of vacancies filled included 650 filled by ex-Service men and 58 filled by ex-Service women.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.\*

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

FACTORY ORDERS.—*Factory Orders*. 1948 Edition. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.).—See page 196.  
 BUILDING INDUSTRY.—*Revision of the Building Regulations: Report by the Commissioner appointed to hold an Inquiry with respect to the Draft Code in relation to Safety, Health and Welfare*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).—See page 196.

HOSIERY AND KNITWEAR.—*Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947. Proposals for a Development Council for the Hosiery and Knitwear Industry*. Board of Trade. Price 3d. (4d.).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.—*Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948*. Cmd. 7423. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 199.

NATIONAL INSURANCE.—*National Insurance Act, 1946. Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on (i) National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948. H.C. 140, Session 1947-48. Price 3d. (4d.). (ii) National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948. H.C. 144, Session 1947-48. Price 6d. (7d.). (iii) Insurance of Share Fishermen. H.C. 137, Session 1947-48. Price 3d. (4d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See pages 197 and 198.*

NATIONAL SERVICE.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during March, 1948, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1939-1947*. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 1/48. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944*. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 70. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

TEACHERS' SALARIES.—*Reports of the Burnham Committee on (i) Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education including Technical and Commercial Colleges and Institutes, Art Colleges and Schools, England and Wales, 1948. Price 9d. (10d.). (ii) Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1948. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.). Ministry of Education.—See page 194.*

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—*Unemployment Fund Accounts, 1946-47, showing the Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st March, 1947, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon*. H.C. 108, Session 1947-48. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 197.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.—*Selected Decisions given by the Umpire on Claims for Benefit during March and April, 1948*. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets Nos. 3 and 4/1948. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. each (3d.).

WAGES COUNCILS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945.—*Report of a Commission of Inquiry on the Question whether a Wages Council should be Established with Respect to Road Haulage Workers and their Employers*. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 195.

COAL INDUSTRY.—*Quarterly Statistical Statements of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profits or Losses of Collieries for the (a) first and second quarters of 1947. Price 6d. (7d.). (b) third quarter of 1947. Price 3d. (4d.). National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.*

FACTORY ACTS.

FACTORY FORMS.

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or re-printed since the previous list was published in the April, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 151) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price.
1	Factories Act, 1937. Abstract for Factories. October, 1944. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 6d. (7d.).
11	Factories Act, 1937. Permissible Hours of Work (Apart from "Overtime"). Statutory Intervals and Holidays for Women and Young Persons. August, 1946. (Reprinted 1948.) Price 3d. (4d.).
56	Factories Act, 1937. Report of Examination of Economist when Cold. July, 1938. (Reprinted 1948.) Price 2d. (3d.).
58	Factories Act, 1937. Report of Examination of Steam Receiver. January, 1940. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 2d. (3d.).
394	Lead Paint Regulations, 1927. Painter's Colic. March, 1948. Price 1d. (2d.).
687	Factories Act, 1937. Certificate of Exemption No. 24 (General). Steam Boilers and Steam Receivers. Apparatus with Closed Steam System for Heating Platen. February, 1948. Price 2d. (3d.).
814	Memorandum on Explosion and Gassing Risks in the Cleaning, Examination and Repair of Stills, Tanks, etc. March, 1948. Price 4d. (5d.).
939	Factories Act, 1937. Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 3d. (4d.).
980	Factories Act, 1937. Regulations for the Manufacture, Manipulation or Storage of Celluloid or of any article wholly or partly made of Celluloid. July, 1938. (Reprinted 1948.) Revised price 3d. (4d.).

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 221.

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

## 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 May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £104,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 326,000 workpeople. These figures include increases which operated retrospectively to January, 1948, in the case of craftsmen in the coal mining industry, and to February, 1948, in the case of railway workshop staff.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages reported in May were employed in railway workshops, in furniture manufacture, as craftsmen in the coal mining industry, and in the weaving section of the linen industry in Northern Ireland. Among other workpeople receiving increased rates of wages were domestic staffs of mental hospitals in most districts of England and Wales, workpeople employed in shirtmaking in Northern Ireland and in the asbestos cement industry, journeymen in the common skip section of the basket industry, skilled maintenance workers employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings, journeymen employed in process engraving, and dental technicians.

For railway workshops staff new composite rates were adopted which resulted in increases of varying amounts, according to occupation and district.

In the furniture manufacturing industry an interim cost-of-living bonus was granted to timeworkers of 4d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for women and juvenile workers, or of such less sum as would secure for the worker an aggregate minimum time rate of not less than the current minimum time rate plus the interim cost-of-living bonus. For workers employed under approved payment-by-results schemes, arrangements are to be adjusted so that an average productive worker can earn at least 30 per cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate, instead of 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. as formerly. For craftsmen employed in the coal mining industry new national rates of wages were adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to grade of occupation and district. In the weaving section of the linen industry in Northern Ireland there was an increase of 1d. an hour for certain classes of workpeople and piece rates were increased by 7½ per cent. in most cases.

Of the total increase of £104,000, about £55,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their

representatives, about £45,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and most of the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1948.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases.	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages.	
		£	
Agriculture .. .. .	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	51,000	23,000	28,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. . . . .	115,500	28,300	86,800
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. . . .	327,000	143,500	139,500
Textile .. .. .	318,000	143,500	139,500
Clothing .. .. .	342,000	139,500	20,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	72,500	20,900	29,400
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. . . . .	96,500	29,400	69,900
Paper, Printing, etc. . . . .	174,000	69,900	7,700
Building, Civil Engineering Construction, etc. . . . .	68,500	7,700	49,900
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. . . .	194,500	49,900	188,600
Transport .. .. .	770,000	188,600	4,400
Public Administration Services .. . . .	20,000	4,400	22,100
Distributive Trades .. .. .	56,500	22,100	17,600
Other .. .. .	81,000	17,600	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,887,000</b>	<b>831,600</b>	

## HOURS OF LABOUR.

The changes in normal hours of labour reported to have come into operation in May resulted in an average reduction of about 4 hours a week for about 7,000 workpeople. The workpeople affected were employed mainly in the cement manufacturing industry. In this industry the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 48 to 44 for workers other than shiftworkers, but the former hours are to be worked for so long as the shortage of labour continues.

During the first five months of 1948, changes in hours of labour reported to have come into operation in the industries covered by the Department's statistics have resulted in an average reduction of about 3 hours a week for about 270,000 workpeople.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Coal Mining	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.†	Skilled craftsmen ..	National day wage rates fixed for skilled craftsmen, involving increases of varying amounts according to grade of occupation and district. Inclusive rates after change: grade I occupations 21s. a shift, grade II occupations 18s. 6d.; these rates are increased by 2s. 6d. a shift in respect of any shift which is worked wholly or partly underground.†
Ironstone Mining and Quarrying.	North Lincolnshire	4 April	Men, youths and boys ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 2-4d. a shift (5s. to 6s. 2-4d.) for men, by 10-8d. (3s. 9d. to 4s. 7-8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 7-2d. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 1-2d.) for boys.†
Iron Ore Mining	Cleveland ..	19 April§	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1s. 3d. a shift (2s. 9d. to 4s.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 7-5d. (1s. 4-5d. to 2s.) for boys under 18.¶
Asbestos Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain ..	30 May	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men, of 1d. for women, and of proportionate amounts for juveniles; piece-work rates to be adjusted so as to secure a minimum increase of 5s. 6d. a week. Minimum hourly rate, after change: men—Group I 2s. 3d., II 2s. 2d., III 2s. 1d.; women 1s. 6½d., 1s. 6½d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	Sunday preceding first pay day in June.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2-4d. a shift (6s. 4-8d. to 6s. 7-2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1-8d. (4s. 9-6d. to 4s. 11-4d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 1-2d. (3s. 2-4d. to 3s. 3-6d.) for those under 18 years.¶
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning 31 May.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2-8d. a shift (6s. 3-6d. to 6s. 6-4d.) for men, by 2-1d. (4s. 8-7d. to 4s. 10-8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1-4d. (3s. 1-8d. to 3s. 3-2d.) for boys under 18.¶
Railway Workshops.	Great Britain (excluding Great Central Section of the former L.N.E.R.).	1 Feb.**	Timeworkers ..	New composite rates adopted for London (within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross) and for all other places in Great Britain (previously in the case of men, towns outside London were divided into two grades for wages purposes), consisting of consolidated base rates plus additions, resulting in most cases in increases of varying amounts up to 7s. 6d. a week for men, according to occupation and district, from 2s. to 12s. for male workers under 21, and from 1s. 3d. to 6s. for female workers under 21.
			Pieceworkers ..	Piecework prices to be revised so as to yield to the normal worker 27½ per cent. on new consolidated base rates instead of 33½ per cent. on previous base rates.
			Lieu rate workers ..	Lieu rates to be revised on the basis of lieu rates of 33½ per cent. on previous base rates being converted to 27½ per cent. on new consolidated base rates.
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap.	Great Britain ..	Pay day in week beginning 31 May.	Men 21 years and over ..	National minimum wage for workers, other than transport workers, increased to 2s. 2d. an hour, or 9s. 4d. for a 44-hour week, resulting in an increase of 7s. 4d. a week; minimum rates for light lorry drivers increased by 6s. a week, and for heavy lorry drivers by 7s.

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

† The rates were agreed between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers on 1st June, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate additions to wages are now proportionate to the number of points by which the interim index of retail prices exceeds 44; formerly, the additions were proportionate to the number of points by which the cost-of-living index figure exceeded 54.

§ The revision was agreed in May and made retrospective to the date shown above.

¶ These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, whereby flat-rate additions to wages of 1-2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and 0-6d. for boys under 18, are now proportionate to the number of points by which the interim index of retail prices exceeds 66; formerly, the additions of 1d. and 0-5d., respectively, were proportionate to the number of points by which the cost-of-living index figure exceeded 70.

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

\*\*\* These increases were agreed in May, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	Pay day in week beginning 10 May.	Under-engineers, boiler firemen, oilers and greasers and ashwheelers employed in cotton spinning establishments.	Increase of 2d. an hour. Inclusive minimum rates after change: under-engineers and boiler-firemen 30-138d. an hour, ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 27-706d.
	do.	do.	Mill engine tenters, enginemen, etc., employed in cotton weaving establishments	Increase of 2d. an hour. Inclusive minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 32-45d. an hour, enginemen-firemen 31-675d., under-engineers and boiler-firemen 30-138d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 27-706d.
Woolen and Worsted.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day in week ending 3 April.	Enginemen, greasers and firemen employed in wool textile establishments.	Increase of 7½ per cent. in minimum weekly rates. Rates after change for day shifts: enginemen on standing wages 118s. 7d. (when working under a head engineer 115s. 2d.), enginemen on ordinary time rates 110s. 8d. (when working under a head engineer 107s. 10d.), firemen 107s. 10d., greasers 105s. 2d.
			Mechanics employed in wool textile establishments.	Increase of 8s. 10d. a week (116s. 7d. to 125s. 3d.).
Linen	Northern Ireland ..	24 May	Workpeople employed in the weaving section.	Increase of 1d. an hour on current rates for tenters, dressers, slashers, card cutters, mounters and assistant mounters; new minimum rates adopted for odd workers of 75s. 9d. a week for men and 49s. 6d. for women; increases of 10 per cent. on piece rates for certain groups of damask and grey yarn weavers and of 7½ per cent. on all other piece rates for weaving, winding, warping and drawing-in; deductions for looms fitted with warp stop motions to be reduced by 2½ per cent.
Jute	Great Britain ..	14 May	Male workers (except hessian weavers).	New general minimum time rates fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 4s. 10d. a week for loom tenters 21 years or over, of 7s. 5d. for loom under-tenters 21 years or over, of 7s. 4d. for other workers 21 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: loom tenters 21 or over 102s. 1d. a week, loom under-tenters 21 or over 84s. 6d., other workers 21 or over 82s., youths and boys 31s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 74s. 2d. at 20.*
			Female workers (except hessian weavers in the towns specified below).	New general minimum time rates fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 3s. 2d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 3s. 10d. for orra (or spare) spinners 18 years or over, of 2s. 7d. to 3s. 11d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners, of 2s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. for double spinners, of varying amounts for weaving learners, of 5s. 3d. for other workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 65s. 9d. a week, orra (or spare) spinners 18 years or over 34s., other workers 18 years or over (including weaving learners) 52s. 6d., girls 31s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 46s. 2d. at 17½. Increase of 2½d. an hour (11½d. to 1s. 2d.) in piecework basis time rate and of 2d. a week (3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.) in the additional payment granted to pieceworkers.*
			Hessian weavers (male workers in all districts and female workers in Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Tayport).	New general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates fixed for a normal working week of 45 hours, resulting in increases of 7s. 4d. a week for male workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 3d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates after change: men 21 years or over 82s. a week, youths and boys 31s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 74s. 2d. at 20; women 18 or over 52s. 6d., girls 31s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 46s. 2d. at 17½. Increase of 7-41d. (61-75d. to 69-16d.) in the standard general minimum piece rate and of 2d. a week (3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.) in the additional payment granted to pieceworkers.*
Shirtmaking	Northern Ireland ..	20 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers 22 years or over, and for female workers other than learners, of ½d. to 3½d., according to age, for male workers under 22 years, and of 1d. to 3d., according to age and experience, for female learners. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—men—special or measure cutters with 3 years' experience in measure cutting, pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years of age, 2s. 7d. an hour, other cutters 22 years or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting, 2s. 5d., other workers 22 years or over 2s. 1½d.; women, other than learners—conveyor belt machinists 1s. 5½d., other workers 1s. 4d.; piecework basis time rates—male cutters (other than special or measure cutters) 22 years or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 2s. 7d. an hour, female workers 1s. 5½d.†
Baking	Barrow and district	Pay day in week beginning 17 Nov., 1947.‡	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for youths 18 and under 21 and women 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for boys and girls under 18.
Furniture Manufacture, etc.	Great Britain ..	17 May	Timeworkers ..	Interim cost-of-living bonus granted of 4d. an hour to adult male workers and of proportional amounts to adult female and juvenile workers, or of such less sum as would secure for the worker an aggregate minimum time rate of not less than the current minimum time rate plus the interim cost-of-living bonus; increase of 1½d. an hour in current minimum time rate for women employed as sewers, sewing machinists, cushion fillers, or fixing fabrics to radio cabinet frets and on similar jobs, to make one minimum rate for journeymen. Aggregate minimum time rates after change for adult workers: journeymen 21 years and over, and women employed on men's work—London district (within a 20-mile radius of Charing Cross, excluding any portion of the High Wycombe area) 2s. 10½d. an hour, provincial districts 2s. 8½d., qualified packers and hand sandpaperers 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½d., labourers, porters and other workers 2s. 5d., 2s. 3½d.; journeymen—London district 1s. 11d., provincial districts 1s. 9½d., labourers, porters and other women on non-productive work 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d.§
			Workers employed on approved payment by result schemes.	Arrangements made to be such as may reasonably be expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 30 per cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate (instead of 20 per cent. or 15 per cent., respectively, as formerly).
Home Grown Timber Trade.	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay week in May.	Forest workers and hauliers ..	New minimum rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week as follows: men 21 years and over—forest workers 87s. 6d. a week, skilled fellers 104s. 6d., mechanical drivers in the woods 95s. 6d., loaders in the woods 87s. 6d.; youths and boys 40s. 6d. at 15, rising to 72s. 6d. at 20; women 48s. at 17 years, 55s. 6d. at 18 and 68s. at 19 and over.
		do.¶	Sawmill workers ..	New minimum rates of wages adopted for a 44-hour week as follows: skilled sawyers, class A mills 2s. 7½d. an hour, class B 2s. 5½d., class C 2s. 4½d., other sawyers 2s. 4½d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 2d., mill labourers 2s. 2d., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 0½d., crane drivers 2s. 4d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 1½d.; youths and boys 40s. 6d. a week at 15, rising to 77s. 6d. class A, 75s. class B, and 72s. 6d. class C at 20; women 19 years and over, employed as labourers 1s. 7½d. an hour class A, 1s. 6½d. classes B and C, on machines (after 9 months) 2s., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9d.

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour," and page 192 of the May, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 7th January, pending the issue of the Order giving them statutory effect.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 221 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Court dated 31st May, 1948, and the effect is retrospectively to bring the rates of wages in Barrow and district up to the level of those agreed between the North Western Federation of Master Bakers (Associations and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers (see page 425 of the December, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE).

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

¶ The new rates for adult male sawmill workers, representing an increase of 2d. an hour, became operative as from the beginning of the first pay week in January, 1948, when normal weekly working hours were reduced from 47 to 44.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Process Engraving.	United Kingdom	Pay day in week commencing 31 May.	Journeymen and apprentices employed in process engraving trade houses and in process engraving departments of certain publishing firms.	Increases of 16s. a week in minimum rates for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, according to year of apprenticeship. Minimum rates for journeymen after change: trade houses—London 148s. 6d. a week, provinces 144s.; publishing firms—London 158s. 6d., provinces 154s.*
Road Passenger Transport.	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period beginning 4 May.	Skilled maintenance workers employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings.	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum rate (109s. 6d. to 117s.).
Hospitals, etc.	England and Wales†	Pay week in which 3 May falls.	Domestic staffs employed in mental hospitals.	National plus rate increased by 2s. a week (8s. to 10s.). Minimum national standard rates after change, inclusive of national plus rate, for lowest rated group of workers: men 96s. a week, women 74s.
	Eastern Area	do.	Domestic staffs employed in hospitals and allied institutions, excluding mental hospitals.	Plus rates increased by 3s. a week for men (5s. to 8s.) and by 2s. for women (4s. to 6s.). Minimum rates after change, inclusive of plus rate, for lowest rated group of workers: men 94s. a week, women 70s.
Basket Making	United Kingdom	First pay week in May.	Journeymen basket makers in the common skip section.	Increase of 20 per cent. on the scales of inches in the national list of basic wage rates.
Dentistry	Great Britain	31 May	Dental technicians and apprentices.	New minimum basic rates adopted, incorporating the war bonus previously paid, and resulting in increases of varying amounts. Rates after change: grade I 160s. a week, grade II 130s., grade III 100s., apprentices 25s. in the first year, rising to 65s. in the fifth year.
Retail Meat Distribution.	Certain districts in Northern Ireland (excluding Londonderry).	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 May.	Journeymen butchers	Increase of 5s. a week (96s. to 101s.) in minimum rate.
	Londonderry	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 May.	do.	Increase of 7s. a week (94s. to 101s.) in minimum rate.
Milk Distribution.	Northern Ireland	Beginning of next full pay period following 20 May.	Workpeople employed in Ministry of Agriculture milk depots.	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum basic rates for male workers, of 2s. 6d. for women, and of proportionate amounts for girls. Minimum basic rates after change for a 48-hour week: male workers 84s. a week, women 56s.
Slaughtering	Scotland (excluding Glasgow).	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 May.	Workpeople employed in slaughterhouses.	Minimum rates fixed as follows:—piecework and head rates—Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Paisley, cattle 5s. 4d. a beast, other areas 5s. 2d., sheep and lambs 1s. 1d., 1s.; all areas, pigs 3s. 7d. a beast, calves 9d., skinning 1s. 1d., skins 9d. a set; full-time slaughtermen and gut workers working on piecework and head rates to be guaranteed a weekly minimum fall-back wage of 83s.; gutmen, benefit workers, porters and drovers—minimum weekly rate 93s.‡

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain	First full pay week beginning on or after 17 May.	Workpeople, other than 6-day or 7-day shiftworkers.	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44.§
Jute	Great Britain	14 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Normal weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable reduced from 48 to 45.
Slaughtering	Scotland (excluding Glasgow).	Beginning of first full pay period following 19 May.	Workpeople employed in slaughterhouses.	Normal weekly working hours fixed at 40 during half-year January to June, and at 48 during remainder of the year.¶

\* In the case of workers at present receiving merit money in addition to the minimum rates, half of such merit money is to be set off against the increase of 16s. † Except employees of the London, Middlesex and Surrey County Councils. ‡ Gut workers and porters employed in Edinburgh receive retrospective payment at the above rates from the beginning of the first full pay period following 8th September, 1947. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." § Hourly rates of wages remain unaltered, an equivalent increase of one-eleventh (to the nearest one-tenth of 1d. an hour) to cover a reduced working week having been granted in June, 1947 (see page 239 of July, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE). The present actual hours are to be worked for so long as the shortage of labour continues, overtime payments on a daily basis being made in respect of hours worked in excess of the shorter week. The normal hours of 6-day and 7-day shiftworkers remain unaltered, but the wages rates for all shift time worked from 12 noon to midnight on Saturday is increased to time-and-a-half, shift work overtime rates for the same period being increased to time-and-a-half. ¶ This reduction took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. The shorter working week had been operative in Dundee under a voluntary agreement since January, 1947. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

## INDEX OF RATES OF WAGES.

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

The figures for the end of each month, on the basis of 30th June, 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
February .. .. .	104	105	106	104
March .. .. .	105	107	107	105
April .. .. .	105	107	108	105
May .. .. .	105	107	108	105

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAY.

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 174. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during May, in these 189 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 32,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during May, was about 86,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in May, the coal mining industry accounted for 112, involving 15,500 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 37,000 working days.

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

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 .. .. .	2	110	112	15,500	37,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	6	34	40	11,000	35,000
Transport .. .. .	—	12	12	2,900	4,000
Other Industries and Services .. .. .	7	18	25	2,600	10,000
Total, May, 1948 .. .. .	15	174	189	32,000	86,000
Total, April, 1948 .. .. .	18	188	206	86,000	628,000
Total, May, 1947 .. .. .	25	103	128	70,200	181,000

In the 174 stoppages which began during May, nearly 24,000 workers were directly involved, and about 5,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In the 15 stoppages which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, the total number of workers involved during May, either directly or indirectly, was over 3,000.

**Duration.**—Of 179 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during May, 73, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 39, directly involving 7,400 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted three days; 32, directly involving 7,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 1,400 workers, lasted over six days.

**Causes.**—Of the 174 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 16, directly involving 1,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 59, directly involving 4,700 workers, on other wage questions; 11, directly involving 2,300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 3,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 65, directly involving 9,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 2,100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 900 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1948 AND 1947.

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

Industry Group.	January to May, 1948.			January to May, 1947.		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.	Number of Stoppages beginning in period.	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress.	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress.
Coal Mining .. .. .	554	124,500†	335,000	517	113,700†	230,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	5	600	2,000	6	300	1,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. .. .	9	1,300	7,000	9	800	3,000
Engineering .. .. .	53	19,500	47,000	36	5,300	20,000
Shipbuilding .. .. .	32	13,200	196,000	58	55,600	275,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal .. .. .	62	31,100	485,000	46	7,800	22,000
Textile .. .. .	28	12,700	50,000	7	800	4,000
Clothing .. .. .	17	5,600	23,000	7	700	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	13	2,600	12,000	11	1,100	4,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	13	600	4,000	9	700	3,000
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	5	1,000	2,000	4	1,000	6,000
Building .. .. .	15	1,000	4,000	22	2,700	12,000
Transport .. .. .	66	32,200	112,000	49	70,100	379,000
Public Administration Services .. .. .	8	2,400	12,000	5	3,000	50,000
Commerce, Distribution, etc. .. .. .	7	3,000	10,000	13	13,600	58,000
All Other Industries .. .. .	24	4,100	13,000	22	8,400	34,000
Total .. .. .	911	255,400†	1,314,000	821	285,600†	1,108,000

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

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workers involved.		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Fillers and other colliery workers—Mapplewell, near Barnsley (one colliery).	120	1,010	24 May	28 May	Fillers' disagreement with new yardage price list.	Work resumed on old conditions.
Colliery workers—Worksop, Nottinghamshire (one colliery).	360	1,320	26 May§	28 May	Panturners' objection to regular working of night shifts.	Work resumed on old terms.
IRON AND STEEL:— Maintenance workers employed in an iron and steel works—Corby, Northamptonshire (one firm).	800	..	14 May	20 May	Suspension of a shop steward for refusing to obey an order given by a chargehand.	Work resumed unconditionally on advice of a trade union official. As a result of subsequent negotiations the shop steward was allowed to re-start after giving an assurance of future obedience.
Constructional engineering workers—Corby.	200	..	18 May	20 May	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	Work resumed.
ENGINEERING:— Workers employed in forging, stamping, heat treatment, etc., processes—Sheffield (one firm).	1,100	..	10 May	14 May	Objection to the dismissal of two grinders.	Work resumed pending negotiations, as a result of which alternative work was offered to one man.
ALUMINIUM MANUFACTURE:— Process workers, general labourers and helpers employed in the preparation of aluminium—Burntisland, Fifeshire (one firm).	420	..	7 May	19 May¶	Demands for an increase of 3d. an hour, two weeks' paid holiday and a "closed shop".	Work resumed on old conditions; grievances to be the subject of discussions between trade union representatives and the management.
TRANSPORT:— River men—Middlesbrough	870	..	10 May	11 May	Dispute respecting the payment of attendance money and dissatisfaction with the method of allocating labour.	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.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1948 was approximately 100,000 and in the corresponding period in 1947 was approximately 90,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 230,000 and 240,000.

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

§ The stoppage commenced on the night shift of 25th-26th May.

|| The stoppage commenced on the night shift of 13th-14th May.

¶ Work was fully resumed on 22nd May.

## INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES.

FIGURES FOR 11th MAY, 1948  
(PRICES AT 17th JUNE, 1947, TAKEN AS =100).

## All Items 108 : Food 108.

The index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, as compared with 17th June, 1947, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, as recorded in the family budgets collected from large numbers of households in that period. The relative changes 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 11th May 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 11th MAY, 1948.	WEIGHT.
I. Food .. .. .	108.4 .. .	348
II. Rent and rates .. .	99.1 .. .	88
III. Clothing .. .	107.3 .. .	97
IV. Fuel and light .. .	110.2 .. .	65
V. Household durable goods .. .	107.9 .. .	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. .	109.2 .. .	35
VII. Services .. .	104.7 .. .	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. .	110.8 .. .	217
All items .. .	107.8* .. .	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 11th May was 108, the same figure as at 13th April.

In the food group the returns received for 11th May showed that many retailers were charging lower prices than a month earlier for bread, bacon, butter, margarine, cheese and sugar. There were also some seasonal reductions in the prices of fresh vegetables, including tomatoes. The remaining articles of food covered by the index showed relatively little movement in price between 13th April and 11th May. For the food group as a whole there was a fall of nearly 1 per cent. in the average level of prices during the month, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index for 11th May was 108, compared with 109 at 13th April.

In the clothing group the principal changes in prices were increases in the prices for men's outer clothing and overalls and for women's Utility fully-fashioned stockings. Increases were also reported in the prices for footwear, for many articles of underwear and for clothing materials. As a result of all these changes, the average level of clothing prices rose by about 1½ per cent. during the month under review and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index for the group at 11th May was 107, compared with 106 at 13th April.

In the fuel and light group there was a small increase in the price of coal in many areas, due to the increased cost of distribution, and there was also a slight rise in the indices for gas, electricity and lamp oil, due to higher charges in some areas. For the group, taken as a whole, prices were about one-half of 1 per cent. higher than at 13th April, but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 11th May was 110, the same figure as at 13th April.

In the group covering household durable goods the principal changes in prices during the month were due to the recent changes in the rates of purchase tax, which resulted in increases in the prices of settees, kitchen cabinets, radio sets, clocks, electric and gas fires and gramophone records, but reductions in the prices of vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, mangles, tennis rackets, rugs and carpets. Increases in the prices of other articles, including drapery and soft furnishings, were partly off-set by reductions in prices for cycles, linoleum and felt base. For the group as a whole there was a rise of about one-half of 1 per cent. in the average level of prices between 13th April and 11th May and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index for 11th May was 108, compared with 107 at 13th April.

In the four groups covering rent and rates, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco there were relatively few changes in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 99, 109, 105 and 111, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

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

\* Taken as equivalent to 108 (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.

## 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
17th February .. .	108	106
16th March .. .	109	106
13th April .. .	109	108
11th May .. .	108	108

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

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

Country and Base of Index.*	Latest Period for which Index Figure is available.	Index Figure.	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure compared with Previous Month (in Index Points).	Rise of Index Figure since August, 1939.†	
				Index Points.	Per Cent.
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.					
Belgium (1936-38=100)	March	383	+ 3	280	272
Czechoslovakia (Prague) (March, 1939=100)	March	293.1	+ 2.8	193.1†	193†
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	299.9	+ 0.9	199.9†	200†
Denmark (1935=100)	April	176§	+ 1	69†	64†
All Items .. .	.. .. .	178§	- 1	70†	65†
Finland (Aug., 1938=100)	Apr. (end)	765†	+ 4	660†	629†
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	893†	- 14	786†	735†
Hungary (Budapest) (1-23 Sept., 1946=100)	Mar. (end)	147.3	+ 0.6	47.3†	47†
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	181.0	+ 1.0	81.0†	81†
Iceland (Reykjavik) (Jan.-Mar., 1939=100)	Apr. (1st)	323	+ 3	222†	220†
All Items .. .	.. .. .	355	- 5	254†	251†
Netherlands (Medium small towns) (1938-39=100)	April	204	+ 1	104†	104†
All Items .. .	.. .. .	225	+ 2	125†	125†
Norway (1938=100)	Jan. (15th)	156.4	+ 0.7	55.6	55
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	152.7	+ 0.4	51.8	51
Spain (Large towns) (July, 1936=100)	February	452.9	+ 4.2	304.3	205
All Items .. .	.. .. .	609.4	+ 4.6	439.5	259
Sweden (1935=100)	March	164	- 5§	56†	52†
All Items .. .	.. .. .	180	Nil	66†	58†
Switzerland (June, 1914=100)	March	222.9	- 0.6	85.7	62
All Items .. .	.. .. .	228.9	- 1.2	97.7	74

\* 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 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: Czechoslovakia, March, 1939; Denmark, July, 1939; Finland, average of August, 1938, to July, 1939; Hungary, average of 1st to 23rd September, 1946; Iceland, 1st September, 1939; Netherlands, average of 1938 and 1939; Sweden, 1st July, 1939; Burma, average of 1941; Canada, beginning of September, 1939; Mexico, average of 1939; Peru, average of 1934 to 1936.

‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

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

|| Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded the figure was 163, an increase of 5 points compared with December, 1947, and of 55 points or 51 per cent. compared with 1st July, 1939.

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.					
Burma (Rangoon) (1941=100)	April	276	- 2	176†	176†
All Items§ (a) .. .	.. .. .	299	+ 6	199†	199†
Food§ (a) .. .	.. .. .	277	+ 12	177†	177†
(b) .. .	.. .. .	276	- 1	176†	176†
Canada (1935-39=100)	Apr. (beginning)	151.6	+ 0.8	50.8†	50†
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	186.8	+ 0.9	87.4†	88†
Ceylon (Colombo) (Nov., 1942=100)	March	142	Nil		
All Items .. .	.. .. .	134	Nil		
India (Bombay) (July, 1933-June, 1934=100)	March	284	+ 8	179	170
All Items .. .	.. .. .	326	+ 3	214	191
Jamaica (Kingston) (Aug., 1939=100)	March	214.88	+ 4.02	114.88	115
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	192.60	+ 1.94	92.60	93
Mexico (Mexico City) (1934=100)	March	488‡	+ 2	332‡	213‡
All Items* .. .	.. .. .	366.49	+ 3.43	266.49†	266†
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	412	+ 1	312†	312†
Peru (Lima) (1934-36=100)	March	366.49	+ 3.43	266.49†	266†
All Items* .. .	.. .. .	412	+ 1	312†	312†
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) (1938=100)	December	141.3	+ 0.7	42.0	42
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	153.3	+ 1.6	55.6	57
Southern Rhodesia (Aug., 1939=100)	March	142	+ 1	42	42
All Items .. .	.. .. .	163	+ 1	63	63
Trinidad (1935=100)	March	226	Nil	118	109
Food .. .. .	.. .. .	260	Nil	118	109
United States (1935-39=100)*	March	166.9	- 0.6	68.3	69
All Items .. .	.. .. .	202.3	- 2.4	108.8	116

## RELEASES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE FORCES.

## PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1948.

Articles have been published from time to time in previous issues of this GAZETTE giving particulars of the provisional programme of releases and discharges from the Forces during various periods—see, for example, the issue for April, 1948 (pages 152-3), which included details of the provisional programme for the third quarter of 1948. A statement has now been issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the programme for the fourth quarter of the year, details of which are set out below.

This programme implements the Government's undertaking given in May, 1946, and subsequently reaffirmed, that all men serving in the Forces on 31st December, 1946, except those serving under voluntary engagements for fixed periods, would be released before the end of 1948. The total releases and discharges from 18th June, 1945, when the demobilisation programme began, up to the end of 1948, will be about 5,518,400, comprising men 5,042,000 and women 476,400. With the present programme, the dates of release of all Age and Service Groups of men and women called up under the National Service Acts before 1st January, 1947, will have been announced.

The total number of releases and discharges during the quarter will include 29,160 men called up under the National Service Acts at the beginning of 1947. The Minister of Labour and National Service stated in Parliament on 18th December, 1947, that it was expected that men called up in the early part of 1947, whose service was continuous, would, so far as could be foreseen, not be retained with the Forces for more than two years; he added that there would probably be differences in the actual dates of release as between the three Services, and as between different branches, categories and trades within each Service, and that the actual dates of release would in some cases be earlier than those indicated: this might be due either to unforeseen developments or to the needs of the Services. Although the main programme of releases of the wartime forces will, as mentioned above, have been completed with the release programme for the last quarter of 1948 now issued, it is proposed to give such advance notice as may be possible of the dates of release of men called up during 1947 and 1948.

\*†† See footnotes \*†† in second column on page 216.

§ The figures relate to (a) a Burmese Family; (b) Families, Telugus and Uriyas.  
|| Linked with the earlier series of index figures for Ceylon (base, November, 1938, to April, 1939=100), the "all-items" figure for March, 1948, was 260, the same as for the previous month, and an increase of 159 points or 157 per cent. compared with August, 1939.

† Not stated.

\*\* Official consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities.

The numbers of men and women (other than members of the Nursing Services) to be released or discharged under the provisional programme for the fourth quarter of 1948 are shown in detail in the following Table :-

	October.	November.	December.	Total, Oct.—Dec.
Men :				
Royal Navy .. .	2,160	1,960	910	5,030
Army .. .. .	21,600	20,980	21,150	63,730
Royal Air Force .. .	8,900	10,600	6,560	26,060
Women :				
Royal Navy .. .	130	30	600	760
Army .. .. .	730	740	760	2,230
Royal Air Force .. .	840	790	600	2,230

In the case of the Nursing Services, the estimated number of V.A.D.s to be released or discharged from the Royal Navy during the fourth quarter of 1948 is 102. For the Army, the figure for Nursing Officers and V.A.D.s is 582. For the Royal Air Force, the total number of releases and discharges for the quarter will be 27.

## STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1948.

During April, 1948, the number of men and women reported as released and discharged from the Forces and Auxiliary and Nursing Services was 48,940. The total number of men and women released and discharged in the period from 18th June, 1945, to the end of April, 1948, was 5,220,640.

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

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

Service.	Class A.	Class B.	Other Releases and Discharges.	Total.
April, 1948.				
Men.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	2,720	10	1,370	4,100
Army .. .. .	30,670	80	2,110	32,860
Royal Air Force .. .	8,910	10	840	9,760
Total .. .. .	42,300	100	4,320	46,720
Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	130	—	100	230
Army .. .. .	740	—	240	980
Royal Air Force .. .	770	—	240	1,010
Total .. .. .	1,640	—	580	2,220
Total Men and Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	2,850	10	1,470	4,330
Army .. .. .	31,410	80	2,350	33,840
Royal Air Force .. .	9,680	10	1,080	10,770
Total .. .. .	43,940	100	4,900	48,940
18th June, 1945, to 30th April, 1948.				
Men.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	685,070	21,620	56,280	762,970*
Army .. .. .	2,585,340	207,540	208,970	3,001,850
Royal Air Force .. .	874,370	56,650	64,190	995,210
Total .. .. .	4,144,780	285,810	329,440	4,760,030
Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	72,940	310	6,190	79,440*
Army .. .. .	195,650	2,910	22,300	220,860
Royal Air Force .. .	141,900	990	17,420	160,310
Total .. .. .	410,490	4,210	45,910	460,610
Total Men and Women.				
Royal Navy .. .. .	758,010	21,930	62,470	842,410*
Army .. .. .	2,780,990	210,450	231,270	3,222,710
Royal Air Force .. .	1,016,270	57,640	81,610	1,155,520
Total .. .. .	4,555,270	290,020†	375,350	5,220,640

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

Service.	Men.			Women.		
	Pro-gramme.‡	Releases and Dis-charges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.	Pro-gramme.‡	Releases and Dis-charges.	Excess (+) or Deficit (-) on Pro-gramme.
Royal Navy .. .. .	761,500	762,970	+ 1,470	79,430	79,440	+ 10
Army .. .. .	3,002,030	3,001,850	- 180	220,780	220,860	+ 80
Royal Air Force .. .	992,500	995,210	+ 2,710	160,210	160,310	+ 100
Total .. .. .	4,756,030	4,760,030	+ 4,000	460,420	460,610	+ 190

\* These figures include an estimate of 2,500 men and 100 women whose release had been effected at 30th April, 1948, but not yet recorded at the Admiralty.

† Individual specialist releases numbered 18,247 men and 587 women.

‡ Revised figures.



on which he could not normally have worked. See *Umpire's Decision 23767/32\** applied in *Umpire's Decision 75/48*.

"The appeal of the Chief Insurance Officer is not allowed."

Case No. 382/48 (25th May, 1948).

CLAIMANT A DISABLED PERSON : WORKS AT HOME AS WEAVER ON HAND LOOM PROVIDED BY DISABLED PERSONS EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION WHO PURCHASE ARTICLES MADE BY CLAIMANT : NO FIXED HOURS OF WORK : AVERAGE EARNINGS ABOUT 4s. 10d. A WEEK : ONLY OTHER EMPLOYMENT SINCE INCAPACITY A PERIOD OF NINE MONTHS AS WEIGHER AND CLERK : ON INDUSTRIAL RECORD OCCUPATION OF WEAVER FOUND NOW TO BE CLAIMANT'S ONLY OCCUPATION WHICH HE FOLLOWS CONTINUOUSLY : NOT UNEMPLOYED WHILE FOLLOWING THAT OCCUPATION.

"My decision is that the claim for benefit is disallowed.

"The claimant is a disabled person who has suffered from partial paralysis since 1926. His only employment since that date has been from 23rd April, 1945, to 15th January, 1946, when he was employed as a weaver and clerk. Since July, 1947, he has worked at home as a weaver using a hand loom provided by the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation. It is stated that the articles which he makes are purchased from him by the Corporation, and that he has no fixed hours of work, but he works as he thinks fit. He has given evidence that in fact he works only about two hours a day and that his earnings have averaged about 4s. 10d. a week.

"I cannot regard his work as a weaver as an occupation which could ordinarily be followed in addition to the claimant's usual employment, because, on his industrial record, I cannot find that any other occupation can now be regarded as his usual employment. I cannot avoid the conclusion that the occupation of weaver is now the claimant's only occupation, and, although he may not follow that occupation for more than two hours in the day, he must be regarded for the purpose of his claim as following it continuously, and he cannot be treated as being unemployed while he is following that occupation."

## CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL ARBITRATION ORDERS.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARDS.

During May, 1948, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued thirteen awards,† Nos. 1087 to 1099. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

*Award No. 1090 (13th May).*—Parties: Members of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties as to the hours and working conditions to be observed by building trades operatives employed on works of civil engineering construction in Scotland by firms of civil engineering contractors. *Award:* The Tribunal found that on works which, under the categories of constructional works contained in Schedule I of the Joint Demarcation agreement dated 4th July, 1934, and extended to cover Scotland by the agreement dated 10th February, 1948, are defined as civil engineering work or as mainly civil engineering work, the hours and working conditions of building trades operatives employed by firms of civil engineering contractors should, as laid down in the said agreements, be those contained in the Working Rule Agreement of the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board.

*Award No. 1091 (14th May).*—Parties: Members of the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the Associated Blacksmiths, Forge and Smithy Workers' Society, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Scottish Painters' Society and the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers employed as maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, joiners, painters, sheet metal workers and general workers by the above-mentioned employers in their Mechanical Departments. *Claim:* That during the period when staggered hours were being worked overtime should have been paid as per agreement between the Committee, representative of the workpeople, and the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers in conjunction with the agreement dated 30th June, 1947, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. *Award:* The Tribunal found against the claim.

*Award No. 1092 (19th May).*—Parties: Members of the Scottish Slaughtering Contractors' Association, and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For the establishment of specified terms and conditions of employment. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded certain improved terms and conditions of employment.

*Award No. 1096 (25th May).*—Parties: Members of the Aberdeen Ship Painter and Boiler Scaler Masters' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as ship painters, red leaders, boiler scalers and chippers. *Claim:* For a substantial increase in wages. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established except in the case of chippers aged 21 years and over, in respect of whom they awarded an increase of 2d. an hour on the existing rate.

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

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued six awards, Nos. 711 to 716. Three of these awards are summarised below.

*Award No. 711 (12th May).*—Parties: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms of the various districts in Northern Ireland as stated in the award. *Claim:* That the present minimum weekly wage of 96s. for journeymen butchers should be increased to 105s. a week and have effect as from 28th February, 1948. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 12th May, 1948, the minimum rate of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased from 96s. to 101s. a week.

*Award No. 712 (18th May).*—Parties: The member firms of the City of Derry Master Butchers' and Meat Traders' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* That the minimum weekly rate of journeymen butchers should be advanced from 94s. a week to 105s. a week on and from 13th March, 1948. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 18th May, 1948, the minimum rate of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased from 94s. to 101s. a week.

*Award No. 713 (20th May).*—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture and certain workpeople employed by the Ministry in milk depots in Northern Ireland. *Claim:* (1) That the basic rate of 80s. a week for males be increased to 90s. a week; (2) that the basic rate of 53s. 6d. a week for females be increased to 60s. a week and the junior scale rate by 2s. at each year of age; (3) that the standard guaranteed working week be one of 45 hours; (4) that tippers be paid 5s. a week above the minimum rate; (5) that the rate for men doing maintenance work be increased from 6s. 6d. to 10s.; and (6) that men employed in the drying room have the same facilities for annual holidays as the staff generally. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the employees covered by items (1) and (2) of the claim should be increased as follows: males from 80s. to 84s. a week of 48 hours; females from 53s. 6d. to 56s. a week of 48 hours with proportionate increases in the existing scale of wages for junior female workers. The Tribunal found that items (3), (4), (5) and (6) of the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

### INDUSTRIAL COURT AWARDS.

During May, 1948, the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2153 to 2158. Three of these are summarised below.

*Award No. 2156 (24th May).*—Parties: The Employers' Side and the Employees' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades in England and Wales. *Claim by the Employers' Side:* That the payment of supplementary and rent allowances to firemen, leading firemen and sub-officers is no longer justified. *Counter-claim by the Employees' Side:* That the supplementary and rent allowances paid to firemen and leading firemen shall be the same as police constables receive as rent allowances, and the supplementary and rent allowances paid to sub-officers shall be the same as police sergeants receive as rent allowances. *Award:* The Court awarded against the claim and in favour of the counter-claim but without prejudice to the continued description of the allowances as "supplementary allowances." The Court added that it was not to be assumed that future increases or decreases of police pay and allowances should automatically apply to fire brigade personnel, and expressed the view that the National Joint Council when considering fire brigade remuneration should consider the advisability of consolidating pay and allowances.

*Award No. 2157 (31st May).*—Parties: London Aero and Motor Services Ltd., and the Aeronautical Engineers' Association.

A dispute having arisen between the Association and the Company as to whether the terms and conditions of the employment of aircraft maintenance mechanics (fitters) who were members of the Association in the employ of the Company ought to comply with the requirement of Section 41(1) of the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, and as to what terms and conditions ought to be observed for the purpose of complying therewith, and the dispute not having been otherwise disposed of, the Minister of Civil Aviation referred the dispute to the Industrial Court for settlement. *Award:* The Court found that the terms and conditions of the workpeople concerned ought to comply with the requirement of Section 41(1) of the Act and that their present terms and conditions were less favourable than those commonly observed by the three Airways Corporations and were accordingly not in compliance with the requirements of Section 41(1) of the Act. The Court awarded accordingly and further awarded that the Company should in respect of the workers concerned observe as and from 16th July, 1947, the terms and conditions commonly observed by the three Corporations for persons engaged in comparable work which were set out in a schedule attached to the award.

*Award No. 2158 (31st May).*—Parties: The Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers and the Barrow and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association. *Claim:* That the existing rates of wages should on and after the first pay day in the week commencing 17th November, 1947, be increased by: 6s. for male workers of 21

years, 4s. for male workers of 18 to 21 years, 4s. for female workers of 21 years of age and over, 3s. for female workers of 18 to 21 years and 2s. for male and female workers under 18. *Award:* The Court awarded in favour of the claim.

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

During May, 1948, one award, which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

*Corset Wages Council.*—Proposal K. (29), dated 7th May, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

*Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal R.M. (48), dated 7th May, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

*Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal S. (34), dated 7th May, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

*Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal W.M. (43), dated 7th May, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

*Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal V. (42), dated 18th May, 1948; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for all workers other than homeworkers.

*Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).*—Proposal H. (51), dated 25th May, 1948; relating to the amendment of the provisions for holidays with pay in respect of the qualifications for payment for customary holidays.

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 May, 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 Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948:* S.I. 1948, No. 992 (A.35), dated 10th May, and effective from 26th May, 1948.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

*The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948:* S.I. 1948, No. 1022 (M.D.54), dated 12th May, and effective from 30th May, 1948.—This Order amends the provisions relating to the number of hours to be worked before weekly overtime becomes payable.

*The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948:* S.I. 1948, No. 1023 (B.P.29), dated 13th May, and effective from 31st May, 1948.—This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

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

There were no notices of proposal issued during May, 1948.

### WAGES REGULATION ORDERS.

During May, 1948, the Ministry of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposal made by the Wages Council concerned:—

*The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (N.I.S. 38),* dated 13th May, and effective from 20th May, 1948.—This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 213.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

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

\* 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 Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 992; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),* dated 10th May, 1948; *The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1022),* dated 12th May, 1948; *The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1023; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 13th May, 1948.—These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See previous column.

*The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1145; price 10d. net, 11d. post free),* made on 31st May, 1948, by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937.—See page 196.

*The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 868),* made by His Majesty in Council on 27th April, 1948, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.—See page 195.

*The Cotton Board (Termination of Functions) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 869),* made by His Majesty in Council on 27th April, 1948, under the Cotton Industry Act, 1940. Under this Order, the functions of the Cotton Board established by the Cotton Industry Act, 1940, ceased to be exercisable on 1st May, 1948, and all property, rights, liabilities and obligations of that Board were transferred to the Cotton Board, 1948, established by the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.—See the April issue of this GAZETTE, page 131.

*The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1041; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),* dated 18th May, 1948; *The National Insurance (Increase of Unemployment Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1095; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),* dated 24th May, 1948; *The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1144; price 4d. net, 5d. post free),* dated 28th May, 1948.—These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See pages 197 and 198.

*The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 130; price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free),* made on 14th April, 1948, by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1948, page 192.

*The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 55; price 6d. net, 7d. post free);* *The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 56; price 6d. net, 7d. post free);* *The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 57; price 5d. net, 6d. post free);* and *The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 58; price 5d. net, 6d. post free).*—These Regulations were made on 19th March, 1948, by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947, and lay down scales of salaries and allowances as from 1st April, 1948, for teachers in (a) primary schools, (b) institutions of further education, (c) grammar schools, and (d) intermediate schools, recognised by the Ministry.—See page 194.

*The Training College Teachers (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1948, No. 103; price 2d. net, 3d. post free).*—These Regulations were made on 30th March, 1948, by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947, and other legislation, and lay down scales of salaries and allowances as from 1st April, 1948, for lecturers in training colleges recognised by the Ministry.

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\* U.I. Code 8B page 172 (Pamphlet No. 12/1932).

† See footnote \* in first column on page 221.



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