



# Ministry of Labour Gazette

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## Thirty-second Session of the International Labour Conference

THE 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 8th June to 2nd July.

The delegates appointed to represent His Majesty's Government were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Mr. W. Taylor, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, with Mr. M. D. Tennant, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, as adviser and substitute Government Delegate. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, Vice Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, O.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers.

In electing Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be its President for this Session, the International Labour Conference conferred an unprecedented distinction on a member of the British Civil Service. For the first time in 30 years the Conference went outside the usual field of members of Government, Ambassadors and distinguished Parliamentarians in giving this honour to a Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. By so doing, the Conference not only recognised the consistent and active support which the Government of this country has given to the I.L.O. from its first inception, but paid a personal tribute to the services which Sir Guildhaume has given to it without stint during the last few years.

In his Presidential Address, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the paramount need of the world to-day was that we should learn to live together and he thought there were encouraging signs that this lesson was being learnt. In the last few years it had been possible for the International Labour Organisation Conferences to record some notable achievements because there had been this determination to live together, to understand each others' points of view, and because there had been a willingness to make sacrifices in order to reach common ends.

The President then made a plea for statesmanship in the deliberations of the Conference, and reiterated his belief in individual freedom as fundamental to progress.

This Session of the Conference, attended by delegates from 50 countries, has shown a record of high achievement in international legislation in the labour field. The Conference adopted three new International Labour Conventions and revised five existing Conventions ; it approved three new Recommendations and revised another ; and it adopted a number of important resolutions.

### Discussion on Report

The record number of 95 speakers took part in the discussion on the Report of Mr. David Morse, the new Director-General of the International Labour Office. Most of the speakers showed a deep concern over the economic situation of the world, especially Europe and the Far East. They felt that the I.L.O. had a substantial contribution to make, not only towards improving conditions for workers, but in the economic field generally. Many speakers stressed the fact that care was needed to ensure that the Agenda of the Conference should not be so long as to prevent a full and thorough examination of the subjects under discussion. Emphasis was also placed on the desirability of adopting instruments of a realistic character, conventions which would be ratified and applied over a very wide area of the world, rather than instruments which set out ideals, with little prospect of being realised within a reasonable time.

This need for quality rather than quantity in the field of legislation covered by the Conference was stressed by the Right Honourable George Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, who addressed the Conference on 27th June. In his speech Mr. Isaacs surveyed the man-power field in this country and after commenting upon the way in which we were endeavouring to improve still further our productivity, while maintaining financial stability, the Minister paid tribute to the most timely assistance which had been received from the United States under the European Recovery Programme and in the form of credits from Canada.

He emphasised that British recovery is only part of an almost world-wide problem and said that the tasks ahead of each country must be seen in their true perspective against the international background. He paid tribute to the work of the International Labour Organisation in its efforts to establish fair standards of living and to improve conditions of labour in all countries. He welcomed the development of operational functions, believing that in a rapidly evolving world there

was a real need to assemble and provide for those who need it the fullest information and best available advice and assistance on their current practical problems. The last year had seen the development of the Organisation's operational work in Europe, the Far East and in Latin America, and a truly world-wide application of the Organisation's influence was promoted through the decentralisation of its activities.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Isaacs urged upon all representatives the importance of avoiding political propaganda in the proceedings of the Conference.

#### Reply by the Secretary-General

In replying to the discussion on his Report, the Secretary-General underlined the welcome given by speakers to the operational activities of the Organisation. Reporting on the I.L.O.'s man-power programme he said that the Regional Centre for Europe had been operating in Geneva for some months; there was a mission in the field in Italy, working closely with the Government; activities in Latin America were being developed; and a training centre had been established for Asia. He thought that the next step was to survey and consider the possible extension of this ring of operation training and man-power offices in the Middle and Near East.

Mr. Morse welcomed the endorsement by the Conference of I.L.O. policy on technical assistance, which was proposed to meet the widely expressed demands of Member States for direct expert advice and assistance. It aimed at building upon the groundwork already laid by legislation, building the necessary techniques and the "know-how" to implement it, and translating all this into increased production, social protection, and benefits for working men and women. The services for the implementation of this policy were available, he said, impartially and without discrimination to all who sought to use them, and the policy had no political implications whatever.

In underlining the urgent need to increase and expand production in many countries of the world, the Secretary-General indicated that the I.L.O. will never be forgetful of its primary purpose, which is to protect workers from the dangers of exploitation and maldistribution which might follow upon an unbalanced policy, aimed explicitly at increasing production. The I.L.O. urged and actively supported all efforts to co-ordinate economic, commercial and fiscal policies on an international level—not in the interest of any single nation or of an economic group, but in the wider interests of the world community.

#### Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and Bargain Collectively

One of the new Conventions adopted, that on the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and Bargain Collectively, has great significance. The Convention had its first discussion at the 31st Session of the Conference in San Francisco in 1948, and it is complementary to the Convention then adopted on Freedom of Association. It is designed to protect workers against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment and provides other guarantees designed to protect the right to organise into trade unions and employers' organisations and to settle terms and conditions of employment by collective agreement. It lays down that suitable measures shall be taken to protect those rights. It also provides that measures appropriate to national conditions shall be taken where necessary to encourage and promote the full development and utilisation of machinery for voluntary negotiation between employers or employers' organisations and workers' organisations with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements. Subject to any existing provisions which may confer them, the extent to which the guarantees of the Convention should apply to the Armed Forces and the police are to be determined by national laws or regulations. The Convention does not deal with the position of public servants engaged in the administration of the State.

#### Freedom of Association

In addition the I.L.O. is in close touch with the United Nations on the question of safeguarding the principles of the freedom of association. Statements have been made recently in discussions of both organisations that there have been serious infringements of these principles in certain countries. Whatever may be the truth of these particular allegations there is a strong case for the establishment of machinery to enable the facts to be established when such allegations are made. The Governing Body of the I.L.O. has approved in principle the establishment of such machinery and has instructed the Director-General to continue with the Secretary-General of the United Nations the discussions already begun with a view to advising how such machinery should be established.

#### Labour Clauses in Public Contracts

A second new Convention provides for the application to workers engaged in work resulting from public contracts of fair working conditions and adequate health and safety standards. This Convention on Labour Clauses in Public Contracts is based on conclusions adopted at San Francisco in 1948, and prepared by a Committee of which Sir Godfrey Ince, K.C.B., K.B.E., was Chairman. It applies to contracts in which at least one of the parties is a public authority, and there is a wide definition of the contracts, including, for example, new construction, repairs and the handling and shipment of materials and services. The Convention provides that contracts shall contain clauses which ensure to the workers wages, hours of work and other conditions not less favourable than those established by collective agreement or other recognised machinery of negotiation, by arbitration awards or by national laws or regulations. If there are no such established wages, hours and conditions then the Convention lays down comparative standards. It also ensures that, where adequate provisions relating to the health, safety and welfare of workers engaged in the execution of contracts are not already applicable as a result of national laws

or regulations, collective agreement or arbitration award, the competent authority must take adequate measures to ensure fair and reasonable conditions for the workers concerned.

Provision is made for sanctions by the withholding of contracts or otherwise for failure to observe and apply the provisions of labour clauses in public contracts and for the withholding of payments or other action for the purpose of enabling workers concerned to obtain the wages to which they are entitled. The Convention allows for the temporary suspension, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, of the terms of the Convention in cases of force majeure or national emergency.

It will be possible for the States with large areas of sparse population or at a certain stage of development to make exceptions for those areas, but these exceptions must be reviewed every three years and must be reported on in the Annual Reports to the International Labour Office.

A Recommendation on this subject, also adopted, applies provisions substantially similar to those of the Convention on Labour Clauses in Public Contracts to cases where, as a measure of public policy, private employers—for example, are granted subsidies or are licensed to operate a public utility. There is a second Clause in this Recommendation which says that Labour Clauses in Public Contracts should prescribe directly or by reference to the appropriate provisions, the normal and overtime rates of wages to be paid to the various categories of workers concerned, the manner in which hours of work are to be regulated and holiday and sick leave provisions.

#### Protection of Wages

The third new Convention, the Convention on Protection of Wages, which was also based on conclusions adopted by the 31st Session of the Conference, contains a series of safeguards for the payment of wages. It stipulates, for example, that in principle wages must be payable only in legal tender, and must be paid directly to the worker concerned, and that employers must not limit the freedom of the worker to dispose of his wages. The Convention provides that national laws and regulations may authorise the partial payment of wages in the form of allowances in kind, but appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the allowances are appropriate for the personal use and benefit of the worker and his family and that the value attributed to the allowances is fair and reasonable. The Conference decided that the payment of wages in the form of liquor of high alcoholic content or noxious drugs shall not be permitted in any circumstances. It is stipulated that workers shall be free from any coercion to make use of works stores or services operated in connection with an undertaking and that where access to other services or stores is not possible the goods are to be sold and services provided at fair and reasonable prices or that the stores established and the services operated are not to be run for the purpose of securing a profit but for the benefit of workers concerned.

The Convention allows Governments to exclude categories of non-manual workers and domestic workers in cases where any or all of the provisions of the Convention would be inappropriate. Throughout the Convention there are provisions to allow of the application of national laws, or regulations, collective agreements or arbitration awards.

The Convention was supplemented by a Recommendation dealing in more detail with such matters as deductions from wages and the periodicity of wage payments.

#### Migration for Employment

The revision of the 1939 Convention on Migration and the new Recommendation on Vocational Guidance were associated by the Minister of Labour and National Service in his Address to the Conference. He said that it was of the utmost importance that the world's resources of man-power should be properly utilised; and national and international efforts in the man-power field should be properly integrated to ensure that this end was achieved. The question of vocational guidance was one which was linked closely with discussions on the organisation of employment service which had taken place last year, and the formulation of international regulations on both these subjects illustrated the truth that the minimum standards established by the Conference and the Organisation's operational work should complement each other. It was hardly possible, he said, to exaggerate the importance of an adequate employment exchange service as a foundation of national schemes to secure the effective distribution of man-power. So, also, a system of vocational guidance properly conceived and organised could secure that personal capabilities were fully utilised in the interests of the individual worker and of individual communities.

One of the existing Conventions revised was the Convention on Migration adopted in 1939. The revision followed studies over a period by the International Labour Office and the Permanent Migration Committee of the Governing Body. Based on a text presented by the United States, the new Convention on Migration lays down on broad lines the principle of equal treatment and then enumerates the matters in which this principle should hold good. It safeguards migrants against misrepresentation of conditions in the country of reception, ensures adequate safeguards for good health before, during and after the journey and for the care of migrants during the journey and on reception. The form of this Convention is unusual. It is presented with three Annexes, one dealing with the problems of individual migrants; another for migrants under Government organised schemes; and a third dealing with the question of the importation of tools and personal effects of migrants. The principles are laid down in the main Convention, the details of the technical problems being left to the Annexes, and it will be possible for a country to ratify the Convention with or without all or any of the Annexes. The Convention is also supplemented by a revised Recommendation.

#### Recommendation on Vocational Guidance

The Recommendation on Vocational Guidance deals with general principles and methods of major significance, and outlines appropriate administrative procedure. The terms of the Recommendation apply for the guidance of both juveniles and adults as a continuous process. An accompanying resolution adopted by the Conference asks the International Labour Office to help Member States by conducting surveys and publishing manuals, and it urges close collaboration with the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

#### Revision of Maritime Convention

The Conference has revised in certain limited respects three of the Maritime Conventions adopted at Seattle in 1946, dealing with holidays with pay, crew accommodation and wages and hours of work. The revisions of these Conventions have been made with a view to removing impediments to ratification, without in any way loosening safeguards to the rights of seamen and the conditions of work laid down in the original Conventions.

#### Fee-charging Employment Agencies

Another Convention revised was the Convention of 1933 on Fee-charging Employment Agencies, which had only been ratified by five countries and was based on the principle of the complete abolition of fee-charging agencies. The new Convention makes State regulation possible as an alternative. Countries which accept the section of the Convention providing for such regulation may at a later date accept the part calling for progressive abolition, but

## REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 237 to 254.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 37,000 (9,000 men and 28,000 women) during May, the number at the end of the month being 22,136,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 6,000, manufacturing industries rose by 8,000 and other industries and services rose by 23,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, showed no change during May, a decrease of 19,000 among men being offset by a corresponding increase among women.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 304,165 to 263,643 between 9th May and 13th June. There was a fall of 28,731 in the case of males and of 11,791 in the case of females. The number fell in all the Regions.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in June at 108. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £99,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 360,000 workpeople. The principal

## REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON POPULATION

The Royal Commission on Population, under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert D. Henderson, have submitted their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7695), price 4s. 6d. net (4s. 10d. post free). The Commissioners were appointed by Royal Warrant in March, 1944, their terms of reference being to examine the facts relating to the present population trends in Great Britain; to investigate the causes of these trends and to consider their probable consequences; to consider what measures, if any, should be taken in the national interest to influence the future trend of population; and to make recommendations.

The Commission were assisted in their work by three specialist Committees appointed to investigate the scientific aspects of the problem. These Committees submitted reports, some of which are to be published as separate volumes. The Commission also conducted or arranged for a number of special investigations, of which the most important were the Family Census of 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1945, page 177) and an enquiry into human fertility.

#### Trend of Population and the National Interest

In discussing the economic, social and other consequences of the trend of the population, the Commission refer to the consideration that the amount of land available per head of the population diminishes as the numbers increase, and that productive resources which might otherwise be used to raise standards have to be devoted to supplying the growing numbers with equipment of every sort. On the other hand, they point out that increasing numbers facilitate an increase in the scale of production and supply a stimulus to technical improvement; that, if due to a high birth-rate, they are associated with a low average age of the population; that they make the economic system more flexible, and thus may make it easier to avoid a waste of productive resources through mass unemployment; and that they tend to increase the nations international influence and so, in various ways, to strengthen its economic position.

once having accepted the latter they may not thereafter revert to control by regulation only. Both sections of the Convention forbid the recruitment by such agencies of workers for emigration to foreign countries, except by permission of the appropriate authority in the country of origin.

#### Technical Assistance for Under-developed Countries

One of the most important results of the Conference was, undoubtedly, the acceptance of a resolution concerning the provision of technical assistance for under-developed countries. This project, first conceived by President Truman, aims at achieving a balanced economic and social structure throughout the world. The resolution authorised the Governing Body to make, as necessary, interim arrangements to initiate an expanded technical assistance programme as part of the co-operative programme contemplated by the Economic and Social Council, pending the submission of more detailed proposals to the 1950 Conference.

#### Resolutions on Holidays with Pay and Unemployment

The Conference also adopted two resolutions. The first requested the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to prepare reports on laws and practices of States Members governing annual holidays with pay, and on physical and cultural recreational facilities for workers. The second requested the Governing Body to consider giving instructions for the preparation of a comprehensive report on the problem of unemployment, and to consider the desirability of placing the question of unemployment on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

increases affected manipulative grades employed in the Post Office, workers in electricity supply undertakings and in the tin box and other metal container manufacturing industry, and workmen employed by land drainage authorities.

#### Industrial disputes

The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was approximately 47,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 190,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 144, and, in addition, 14 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppages involving the largest numbers of workpeople during the month were the stoppage of dock workers and tugboatmen at Avonmouth, Bristol, Portishead and Liverpool and the stoppage of stevedores, lightermen and dock workers in London.

The loss of time in January to June, 1949, averaged 154,000 working days a month. This compares with monthly averages of 162,000 days in 1948, 203,000 in 1947 and 180,000 in 1946.

#### Retail Prices

At 14th June the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 111, the same figure as at 17th May. The principal changes during the month were increases in the prices of butter, margarine and cheese on 22nd May. These increases completed the series of price changes announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech on 6th April, which involved increases in the prices of meat, butter, cheese, margarine and matches and a decrease in the price of beer.

The Commission say that, in present circumstances, perhaps the most important disadvantage of growing numbers is the reduction in the amount of land available per head of the population, especially in view of the possibility that increasing imports of food and raw materials may be difficult to obtain, and only obtainable on terms of trade that steadily worsen. While it is possible that the next ten years may throw a clearer light on the country's economic position, they think that for the present there is good reason to be thankful that no further large increases in the British population are probable.

The trend of the population in past years will result over the next 30 years in a fall in the proportion of persons in the working ages. Between 1871 and 1947 the proportion of persons over 65 rose from 4.8 to 10.4 per cent. As a large increase in the number of the old is to be expected, it is very desirable that greater use should be made of their productive capacity. The anticipated improvements in standards of health and fitness at older ages should increase the numbers of the old willing and able to continue at work. On the other hand, the increased rates of old age pensions, combined with the condition that pensions are payable only on retirement, operate against the increased employment of the elderly.

If the average family size remains at the same level as among couples married in the pre-war decade, a slow decline in the number of children will set in. As a reduction in the number reaching working age tends to reduce the flexibility of the economic system, it will be necessary to have the best possible arrangements for guiding young people to the most desirable employment.

A further ageing of the working population may give rise to a powerful sense of frustration among the young. This would reinforce the demand for earlier retirement, which on other grounds would be against the national interest. The Commission consider that experience in leadership should begin early and that later retirement should not apply to posts at the top. They suggest that it would be possible to employ those retired as consultants or in positions of less responsibility.

The fall over the next ten years in the absolute numbers of men between 15 and 40 is of special significance for national defence; but the Commission believe that by a small rise in average family size the fall would soon be arrested.

It is pointed out that a low level of average family size discourages emigration and encourages immigration. It is likely that the present boom in emigration will be short and that there may be pressure to bring in immigrants to make good shortages in particular occupations. This prospect the Commission regard as an undesirable consequence of a sub-replacement size of family. A deficiency in emigration would tend to diminish the British element in the Commonwealth. The Commission urge that this problem of vital concern to the whole Commonwealth should be studied jointly by the Governments of Great Britain and the other Commonwealth countries. The Report refers here to the imponderable considerations which must enter into the question of the trend of population that is desirable, especially those relating to the security and international influence of Great Britain. The Commission state that they have no hesitation in concluding that a replacement size of family is desirable in Great Britain at the present time. While it is possible for public policy to be conducted without any deliberate intention of influencing the birth-rate, they believe that policy, in its effects, cannot be neutral since over a wide range of affairs policy and administration have a continuous influence on the trend of family size.

#### Trend of Population and the Family

The Commission point out that in nearly all classes of society married couples with young children are at a disadvantage compared with childless couples and that parents with several children are at a disadvantage as compared with those with only one or two. The advantages of the small family are reflected in the differential birth-rate, since the better educated and more intelligent have smaller families on average than the others. Expert evidence has suggested that there is inherent in the differential birth-rate a tendency towards lowering the average level of intelligence of the nation. The Commission therefore urge that the Government should arrange for a thorough investigation of the question.

The Report proposes measures to promote family welfare and to reduce inequalities in material circumstances and prospects between different sizes of family. The financial proposals include the following:—The rates of family allowances should be increased forthwith to 7s. a week, and for children of 11 years or over to 10s. a week, subject to the exclusion of the youngest child. When financial conditions admit, the limitation which excludes one child in each family from the scope of the allowances should be removed. Until this is possible, a moderate lump sum payment should be made for the first birth. In computing the income chargeable to income tax, the deduction made in respect of each dependent child should be either £60 as at present (as a minimum) or one-tenth of the earned income up to £1,000, plus one-twentieth of any earned

income in excess of £1,000, subject to a maximum deduction of £150. Cash allowances paid under the Family Allowances Act should be exempt from income tax.

The Commission recommend that, as financial circumstances allow, family services should be developed so that help can be given to mothers of young children through home helps, sitters in, day nurseries, nursery schools and other means, not only in emergencies but in the normal running of the household. At nursery schools courses should be provided during holiday periods and, where possible, suitable arrangements made for the care of children of workers who are working full-time, both before and after school hours. Other recommendations concern washing and laundry facilities, family holidays and holiday or rest homes for mothers, children's playgrounds, and facilities in railway trains and stations for mothers with children.

The Report points out that the establishment of the National Health Service opens up new prospects of increasing the valuable contribution which the health services make to family welfare. The recommendations made under this head relate, *inter alia*, to the treatment of infecundity, advice to married persons on birth-control, and the improvement of the maternity services.

The Commission refer to the present acute shortage of houses as one of the main deterrents of parenthood. They suggest that there is an undue concentration on the five-room house in the housebuilding programme. More larger houses are needed and there should also be an increase in the proportion of houses with less than three bedrooms. Local authorities in letting houses should give priority to families with children and encourage the interchange of tenancies with changes in family size. An expert committee should examine the possibility of a general system of rent subsidies or rent rebates related to numbers of dependent children.

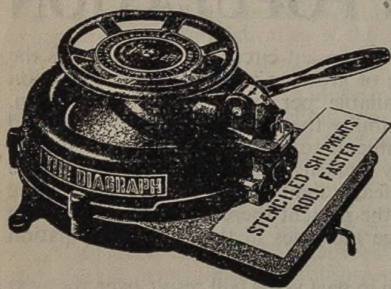
The Commission believe that an educational effort is needed to spread throughout the community some understanding of the broad facts of the population trend and its consequences. Preparation for family life also should be given a more prominent place in the educational system.

The Statistics Committee of the Commission made a recommendation designed to ensure that the collection and analysis of fertility statistics are directed mainly to the study of family size. The Commission endorse this recommendation. They also propose, *inter alia*, that family census questions should be included in the general census at regular intervals. The promotion and encouragement of population research should be entrusted to the Inter-departmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, and the Lord President of the Council should maintain a continuous watch over population movements and their bearing on national policy.

Appended to the Report are a Note of Reservation by a member of the Commission on costs of education, and a memorandum by the Assistant Secretary on the measurement of reproduction.

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## DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AGE AND TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED

### Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed

The regular monthly returns of unemployment which are published in this GAZETTE (see for instance page 240) are supplemented periodically by other returns, one of which analyses the register of wholly unemployed persons according to age and the duration of their last spell of continuous unemployment. It is obtained every six months, and a detailed analysis for 13th June\* is given in the following Table:—

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups					Total	Total numbers wholly unemployed at 6th Dec., 1948
	Under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 41	41 and under 56	56 and over		
Males							
4 or less	3,217	4,096	31,119	16,970	8,988	64,390	82,174
Over 4 and up to 6	446	960	6,223	4,703	3,045	15,377	21,119
" 6 " " 8	343	691	4,549	3,456	2,427	11,466	16,419
" 8 " " 13	342	893	6,101	5,183	3,896	16,415	26,963
" 13 " " 26	247	774	8,085	8,431	6,936	24,473	28,114
" 26 " " 39	47	375	4,104	4,971	4,559	14,056	14,018
" 39 " " 52	33	177	2,425	3,269	3,365	9,269	10,576
" 52 " " 104	13	131	3,597	6,133	6,978	16,852	17,625
Over 104	5	68	2,628	6,818	9,143	18,662	19,376
Total, 13th June, 1949	4,693	8,165	68,831	59,934	49,337	190,960	—
Total, 6th December, 1948	5,029	10,045	93,842	70,190	57,278	—	236,384
Females							
4 or less	2,186	3,986	14,953	7,236	1,407	29,768	39,493
Over 4 and up to 6	286	636	2,733	1,716	361	5,732	9,072
" 6 " " 8	165	415	2,183	1,371	268	4,402	6,512
" 8 " " 13	191	480	2,882	1,916	378	5,847	9,912
" 13 " " 26	174	553	3,788	2,503	540	7,558	7,764
" 26 " " 39	53	158	1,627	1,306	352	3,496	2,631
" 39 " " 52	14	49	657	686	218	1,624	1,423
" 52 " " 104	4	37	636	874	261	1,812	2,308
Over 104	4	11	344	680	293	1,332	1,327
Total, 13th June, 1949	3,077	6,325	29,803	18,288	4,078	61,571	—
Total, 6th December, 1948	4,072	8,512	39,728	23,329	4,801	—	80,442
Total							
4 or less	5,403	8,082	46,072	24,206	10,395	94,158	121,667
Over 4 and up to 6	732	1,596	8,956	6,419	3,406	21,109	30,191
" 6 " " 8	508	1,106	6,732	4,827	2,695	15,868	22,931
" 8 " " 13	533	1,373	8,983	7,099	4,274	22,262	36,875
" 13 " " 26	421	1,327	11,873	10,934	7,476	32,031	35,878
" 26 " " 39	100	533	5,731	6,277	4,911	17,552	16,649
" 39 " " 52	47	226	3,082	3,955	3,583	10,893	11,999
" 52 " " 104	17	168	4,233	7,007	7,239	18,664	19,933
Over 104	9	79	2,972	7,498	9,436	19,994	20,703
Total, 13th June, 1949	7,770	14,490	98,634	78,222	53,415	252,531	—
Total, 6th December, 1948	9,101	18,557	133,570	93,519	62,079	—	316,826

The very considerable reduction, between December, 1948, and June, 1949, in the number of men registered as wholly unemployed affected all the age-groups for which separate figures are available. The rate of reduction was highest in the age-group 21-40, in which the number fell from 93,842 to 68,831, but there was also a very substantial reduction in the higher age-groups, the number aged 56 and over falling by 8,000 during the half-year. The reduction had only a slight effect on long-term unemployment, and it was largely confined to the shorter duration-of-unemployment categories.

The Table shows that there was very little unemployment of more than a few weeks' duration among men in the younger age-groups, but in the higher age-groups a considerable proportion had been unemployed for much longer periods. The difference between the age-groups is shown by the percentage analysis in the next column.

\* The figures exclude casuals, persons temporarily stopped, and disabled persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions.

Percentage who had been continuously unemployed for:

Age-Group	Not more than 3 months	3-12 months	More than 12 months
Under 21	85	13	2
21-40	70	21	9
41-55	50	28	22
56 and over	37	30	33
Total	56	25	19

Among females, as among males, the largest reduction between December and June occurred in the age-group 21-40, in which the total number wholly unemployed fell from 39,728 to 29,803. As regards duration of unemployment, the number who had been unemployed for periods up to 13 weeks was over 19,000 less in June than in December; there was little change in the number of women who had been unemployed for longer periods.

### Turnover among the Unemployed

The "duration of unemployment" analyses for successive quarterly dates can be used to show how many of those who were registered as unemployed at the beginning of a quarter had found work (or otherwise ceased to register) by the end of the period. This is done by comparing the number, *e.g.*, in the 0-13 weeks category at one date with the number in the 13-26 weeks category three months later, and so on. An analysis on these lines is given in the next Table.

Duration of Unemployment at 14th March, 1949 (in weeks)	Number at 14th March, 1949	Number remaining on register at 13th June, 1949	Reduction		Corresponding percentage reduction in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1948	
			Number	Per cent. of number at 14th March, 1949	Dec.-March, 1949	March-June, 1948
Males under 18						
Up to 13	5,309	247	5,062	95	94	98
Over 13 and up to 26	304	47	257	85	69	81
" 26 " " 39	79	33	46	58	14	78
Over 39	40	18	22	55	33	56
Total	5,732	345	5,387	94	92	97
Males 18 and over						
Up to 13	137,437	24,226	113,211	82	75	78
Over 13 and up to 26	36,076	14,009	22,067	61	43	52
" 26 " " 39	15,922	9,236	6,686	42	31	33
Over 39	46,894	35,496	11,398	24	22	19
Total	236,329	82,967	153,362	65	57	59
Total—Males	242,061	83,312	158,749	66	58	60
Females under 18						
Up to 13	4,265	174	4,091	96	92	98
Over 13 and up to 26	309	53	256	83	73	87
" 26 " " 39	57	14	43	75	43	65
Over 39	20	8	12	60	75	21
Total	4,651	249	4,402	95	91	97
Females 18 and over						
Up to 13	58,368	7,384	50,984	87	76	85
Over 13 and up to 26	14,624	3,443	11,181	76	53	70
" 26 " " 39	3,560	1,610	1,950	55	44	50
Over 39	4,783	3,136	1,647	34	34	36
Total	81,335	15,573	65,762	81	70	75
Total—Females	85,986	15,822	70,164	82	71	76

The Table shows that 66 per cent. of the males and 82 per cent. of the females who were wholly unemployed at 14th March had found work or ceased to register within the next three months. These figures represent a considerably higher rate of turnover than the corresponding figures for the preceding quarter and for the second quarter of 1948 that are given in the last two columns of the Table. The figures for boys and girls under 18 show that, with very few exceptions, those who become unemployed find work again within three months.

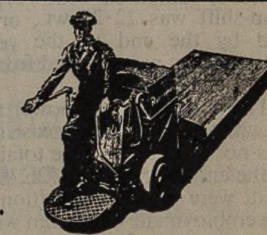
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## REPORTS ON SCHOOL-LEAVERS

The Employment and Training Act, 1948, empowers the Minister of Labour and National Service to make regulations requiring the proprietors of schools to furnish the appropriate authority with such particulars in respect of school-leavers as are required for enabling adequate vocational advice and assistance to be given to them in accordance with the provisions of the Act (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and August, 1948, pages 114 and 263). On 14th June the Minister made the Youth Employment Service (Particulars) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1118), prescribing the particulars to be furnished by schools in respect of pupils leaving school on attaining the upper limit of the compulsory school age.

The particulars required relate to health, ability, educational attainments and aptitudes and are to be furnished, in the form presented in the Schedule to the Regulations, either to the Minister or to the Local Education Authority, whichever is responsible for the administration of the Youth Employment Service in any particular area. The Regulations do not apply to schools maintained by Local Education Authorities who are operating the Service in their areas; but in these cases the Minister requires similar provisions for the rendering of confidential school reports to be included in the approved schemes under which the Service is operated.

The particulars furnished in the reports are to be used for the purpose of vocational guidance only, and provision is made in the Regulations for their safe custody, for the restriction of their disclosure, and for their destruction as soon as possible after the pupils to whom they relate have attained the age of 21 years.

The Regulations come into operation on 1st January, 1950. Copies may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## REMPLOY LTD.

As from 1st July the name of the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation Ltd. has been changed to Remploy Ltd. The Corporation was set up under powers given by the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945, page 79). It is a public company, required by its constitution to apply its profits (if any) or other income to promoting the objects for which it was formed; it has no share capital and is prohibited from paying any dividend to its members.

"Remploy" is the name given to the special factories established in different parts of the country by the Company for the purpose of giving employment to disabled persons whose disability is so serious as to prevent them from obtaining employment under normal industrial conditions. There are at present 56 Remploy Factories in operation, staffed, equipped and carried on by the Company solely for the employment of the severely disabled. These factories are producing a wide variety of products, including furniture, domestic woodware, industrial leatherwork, orthopaedic footwear and cardboard boxes.

The first Chairman of the Company was the late Viscount Portal. The present Chairman, Sir Robert Burrows, was appointed in September, 1948. The address of Remploy Ltd. is: Egginton House, 25/28 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

## CLOSING OF RESETTLEMENT ADVICE SERVICE

The Resettlement Advice Service was set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service in May, 1945, to give assistance by means of information and advice to men and women released from the Forces and other forms of war service (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1945, page 93). The demobilisation of the war-time Forces is now complete and the number of enquiries about resettlement problems has diminished, so that there is no longer the

## COAL MINING INDUSTRY

### Annual Report of National Coal Board

The third Annual Report and Statement of Accounts submitted by the National Coal Board to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d. net (6s. 11d. post free).

The introduction to the Report states that the most pressing needs of the coal-mining industry in 1948 were to produce more coal, to improve its quality and to curb production costs. As the main task of the Board over the years would be the reconstruction of the industry, more time and resources had to be given in 1948 to the planning and carrying out of large capital services.

#### Production and Man-Power

In 1948 the output of coal from deep mines was 197,645,700 tons, an increase of 10.4 million tons or 5.6 per cent. compared with the 1947 figure. The average number of workers employed was 724,000, compared with 711,400 in the previous year. Output a man-shift was 22.2 cwt., or 3.2 per cent. higher than in 1947, and by the end of the year had reached the pre-war level. Absenteeism was reduced from 12.43 per cent. in 1947 to 11.55 per cent.

The end-1948 man-power target figure had been set at 750,000, which implied a net increase of 32,000 during the year. This figure was not reached and the total number of men on the colliery books at the end of 1948 was 726,300. Some of the difficulties of recruitment were due to opposition by certain branches of the Union to the employment of foreign workers, the shortage of houses, and in some cases to the fact that the collieries could not be expanded

same need for a Service of this kind. The Service was therefore terminated on 30th June.

During the period of rather more than four years in which the Service has been operating, well over 4½ million enquiries, mainly from members and ex-members of the Forces and Women's Services, have been dealt with. The range of subjects has been very wide, but questions on employment and training prospects have headed the list throughout, followed by such subjects as reinstatement in civil employment, setting-up in business, emigration and domestic problems.

## WAGES COUNCILS ACT, 1945

### Reconstitution of Wages Councils

Articles published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 198) and earlier issues referred to the reconstitution of certain Wages Councils by Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. The Minister has made two further Orders under the Act, viz., the Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1225), dated 29th June, and the Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949, No. 1284), dated 5th July. These Orders, which came into operation on 6th July and 12th July respectively, bring the constitution of the Wages Councils concerned into conformity with the provisions relating to the Constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act. Copies of the Orders can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free).

### Commission of Inquiry

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, to consider the question of the establishment of a Wages Council for workers engaged in the wholesale or retail distribution or sale of bread or flour confectionery, and their employers.

The Commission comprise three independent members, together with two representatives of employers and two representatives of workers. The independent members are Professor H. S. Kirkaldy (Chairman), Professor D. T. Jack (Deputy Chairman) and Mrs. G. Williams. The representatives of employers are Mr. S. M. Caffyn and Mr. M. W. Jackson. The representatives of workers are Mr. W. B. Beard and Mr. E. W. C. Spackman. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the persons appointed to represent employers and workers are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, are not connected with or likely to be affected by the matters to be inquired into by the Commission.

The Commission may recommend the establishment of a Wages Council if they are of the opinion that there is no voluntary negotiating machinery, or that the existing voluntary machinery is not (and cannot by improvement be made) adequate, or that the machinery is likely to cease to exist or be adequate, and that as a result a reasonable standard of remuneration among the workers concerned will not be maintained. The Commission are required to consider not only the workers specified in their terms of reference, but also any other workers who in their opinion are engaged in work which is complementary, subsidiary or closely allied to the work performed by the workers specified in the terms of reference.

The Commission will in due course publish in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes a notice stating the questions which it is their duty to consider, and will specify a period within which representations may be made to them. The Secretary of the Commission is Mr. C. J. Franklin, 1 Bryanston Square, London, W.1.

quickly enough to provide jobs. About 16,000 men were trained as faceworkers during the year or more than double the number in 1947, but, after covering wastage, there was a net increase of 5,000 faceworkers only.

In addition to the output of 197.6 million tons of coal from deep mines, a further 11.7 million tons were produced from the Government's opencast sites, so that the total saleable output was nearly 209½ million tons, compared with the target of 211 million tons set by the Government in their Economic Survey for 1948. Of the total produced, about 16 million tons were exported, including 5½ million tons for ships' bunkers. The quantity available for home consumption was 9 million tons more than in 1947.

In the autumn of 1948, when it became obvious that the coal target figure would not be reached, a Joint Committee on Production was set up, consisting of representatives of the Board and the Union, with the object of considering by what methods production could be increased during 1949. The Committee made a number of recommendations, which have been accepted by the Board.

#### Safety and Health

During 1948, accidents in the mines caused some 470 deaths and nearly 2,400 serious injuries; the number of deaths was the lowest on record. Falls of roof were again the commonest cause of accidents and the Board continued their efforts to raise the standard of roof control throughout the coal fields.

During the first six months of 1948 the provisional figure of certified pneumoconiosis cases was 1,584, of which 1,044 were in

South Wales. In 1947 the number of cases certified was 3,779, including 2,795 in South Wales. Efforts to combat the disease were continued during the year by the suppression of dust both at the coal face and elsewhere below ground, by the medical examination of recruits in South Wales and by research into the causes of the disease and the rehabilitation and re-employment of miners who had contracted it.

#### Wages and Working Conditions

The Report states that, because of the many improvements made in 1947 in the wages and conditions of the mine workers and others, the industry started 1948 with a deficit which had to be made good. Further increases in the price of coal would have been contrary to the Government's policy. Nevertheless, during 1948, as productivity improved, average earnings a shift continued to rise, from 32s. 6d. in the first quarter to 34s. in the last, while wages costs increased by 2d. a ton only. During the year supplementary compensation for mine workers who became victims of accidents or disease was introduced, and arrangements were made to ensure that the reorganisation of the industry over the years should cause as little hardship as possible to individuals. Particulars are given of the work of conciliation and consultation machinery in 1948, disputes occurring in the industry, and negotiations on wages and conditions of work. The Report also describes the progress made in welfare and education.

#### Financial Results

In 1948 the financial results of the industry improved by about £25 million compared with 1947. That year had ended with a deficit of £23½ million, but the results of trading in 1948 showed a surplus of about £1.7 million. In 1947 there had been a loss of 1s. on each ton of saleable coal produced; in 1948 this was replaced by a profit (before deducting capital charges) of 1s. 7.9d.

The Report contains sections describing the disposal of the coal produced, the ancillary activities of the Board, such as carbonisation and briquetting and brickworks, the application of science in the industry, costs, the organisation of the National Coal Board and the preparatory work on the national plan for the industry.

The Annual Report is followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1948, and by appendices giving detailed statistical and other information.

## Earnings in the Fourth Quarter of 1948 and in the Year 1948

A Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries for the fourth quarter of 1948 and for the year 1948 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the fourth quarter of 1948 and in the year 1948 produced 1.1 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal. The Statement contains information with regard to cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind during the period, of which a summary is given below.

#### Earnings of Coal Miners in Fourth Quarter of 1948

	Under-ground		Surface		All Workers	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Earnings per Man-shift worked (all ages) :-						
Cash Earnings	35	2.8	23	11.1	32	6.3
Value of Allowances in Kind	1	5.7	1	2.7	1	5.0
Total	36	8.5	25	1.8	33	11.3
Average Weekly Earnings per Wage-earner (all ages) :-						
Cash Earnings	175	1	129	11	165	0
Value of Allowances in Kind	7	4	6	8	7	2
Total	182	5	136	7	172	2

#### Earnings of Coal Miners in 1948

	Under-ground		Surface		All Workers	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Earnings per Man-shift worked (all ages) :-						
Cash Earnings	34	4.9	23	5.0	31	9.0
Value of Allowances in Kind	1	5.2	1	2.3	1	4.5
Total	35	10.1	24	7.3	33	13.5
Average Weekly Earnings per Wage-earner (all ages) :-						
Cash Earnings	166	4	124	11	157	1
Value of Allowances in Kind	6	11	6	4	6	9
Total	173	3	131	3	163	10

Similar figures are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 29s. 3.8d. in Bristol and Somerset and 30s. 3.3d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 37s. 7.5d. in Nottinghamshire and 37s. 8.8d. in Leicestershire. The average weekly earnings ranged from 148s. 4d. in Cannock Chase and 149s. 10d. in Shropshire to 189s. 4d. in Leicestershire and 192s. 11d. in South Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in collieries in Great Britain during the fourth quarter amounted to 35s. 3d. per man-shift worked and 178s. 9d. per week, while for the year the corresponding amounts were 34s. 5d. and 170s. 4d.

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## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Proposed New Special Regulations for Dry Cleaning

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced that he proposes to make new Special Regulations under the Factories Acts, entitled The Dry Cleaning Special Regulations, 1949, with a view to lessening the risk of accidents from fire in factories in which dry cleaning is carried on.

Many serious fires causing accidents and fatalities to workers have occurred in dry cleaning factories where spirits with a low flash-point have been used for cleaning. The proposed Regulations would prohibit the use of spirit with a flash-point of less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit for dry cleaning otherwise than by spotting (*i.e.*, the removal, by hand, of small stains with the aid of liquid taken from a receptacle of a capacity of not more than one pint). It is recognised that many firms already use spirit with a high flash-point.

Objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected were required to be sent to the Minister on or before 18th July. Copies of the draft Regulations may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### Committee on Conditions in Wool Textile

A Joint Standing Committee has been set up to watch the progress made in putting into effect the recommendations of the Wool Textile Industry Joint Factory Advisory Committee in its Final Report to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, published in January (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 53), and to advise on any difficulties which may arise.

The Advisory Committee, which was under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. H. Jones, H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, was composed of nominees of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, the Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association, and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, together with representatives of the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Its Final Report contained recommendations on the spacing of certain machinery and on a wide variety of matters in the realms of safety, health and welfare, including cleanliness and decoration, temperature and ventilation, lighting, fencing and other safety precautions for machinery, accident prevention, lifting and carrying of heavy weights, training of young persons on machines, sanitary and washing accommodation, provision of seats, medical services, welfare supervision and canteen facilities.

The following are the members of the Joint Standing Committee now set up:—Employers' representatives: Messrs. H. F. Farrar, J. H. Binns, J. L. Hanson, M. W. Skelton and Alex Brooke. Workers' representatives: Messrs. B. W. Berry, Percy Ellis, N. Newton, J. H. Norris and Edwin D. Sleeman. Factory Department representatives: Mr. S. H. Makepeace, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories (Chairman), Mr. P. G. Horsler, H.M.

## SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT WINTER

Although new electricity generating plant is being brought into service as quickly as possible, demand continues to grow at such a rate as generally to offset this increased capacity. During the peak periods in the winter months there is, therefore, bound to be a considerable excess of demand over supply, and, unless steps are taken to deal with this problem by the various measures open to different classes of consumers, electricity cuts are inevitable with the most harmful effects on production.

After the experience of load shedding in the severe winter of 1946-47, the Government set up the Electricity Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council to examine the problem (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, page 147). This Committee recommended that industry should cut its load during the peak hours of the six winter months of 1947-48 by 33½ per cent. of the maximum load in the corresponding period of 1946-47. For the following winter the target was reduced to 20 per cent. during the peak hours of 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. in the months of December, January and February, and the Regional Boards for Industry were asked to make their own arrangements for the "fringe months" of October, November and March.

This system worked successfully, and in their Report\* of 23rd June, the Committee recommend that the same general administrative arrangements should be made for the coming winter. As a result of the experience which has been gained and of the fuller knowledge of the incidence of the peak load, it has been found possible to recommend some easement in the contribution asked of industry. During December, January and February, as compared with the maximum load during the corresponding period of 1946-47, industry will be asked to cut its maximum peak demand on Mondays to Fridays inclusive by 20 per cent. during the hours of 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., but during the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 noon the reduction asked for will only be 10 per cent. From 1st December until 15th January a reduction of 20 per cent. will also be necessary between the hours of 4 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive, but after that date the problem of the afternoon peak is

\* Published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

Superintending Inspector of Factories, and Mr. J. N. Whitley, District Inspector of Factories (Secretary).

For the purpose only of dealing with the spacing of machinery in Scottish mills, or with other matters of special import referred to it by the main Joint Standing Committee, a separate Joint Standing Committee has been set up for Scotland. The members are as follows:—Employers' representatives: Messrs. T. H. Gibson and C. Drummond Stevenson. Workers' representatives: Messrs. John Dougherty and Joseph McElroy. Factory Department representatives: Mr. T. Dymock, H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories (Chairman), and Miss G. M. Mitchell, H.M. Inspector of Factories (Secretary).

### Accidents to Railway Servants during 1948

The Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways has submitted to the Minister of Transport a Report upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1948. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free).

The report states that the jurisdiction of the Minister of Transport as regards past Regulatory Acts affecting safety is applied unchanged to the British Transport Commission, and accidents continue to be reported under the Railways (Notice of Accidents) Order, 1945. Nationalisation of the railways has therefore made no change in the basis of report and the figures for 1948 are comparable with those for earlier years. All casualties to passengers and other persons, except staff, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. As regards staff, only those accidents which cause a railway servant to be absent for more than three days from ordinary work are now required to be reported. Personal injuries are classed separately as "serious" or "minor", the former being defined as meaning amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement. Any person so seriously injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1948 was 206, compared with 243 during 1947 and annual averages of 297 during 1940-45 and 238 during 1935-39. The total number injured was 20,930, of whom 2,407 suffered serious injuries and 18,523 minor injuries. The total number injured during the previous year was 20,985 (2,222 with serious and 18,763 with minor injuries).

The Report distinguishes (i) train accidents (*i.e.*, accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.), (ii) movement accidents (*i.e.*, accidents connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents), and (iii) non-movement accidents (*i.e.*, accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). Of the 206 railway servants killed during 1948, 14 lost their lives through train accidents, 177 through movement accidents and 15 through non-movement accidents. For railway servants seriously injured during the year, the corresponding figures were 29, 863 and 1,515, and for those sustaining minor injuries 71, 1,715 and 16,737.

The Report includes detailed analyses of the figures of railway accidents occurring during 1948, with short summaries of 15 train accidents which were the subject of inquiry, observations on the causes of the various types of accident, and comparative figures for earlier years.

to be left to the discretion of the Regional Boards for Industry. As last winter, arrangements to achieve these reductions should again be worked out by the Regional Boards and their Committees with the firms concerned. Any additional load connected since 1946-47 should be taken into account by the Regional Boards in order to ensure an appropriate contribution. The Regional Boards will also make such arrangements as they consider appropriate in the light of regional circumstances for the "fringe months" of October, November and March. To achieve the target reduction it will be necessary for the Regional Boards to ask some firms in appropriate cases to make an extra reduction in respect of their particular loads; but it is not intended that the general figure of 20 per cent. should be exceeded over large areas.

The Government have accepted these recommendations and they are asking the Regional Boards for Industry to make the necessary arrangements to give effect to them. All such arrangements will have the full support of the Government. While the Government are confident that both sides of industry will once again show the same spirit of co-operation which has characterised these arrangements in the previous two winters, they have decided, in fairness to all public-spirited employers and workers, that statutory powers shall continue to be available to deal with unreasonable failure to operate approved load spreading arrangements.

It is not enough to make these arrangements to reduce the consumption of electricity by industry during the peak periods. Other classes of consumers must also make a contribution proportionate to their demand and it has therefore been decided that, as in last winter, commercial consumers, including shops, offices, warehouses, hotels and cinemas, should be brought within the scope of the arrangements made by the Regional Boards for Industry and that they should be required to reduce their consumption by the same amounts and during the same hours as industry. The Ministry of Fuel and Power and the British Electricity Authority and its Area Boards will also take appropriate steps to ensure that domestic consumers and small commercial consumers (too numerous to be approached individually) exercise the fullest economy in the use of electricity during peak hours.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Retrospective Payment of Contributions by Students and Unpaid Apprentices

On 23rd June the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (S.I. 1949 No. 1171). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 131) and approved by them in their Report thereon dated 31st May, which is contained in House of Commons Paper No. 192.

The new Regulations, which came into operation on 28th June, add an additional provision to Regulation 7 of the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (*see* this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268). Under this Regulation, a person undergoing full-time education or full-time unpaid apprenticeship receives a credit of contributions up to the age of 18 years and after that age can choose whether or not to pay contributions as a non-employed person in respect of his education or apprenticeship. The new Regulations enable such a person, in so far as he does not pay the contributions currently, to pay them retrospectively at any time within a period of approximately four to five years from the termination of the education or apprenticeship, the period varying slightly according to the circumstances of each case.

Copies of the new Regulations and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free).

### Introduction of Death Grant

On 27th June the National Insurance (Death Grant) Regulations, 1949, were made under the National Insurance Act, 1946. These Regulations contain detailed provisions relating to death grant, which was introduced on 5th July, bringing the whole National Insurance Scheme into operation. The draft of the Regulations was submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (*see* the GAZETTE for February, page 54), who approved the draft subject to certain amendments which have been incorporated in the Regulations now made. The Report of the Committee has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a House of Commons Paper (No. 195, Session 1948-49), price 3d. net (4d. post free).

Death grant is a cash payment of not more than £20 to help to meet the expenses connected with a death and is usually paid to the person bearing the funeral costs. As it is an entirely new benefit of

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 32nd Session of International Labour Conference

The 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 8th June to 2nd July. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 227 and 228 of this GAZETTE.

### Third Session of Inland Transport Industrial Committee

The Third Session of the Inland Transport Industrial Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Brussels from 18th to 27th May under the chairmanship of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. The meeting was attended by more than 150 delegates, representing Governments, employers and workers of 22 countries. The representatives for the United Kingdom were Mr. J. A. Diack, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. R. D. Thrupp, Transport Attaché to the United Kingdom Permanent Delegation in Geneva, for the Government; Mr. Frank Gilbert, Principal Staff Officer of the British Transport Commission, and Mr. Donald Farquar Macdonald, Secretary of the National Association of Port Employers, for the employers; and Mr. A. Hallworth, Acting Assistant General Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and Mr. S. Henderson, National Secretary of the Passenger Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union, for the workers. The Government, employers' and workers' representatives were accompanied by advisers. The Government advisers included Mr. A. E. Goodbody of the Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour and National Service.

There was a full discussion of the General Report submitted by the International Labour Office and certain resolutions were passed on the three specific subjects on the agenda shown below.

#### Decasualisation of Dock Labour

A resolution was adopted suggesting measures for promoting regularisation of employment such as: registers of regular dock workers; priority of employment for registered dockers; the adoption of systems of engagement to ensure equitable opportunities for dockers thus registered; arrangements for recruitment for casual employment during periods of exceptional fluctuation; central arrangements for the engagement of dockers; and the raising of the standard of welfare among dock workers. The

State insurance towards which no contributions were paid before the new National Insurance Scheme began on 5th July, 1948, there will at first be many deaths on which no death grant can be paid. It is estimated that a grant will be paid on rather less than half the deaths occurring during the next year; but the proportion of deaths on which payment can be made will gradually increase until the whole population is covered.

No grant can be paid for the following deaths: Any death occurring before 5th July, 1949; the death of a man who was aged 65 or over on 4th July, 1948, or the death of a woman who was aged 60 or over at that date; and the death under the age of 10 of any child born before 5th July, 1948. In all other cases the payment of death grant depends, among other things, on the satisfaction of the contribution conditions.

A leaflet (N.I.49) explaining the conditions for receipt of a grant, and how to claim one, is available in local National Insurance Offices and will be supplied by Registrars to persons notifying a death. A special death certificate will also be provided free of charge by Registrars for use in connection with death grant and widow's benefit claims. Claim forms for these benefits are available at all local National Insurance Offices, and the staff there will assist claimants in making their claims. Claim forms for widow's benefits are no longer available at Post Offices.

Copies of the National Insurance (Death Grant) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1204) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

### Unemployment Benefit for Seasonal Workers in Agriculture

On 1st July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1949. These Regulations prolong beyond 4th July, 1949, the concession, allowed by the National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1948, and due to expire on that date, whereby certain seasonal workers in agriculture, who would otherwise be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit, are allowed to receive that benefit for a limited period (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 414). This concession will now continue until 31st March, 1950, unless in the meantime Regulations imposing additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit by seasonal workers are made under the National Insurance Act.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1949 No. 1247) may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

International Labour Office were invited to continue their examination of the problem of the stabilisation of earnings of dock workers and to prepare a full comparative study of existing schemes to guarantee a minimum income to registered dockers available for work.

#### Protection of Young Workers on Inland Waterways

Several resolutions were adopted suggesting such measures as a minimum age of entry of young persons into work, a medical examination prior to employment, periods of work and rest and of weekly rest, and paid holidays. A special resolution invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place upon the agenda of an early session of the International Labour Conference, with a view to the adoption of international regulations, the subject of the protection of young workers on inland waterways. Another resolution on the same point concerned the protection of children and young workers in family undertakings on inland waterways, and educational opportunities for children of boatmen domiciled on board.

#### Technical Methods of Selection of Workers for the Inland Transport Industry

A resolution was adopted stating that the application of technical methods was still generally in the early stages of development, and that it was desirable to organise the exchange of information concerning experiments tried in different countries and to encourage co-operation between employers' and workers' organisations when formulating technical methods of selection.

Other resolutions adopted include a memorandum to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office concerning the representation of various branches of the inland transport industry at sessions of the Inland Transport Committee, the Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1935, inland transport statistics, automatic coupling on railways, and night work on air transport.

### Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1947-1948

The International Labour Office have published the tenth issue of the Year Book of Labour Statistics, for the years 1947-1948.\* The Year Book presents a summary of the principal statistics

\* Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1; price 15s.

relating to labour in some sixty countries in all parts of the world, covering a two-year period, with comparable figures for earlier years. The text, table headings and notes are in English, French and Spanish. In this edition the countries are listed by continents in the alphabetical order of their English names, instead of in the order of their French names, as in earlier issues.

The Year Book contains for the first time Tables relating to social security, representing a first attempt to gather data on this subject on a systematic plan with a view to international comparisons. The other subjects included are total and economically active population; employment and unemployment; hours of work; wages and labour income; cost of living and retail prices; family living studies; industrial injuries; industrial disputes; and migration. The Tables relating to wages and labour income include a new Table

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Rates of Wages in France

The French Ministry of Labour carry out each quarter an enquiry into economic activity in France. The subjects of the enquiry include the rates of wages being paid in undertakings subject to control by the Inspectors of Labour in the manufacturing industries, transport (except the National Railway System), commerce and banking, the liberal professions and some branches of personal service. A summary of some of the results of the enquiry relating to October, 1948, has been published in the April-June Supplement to the Bulletin of the French General Statistical Office.

Legal rates of wages in France are determined on broad lines by the provisions of Government Orders, in which minimum time rates, graded according to the degrees of skill of the workers, are laid down for most industries. In addition to gradation according to skill, the minimum wage rates are graded regionally in accordance with geographical variations in the cost of living. The rates specified in the Government Orders apply without reduction to the Paris region and are subject to reductions of from 5 to 25 per cent. elsewhere, according to the cost-of-living zone in which the undertaking is situated. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for September and December, 1946, pages 250 and 359.)

The Table below shows the average hourly wage rates at 1st October, 1948, as calculated by the French Ministry of Labour for men and women employed as manual workers in the ordinary unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled classes in the various groups of activity in the Paris region, together with the general averages for that region and for the zones in which the legal minimum rates are subject to reductions of 15 and 25 per cent. respectively. In addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, separate average figures are given in the Supplement for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for those classed as highly skilled.

Industry, etc., Group	Average Hourly Wage Rates					
	Men			Women		
	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Metal Production ..	61.6	74.7	88.0	68.5	81.3	
Engineering and Electrical ..	65.0	78.5	90.7	61.9	71.3	82.3
Glass ..	63.0	77.5	90.4	63.0	70.5	85.8
Pottery and Building Materials ..	63.4	75.9	83.3	59.8	71.8	82.0
Building and Public Works ..	63.3	75.6	83.5	—	—	—
Chemicals and Rubber ..	61.9	72.8	78.5	59.5	66.4	71.4
Agricultural and Food Industries ..	62.6	71.3	79.6	59.5	68.3	76.6
Textiles ..	65.1	77.3	88.7	61.4	70.9	79.2
Clothing ..	62.9	83.8	91.6	60.0	72.3	79.9
Leather and Hides ..	62.7	79.3	88.2	61.3	71.6	85.6
Wood and Furniture ..	62.5	77.0	89.6	59.8	75.2	86.4
Paper and Cardboard ..	62.4	73.5	85.6	59.4	67.6	75.1
Printing and Book-binding ..	70.9	90.0	102.5	64.8	74.1	82.7
Miscellaneous ..	63.4	80.0	95.2	58.8	70.4	81.9
Transport ..	64.0	74.5	82.1	—	—	—
Commerce—						
Agricultural and Food ..	64.6	76.0	83.0	61.0	71.9	72.2
Other ..	64.5	74.3	81.8	60.5	69.5	76.4
Banking and Insurance ..	58.0	—	85.0	—	—	—
Sport ..	80.0	86.5	94.0	58.2	69.5	87.0
Health ..	64.2	73.6	81.9	58.8	67.4	70.2
General Average—						
Paris Region ..	64.1	77.1	87.5	60.5	71.0	79.5
Zone with 15 per cent. reduction..	53.5	63.1	70.3	50.8	58.9	64.0
Zone with 25 per cent. reduction..	48.6	56.6	63.6	46.7	51.9	56.3

Weighted index figures (base, 1st January, 1946=100) calculated from the data furnished by the quarterly enquiries show that the average hourly earnings of men in all zones increased between 1st October, 1947, and 1st October, 1948, by 50 per cent. for the

dealing with national income and income from labour which has been furnished by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Appendices contain index figures of production and wholesale prices, exchange rates, a list of the sources of the statistics included, and a synoptic Table of countries and sources.

The Year Book introduces a new arrangement of industries which follows the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities adopted by the United Nations' Economic and Social Council. It is pointed out, however, that, until the different countries have themselves adopted the new classification for their labour statistics, the arrangement of materials under the new headings will not suffice to unify the data. Moreover, the original terminology has been respected so far as possible in order to call attention to the exact scope and meaning of the data presented.

### Wages and Working Hours in the United States Furniture Industry

The results of an enquiry into earnings, working hours, etc., in the wood and upholstered furniture manufacturing industry of the United States, carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, were published in summary form in the April, 1949, issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The enquiry extended to undertakings employing over 20 workers in the wood household and office furniture section of the industry in nine areas and to undertakings employing over seven workers in the upholstered furniture section in four areas. The data collected regarding earnings related to September, 1948, and represented average straight-time hourly earnings, i.e., earnings during normal working hours, including earnings under incentive pay plans but excluding extra payments for overtime and night work.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings in September, 1948, in selected occupations in both sections of the furniture industry in some of the areas covered by the enquiry. Except where otherwise indicated, the averages relate to men. (Women accounted for a very small proportion of the labour force in both sections of the industry.)

Occupation	Chicago, Ill.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.	New York	Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wood Furniture Manufacture :					
Assemblers, Case Goods ..	1.43	1.41	1.51	—	0.95
Chairs ..	1.38	1.33	1.46	—	0.94
Cut-off Saw Operators ..	1.32	1.27	1.59	—	0.97
Glue, Rough Stock ..	1.18	1.16	1.39	—	0.88
Maintenance Men, General Utility ..	1.34	1.37	1.67	—	1.13
Off-bearers, Machine ..	0.97	0.91	1.22	—	0.78
Machine (Women) ..	0.92	0.90	—	—	0.78
Packers, Furniture ..	1.19	1.17	1.46	—	0.85
Rubbers, Hand ..	1.30	1.31	1.46	—	0.86
Sanders, Belt ..	1.30	1.39	1.54	—	0.96
Hand (Women) ..	1.14	1.12	1.29	—	0.80
Hand (Women) ..	1.06	0.99	1.26	—	0.75
Shaper Operators ..	1.38	1.36	1.70	—	1.01
Sprayers ..	1.34	1.38	1.60	—	0.94
Upholstered Furniture Manufacture :					
Cut-off Saw Operators ..	1.33	—	1.61	1.82	0.94
Cutters, Cover ..	1.69	—	1.94	2.50	1.31
(Women) ..	—	—	1.70	—	1.06
Frame Makers ..	1.54	—	1.63	1.95	0.96
Glue, Rough Stock ..	1.22	—	1.47	—	0.82
Maintenance Men, General Utility ..	1.30	—	1.55	—	1.16
Packers, Furniture ..	1.27	—	1.31	1.46	0.89
Upholsterers, Chairs ..	—	—	2.23	—	1.60
Complete Work ..	1.80	—	2.38	—	1.56
Section Work ..	—	—	1.98	2.52	1.39
Sewers, Cover (Women) ..	1.33	—	1.45	2.13	1.00

In the wood furniture section of the industry more than half of the undertakings had a scheduled working week of 44 or more hours for both men and women production workers; but all undertakings in Los Angeles and a high proportion of those in the Winston-Salem-High Point Area of North Carolina had 40-hour schedules. In the upholstered furniture section, most New York undertakings had 35-hour schedules for both men and women, but in the other areas a 40-hour schedule prevailed. Production workers received annual holidays with pay in approximately seven-eighths of the wood furniture and five-sixths of the upholstered furniture undertakings, the usual allowance being one week after a year of service, except in New York where about two-thirds of the upholstered furniture undertakings allowed two weeks.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in May

### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* remained unchanged during May, a decrease of 19,000 men being offset by a corresponding increase in the number of women.

The size of the Forces was reduced during May by 2,000 to a total of 776,000. The estimated number of men and women on release leave decreased during the month from 22,000 to 17,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 13th June, 1949, was 263,600, compared with 304,200 at 9th May. The June figure represented about 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance scheme, compared with 1.5 per cent. in May.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased by 37,000 (9,000 men and 28,000 women) during May.

The number employed in the basic industries increased during May by 6,000. There was an increase of 8,000 in transport and communication and a slight rise of 2,000 in agriculture. The number of workers on colliery books decreased by 2,500 during the month.

The number employed in the manufacturing industries increased during May by 8,000 (all women). There were increases of 9,000 in food, drink and tobacco and 3,000 in clothing. There was a decline of 6,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles. Employment in textiles† showed no appreciable change during May.

The number estimated to be employed in building and contracting increased slightly by 3,000 during the month.

In the distributive trades there was an increase of 9,000 during May. Employment increased in professional, financial and miscellaneous services by 15,000 and declined in public administration by 4,000.

The following tables show the detailed man-power trends since mid-1948.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1948 and the end of May, 1949, are shown in the following Table :—

	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-April, 1949	End-May, 1949	Change during May, 1949
Total Working Population*	16,057	16,069	16,058	16,039	-19
Men ..	7,089	7,116	7,151	7,170	+19
Women ..	8,968	8,953	8,907	8,869	-38
Total ..	23,146	23,185	23,209	23,209	—
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men ..	807	774	744	742	-2
Women ..	39	34	34	34	—
Total ..	846	808	778	776	-2
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	92	18	22	17	-5
Registered Unemployed ..	282	348	310	280	-30
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men ..	14,945	15,019	15,061	15,070	+9
Women ..	6,981	6,992	7,038	7,066	+28
Total in Civil Employment ..	21,926	22,011	22,099	22,136	+37

\* The total working population in this series of man-power statistics represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, and the registered unemployed. It includes private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age (men 65, women 60). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end May, 1949, was: Cotton—324,000. Wool—215,000. Other textiles—447,000.

‡ End of month estimate.

(89850)

### ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total number in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below. The industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification.\*

Industry or Service	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-April, 1949	End-May, 1949	Change during May, 1949
Basic Industries					
Coal Mining	787	788	788	785	-3
Total Man-power ..	(725)	(726)	(726)	(723)	(-3)
On Colliery Books ..	82	82	82	82	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	296	301	306	305	+1
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1,814	1,803	1,793	1,801	+8
Transport and Communication ..	1,227	1,230	1,232	1,234	+2
Agriculture ..	41	41	41	41	—
Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Basic Industries ..	4,247	4,245	4,242	4,248	+6
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	426	433	437	437	—
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles ..	3,904	3,921	3,918	3,912	-6
Textiles ..	948	971	986	986	—
Clothing ..	700	716	739	742	+3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	725	738	740	749	+9
Other Manufactures ..	1,411	1,422	1,429	1,431	+2
Total, Manufacturing Industries ..	8,114	8,201	8,249	8,257	+8
Building and Contracting ..	1,497	1,480	1,479	1,482	+3
Distributive Trades ..	2,689	2,739	2,755	2,764	+9
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	3,925	3,876	3,898	3,913	+15
Public Administration—					
National Government Service ..	688	694	698	692	-6
Local Government Service ..	766	776	778	780	+2
Total in Civil Employment ..	21,926	22,011	22,099	22,136	+37

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1948 and April and May, 1949. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot at present be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures given for mid-1948 are based on the industrial analysis of the insurance cards issued under the national insurance schemes which came into operation on 5th July, 1948; information as to the changes since mid-1948 in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, is obtained from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. Certain industries and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table. Persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

\* Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 9d. net (10d. post free).

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	April, 1949	May, 1949	Mid-1948	April, 1949	May, 1949	Mid-1948	April, 1949	May, 1949
<b>Mining, etc.</b>									
Coal Mining .....	775.5	776.4	773.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	787.9	785.0
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>310.9</b>	<b>311.6</b>
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .....	69.3	70.4	70.9	7.4	7.6	7.7	76.7	78.0	78.6
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) .....	34.2	35.9	35.9	42.1	43.8	43.9	76.3	79.7	79.8
Glass (other than containers) .....	29.6	30.3	30.3	11.6	11.8	11.9	41.2	42.1	42.2
Glass Containers .....	19.9	19.7	19.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	25.5	25.3	25.3
Cement .....	12.9	13.1	13.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	14.3	14.4	14.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures .....	63.2	62.2	62.1	9.7	9.2	9.2	72.9	71.4	71.3
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>	<b>294.8</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>301.1</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>431.6</b>	<b>432.0</b>
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .....	16.8	17.2	17.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.7	17.7
Chemicals and Dyes .....	143.4	144.1	143.2	52.1	52.6	52.5	195.5	196.7	195.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery .....	12.6	13.0	13.1	18.2	18.7	19.5	30.8	31.7	32.6
Explosives and Fireworks .....	21.6	22.8	22.6	12.2	13.7	13.6	33.8	36.5	36.2
Paint and Varnish .....	25.9	26.2	26.3	11.1	11.1	11.3	37.0	37.3	37.6
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches .....	27.2	27.6	27.8	19.7	20.1	20.4	46.9	47.7	48.2
Mineral Oil Refining .....	24.7	27.5	27.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	30.7	33.8	34.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ....	22.6	23.5	23.3	6.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	30.2	30.0
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>438.4</b>	<b>441.5</b>	<b>440.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>497.4</b>	<b>496.6</b>
Blast Furnaces .....	19.3	19.6	19.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.3	20.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified .....	178.8	182.9	182.9	15.9	15.5	15.4	194.7	198.4	198.3
Iron Foundries .....	91.1	91.7	91.5	15.3	14.8	14.7	106.4	106.5	106.2
Timplate Manufacture .....	14.3	14.8	14.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	17.0	17.7	17.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture .....	17.3	17.4	17.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	18.5	18.6	18.6
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) .....	33.0	33.7	33.8	6.3	6.0	6.0	39.3	39.7	39.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ....	84.6	81.4	81.0	15.5	14.8	14.8	100.1	96.2	95.8
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>	<b>1,445.0</b>	<b>1,456.5</b>	<b>1,452.1</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>1,820.2</b>	<b>1,819.6</b>	<b>1,813.1</b>
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .....	218.0	214.4	211.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	225.9	222.3	218.9
Marine Engineering .....	74.5	74.2	74.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	78.0	77.7	77.7
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) .....	35.3	34.8	34.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	40.4	39.7	39.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .....	15.8	16.4	16.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	17.5	18.1	18.2
Machinery Tools .....	63.0	62.5	62.1	13.7	13.2	13.2	76.7	75.7	75.3
Stationary Engines .....	20.1	21.5	21.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	23.3	24.7	24.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories .....	57.5	59.9	59.5	9.7	10.1	10.1	67.2	70.0	69.9
Ordnance and Small Arms .....	33.1	37.3	37.5	8.1	9.4	9.4	41.2	46.7	46.9
Constructional Engineering .....	64.7	62.6	62.7	6.4	5.5	5.5	71.1	68.2	68.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .....	547.3	554.7	554.3	117.5	115.5	115.0	664.8	670.2	669.3
Electrical Machinery .....	118.2	119.8	119.6	46.7	43.6	43.0	164.9	163.4	163.4
Electrical Wires and Cables .....	38.2	38.2	38.1	24.0	22.6	22.3	60.8	60.4	60.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .....	27.8	29.2	29.2	16.6	17.3	17.2	44.4	46.5	46.4
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones .....	36.0	35.5	35.4	31.2	28.4	28.5	67.2	63.9	63.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .....	16.7	16.4	16.4	19.9	18.0	18.0	34.7	34.4	34.4
Batteries and Accumulators .....	10.7	11.1	11.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	19.3	19.9	19.7
Other Electrical Goods .....	68.1	68.0	68.1	51.4	49.2	49.3	119.5	117.2	117.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>760.2</b>	<b>776.7</b>	<b>777.9</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>878.9</b>	<b>895.6</b>	<b>897.0</b>
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles .....	243.8	255.1	256.0	41.6	41.9	41.9	285.4	297.0	297.9
Motor Repairs and Garages .....	182.8	179.0	179.1	23.0	23.1	23.2	205.8	202.1	202.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .....	120.6	128.8	129.0	21.0	21.6	21.7	141.6	150.4	150.7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .....	52.1	53.3	53.2	20.5	20.0	20.0	72.6	73.3	73.2
Railway Locomotive Shops .....	56.2	54.1	54.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	59.1	56.8	56.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture .....	23.3	23.6	23.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	25.9	26.0
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .....	72.9	74.3	74.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	76.6	78.1	78.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc. ....	8.5	8.5	8.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	12.3	12.0	12.0
<b>Metal Goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>312.5</b>	<b>311.7</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>172.5</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>484.6</b>	<b>484.2</b>
Tools and Cutlery .....	32.6	32.1	32.0	20.6	20.3	20.3	53.2	52.4	52.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ....	21.4	22.1	22.1	19.2	19.1	19.1	40.6	41.2	41.2
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified .....	28.0	28.9	28.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	33.3	34.3	33.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures .....	27.1	27.8	27.7	10.2	9.8	9.8	37.3	37.6	37.5
Hollow-ware .....	24.9	25.1	25.0	25.6	25.7	25.8	50.5	50.8	50.8
Brass Manufactures .....	24.3	23.2	23.0	13.6	12.1	12.0	37.9	35.3	35.0
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified .....	155.1	153.3	153.5	83.5	79.7	80.2	238.6	233.0	233.7
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>128.8</b>
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. ....	46.7	49.1	49.5	25.3	26.8	26.9	72.0	76.4	76.4
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks .....	8.7	9.1	9.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	14.7	15.3	15.3
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals .....	17.5	16.7	16.7	12.0	12.0	12.1	29.5	28.7	28.8
Musical Instruments .....	6.4	6.7	6.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	8.1	8.5	8.3
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>384.7</b>	<b>402.3</b>	<b>402.4</b>	<b>554.5</b>	<b>576.0</b>	<b>576.1</b>	<b>939.2</b>	<b>978.3</b>	<b>978.5</b>
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. ....	60.7	63.1	62.9	114.3	117.8	117.7	175.0	180.9	180.6
Cotton Weaving, etc. ....	43.7	46.7	46.9	90.2	95.5	95.7	133.9	142.2	142.6
Woolen and Worsted .....	91.9	94.3	94.2	113.4	118.0	117.9	205.3	212.3	212.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .....	28.1	31.0	31.1	14.7	15.3	15.3	42.8	46.3	46.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .....	16.8	17.9	17.9	24.0	24.8	24.9	40.8	42.7	42.8
Linen and Soft Hemp .....	5.3	5.3	5.2	8.1	7.5	7.4	13.4	12.8	12.6
Jute .....	7.9	7.4	7.4	12.4	10.3	10.3	20.3	17.7	17.7
Rope, Twine and Net .....	7.1	6.8	6.7	12.3	11.6	11.5	19.4	18.4	18.2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .....	27.3	29.6	29.7	80.8	87.7	88.1	108.1	117.3	117.8
Lace .....	4.9	5.1	5.1	8.3	8.7	8.7	13.2	13.8	13.8
Carpets .....	10.8	11.7	11.8	12.7	14.3	14.4	23.5	26.0	26.2
Narrow Fabrics .....	6.3	6.3	6.3	15.2	15.9	15.8	21.5	22.2	22.1
Made-up Textiles .....	6.4	6.4	6.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	19.9	19.8	19.8
Textile Finishing, etc. ....	54.3	57.5	57.6	25.5	26.4	26.4	79.8	83.9	84.0
Other Textile Industries .....	13.2	13.2	13.1	9.1	8.8	8.7	22.3	22.0	21.8
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .....	32.7	32.6	32.5	9.5	9.2	9.2	42.2	41.8	41.7
Leather Goods .....	11.5	11.6	11.7	16.0	16.1	16.4	27.5	27.7	28.1
Fur .....	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	9.6	8.5	7.9
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>203.2</b>	<b>427.2</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>460.6</b>	<b>622.4</b>	<b>660.9</b>	<b>663.8</b>
Tailoring .....	74.0	79.3	79.4	184.0	198.3	199.9	258.0	277.3	279.3
Dressmaking .....	12.4	13.0	13.0	89.1	96.1	96.1	101.5	109.1	109.1
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. ....	6.7	7.1	7.1	49.1	51.8	51.9	55.8	58.9	59.0
Hats, Caps and Millinery .....	7.3	7.1	7.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	19.9	20.2	20.4
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified .....	8.6	9.0	9.0	30.4	32.3	32.6	39.0	41.3	41.6
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) .....	59.9	62.4	62.5	57.8	62.4	62.8	117.7	124.8	125.3
Repair of Boots and Shoes .....	26.3	25.1	25.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	30.5	29.0	29.1
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	<b>407.2</b>	<b>416.2</b>	<b>418.9</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>297.1</b>	<b>692.4</b>	<b>707.0</b>	<b>716.0</b>
Grain Milling .....	31.5	32.1	32.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	39.9	40.5	40.4
Bread and Flour Confectionery .....	108.6	110.9	111.3	68.0	70.4	70.7	176.6	181.3	182.0
Biscuits .....	13.7	13.8	13.9	19.3	19.9	20.0	33.0	33.9	33.9
Meat and Meat Products .....	15.6	16.7	16.8	9.8	10.5	10.4	25.4	27.2	27.2
Milk Products .....	25.3	26.3	27.2	12.3	12.6	13.0	37.6	38.9	40.2
Sugar and Glucose .....	14.1	14.7	14.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	19.3	20.0	19.9
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery .....	24.1	26.1	26.4	34.5	43.1	43.8	58.6	69.2	70.2
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables .....	17.4	17.4	17.7	35.0	31.5	34.2	52.4	48.9	51.9
Food Industries not elsewhere specified .....	31.0	31.4	31.3	25.5	22.8	23.6	56.5	54.2	54.9
Brewing and Malting .....	74.7	74.6	74.9	18.9	18.8	19.2	93.6	93.4	94.1
Wholesale Bottling .....									

# Unemployment at 13th June, 1949

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 9th May and 13th June, 1949, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
9th May .. .. .	221,025	6,918	71,284	4,938	304,165
13th June .. .. .	194,447	4,765	61,216	3,215	263,643

These figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the exception of registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th June represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 9th May was 1.5.

The analysis of the figures for 13th June is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	43,297	47,174	99,040	189,511	4,936	194,447
Boys under 18	2,461	1,545	687	4,693	72	4,765
Women 18 and over	20,366	17,195	21,229	58,790	2,426	61,216
Girls under 18	1,767	870	440	3,077	138	3,215
Total .. .. .	67,891	66,784	121,396	256,071	7,572	263,643

The total of 263,643 includes 31,143 married women.

The changes between 9th May and 13th June, 1949, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	9th May	20,965	13,218	18,929	53,112	489	53,601
	13th June	16,624	12,623	14,657	43,904	493	44,397
	Inc. or Dec.	- 4,341	- 595	- 4,272	- 9,208	+ 4	- 9,204
Eastern ..	9th May	3,055	2,762	4,996	10,813	126	10,939
	13th June	2,499	2,132	3,084	7,715	45	7,760
	Inc. or Dec.	- 556	- 630	- 1,912	- 3,098	- 81	- 3,179
Southern	9th May	3,761	2,865	5,158	11,784	604	12,388
	13th June	2,963	3,017	4,040	10,020	406	10,426
	Inc. or Dec.	- 798	+ 152	- 1,118	- 1,764	- 198	- 1,962
South-Western	9th May	3,783	3,314	6,907	14,004	141	14,145
	13th June	3,329	3,212	5,321	11,862	100	11,962
	Inc. or Dec.	- 454	- 102	- 1,586	- 2,142	- 41	- 2,183
Midland	9th May	5,178	2,718	4,223	12,119	1,718	13,837
	13th June	4,606	2,894	3,445	10,945	1,432	12,377
	Inc. or Dec.	- 572	+ 176	- 778	- 1,174	- 286	- 1,460
North-Midland	9th May	1,978	1,553	2,813	6,344	205	6,549
	13th June	1,685	1,311	2,294	5,290	169	5,459
	Inc. or Dec.	- 293	- 242	- 519	- 1,054	- 36	- 1,090
East and West Ridings	9th May	4,638	3,266	6,407	14,311	389	14,700
	13th June	4,046	3,406	5,587	13,039	413	13,452
	Inc. or Dec.	- 592	+ 140	- 820	- 1,272	+ 24	- 1,248
North-Western	9th May	13,367	11,024	23,736	48,127	1,248	49,375
	13th June	10,734	11,717	20,254	42,705	1,155	43,860
	Inc. or Dec.	- 2,633	+ 693	- 3,482	- 5,422	- 93	- 5,515
Northern	9th May	6,927	7,147	16,701	30,775	1,009	31,784
	13th June	5,879	7,036	14,553	27,468	748	28,216
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,048	- 111	- 2,148	- 3,307	- 261	- 3,568
Scotland	9th May	11,670	13,201	33,338	58,409	2,864	61,273
	13th June	10,408	12,483	27,681	50,572	2,058	52,630
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,262	- 718	- 5,657	- 7,837	- 806	- 8,643
Wales ..	9th May	5,115	6,629	22,830	34,574	1,000	35,574
	13th June	5,118	6,953	20,480	32,551	553	33,104
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 3	+ 324	- 2,350	- 2,023	- 447	- 2,470
Great Britain	9th May	80,437	67,697	146,238	294,372	9,793	304,165
	13th June	67,891	66,784	121,396	256,071	7,572	263,643
	Inc. or Dec.	- 12,546	- 913	- 24,842	- 38,301	- 2,221	- 40,522

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th June, 1949, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th June, 1949			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	33,081	11,316	44,397	1.0	0.6	0.9
Eastern .. .. .	5,973	1,787	7,760	0.8	0.5	0.7
Southern .. .. .	7,040	3,386	10,426	1.1	1.1	1.1
South-Western .. .. .	8,936	3,026	11,962	1.2	0.9	1.1
Midland .. .. .	9,733	2,644	12,377	0.7	0.4	0.6
North-Midland .. .. .	4,243	1,216	5,459	0.4	0.3	0.4
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	10,195	3,257	13,452	0.8	0.6	0.8
North-Western .. .. .	33,117	10,743	43,860	1.8	1.0	1.5
Northern .. .. .	22,012	6,204	28,216	2.5	1.8	2.3
Scotland .. .. .	40,428	12,202	52,630	2.8	1.7	2.5
Wales .. .. .	24,454	8,650	33,104	3.5	3.7	3.6
Great Britain .. .. .	199,212	64,431	263,643	1.4	0.9	1.3

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 13th June, 1949, was 291,146, including 213,763 men, 5,718 boys, 67,894 women and 3,771 girls. Of the total, 282,578 (including 4,888 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 8,568 temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 13th June, 1949, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	31,670	1,080	10,553	601	43,904
Eastern .. .. .	5,855	99	1,668	93	7,715
Southern .. .. .	6,505	166	3,161	188	10,020
South-Western .. .. .	8,718	150	2,860	134	11,862
Midland .. .. .	8,239	172	2,419	115	10,945
North-Midland .. .. .	4,073	106	1,035	76	5,290
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	9,880	150	2,855	154	13,039
North-Western .. .. .	31,933	769	9,695	293	42,705
Northern .. .. .	20,928	496	5,683	361	27,468
Scotland .. .. .	38,262	919	10,946	445	50,572
Wales .. .. .	23,433	586	7,915	617	32,551
Great Britain .. .. .	189,511	4,693	58,790	3,077	256,071
Northern Ireland .. .. .	19,044	911	6,083	469	26,507
United Kingdom .. .. .	208,555	5,604	64,873	3,546	282,578
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	328	3	160	2	493
Eastern .. .. .	19	—	23	3	45
Southern .. .. .	368	1	36	1	406
South-Western .. .. .	66	2	32	—	100
Midland .. .. .	1,312	10	107	3	1,432
North-Midland .. .. .	64	—	98	7	169
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	1,611	4	223	25	4,113
North-Western .. .. .	383	17	731	24	1,155
Northern .. .. .	581	7	152	8	748
Scotland .. .. .	1,220	27	765	46	2,058
Wales .. .. .	434	1	99	19	553
Great Britain .. .. .	4,936	72	2,426	138	7,572
Northern Ireland .. .. .	272	42	595	87	996
United Kingdom .. .. .	5,208	114	3,021	225	8,568
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	31,998	1,083	10,713	603	44,397
Eastern .. .. .	5,874	99	1,691	96	7,760
Southern .. .. .	6,873	167	3,197	189	10,426
South-Western .. .. .	8,784	152	2,892	134	11,962
Midland .. .. .	9,551	182	2,526	118	12,377
North-Midland .. .. .	4,137	106	1,133	83	5,459
E. and W. Ridings .. .. .	10,041	154	3,078	179	13,452
North-Western .. .. .	32,331	786	10,426	317	43,860
Northern .. .. .	21,509	503	5,833	369	28,216
Scotland .. .. .	39,482	946	11,711	491	52,630
Wales .. .. .	23,867	587	8,014	636	33,104
Great Britain .. .. .	194,447	4,765	61,216	3,215	263,643
Northern Ireland .. .. .	19,316	953	6,678	556	27,503
United Kingdom .. .. .	213,763	5,718	67,894	3,771	291,146

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes.  
† The figures exclude registered disabled persons who are suitable only for employment under sheltered conditions.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Bureaux in each administrative Region at 13th June, 1949, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 9th May, 1949.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 13th June, 1949				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 9th May, 1949
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	31,998	10,713	1,686	44,397	- 9,204
London (Administrative County) .. .. .	15,594	4,207	471	20,272	- 3,295
Acton .. .. .	119	66	9	194	+ 6
Brentford and Chiswick .. .. .	257	64	9	330	+ 37
Brighton and Hove .. .. .	1,505	459	58	2,022	- 558
Chatham .. .. .	689	457	51	1,197	- 283
Croydon .. .. .	821	237	49	1,107	- 223
Dagenham .. .. .	390	208	34	632	- 270
Ealing .. .. .	317	121	14	452	- 63
East Ham .. .. .	378	118	11	507	- 66
Enfield .. .. .	356	121	16	493	+ 106
Harrow and Wembley .. .. .	471	196	33	700	+ 198
Hayes and Harlington .. .. .	113	104	20	237	- 55
Hendon .. .. .	449	128	33	610	- 76
Ilford .. .. .	400	146	16	562	- 158
Leyton and Walthamstow .. .. .	618	177	27	822	- 100
Tottenham .. .. .	602	189	23	814	- 26
West Ham .. .. .	866	234	31	1,131	- 105
Willesden .. .. .	365	59	28	452	- 93
Eastern .. .. .	5,874	1,691	195	7,760	- 3,179
Bedford .. .. .	132	40	8	180	+ 17
Cambridge .. .. .	273	80	4	357	+ 1
Ipwich .. .. .	139	59	16	214	+ 31
Luton .. .. .	110	19	11	140	+ 25
Norwich .. .. .	604	82	7	693	- 182
Southend-on-Sea .. .. .	682	158	21	861	- 478
Watford .. .. .	78	54	6	138	+ 111
Southern .. .. .	6,873	3,197	356	10,426	- 1,962
Bournemouth .. .. .	641	218	14	873	- 313
Oxford .. .. .	113	78	6	197	- 12
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. .. .	2,148	1,072	96	3,316	- 506
Reading .. .. .	378	515	21	914	+ 302
Slough .. .. .	204	56	17	277	+ 42
Southampton .. .. .	1,304	409	42	1,755	- 416
South-Western .. .. .	8,784	2,892	286	11,962	- 2,183
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .. .. .	2,729	431	62	3,222	- 138
Exeter .. .. .	264	140	14	418	- 58
Gloucester .. .. .	116	66	7	189	- 98
Plsmouth .. .. .	1,133	879	76	2,088	- 334
Swindon .. .. .	121	92	14		



## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 13th June, 1949, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

exception of registered disabled persons who require employment under sheltered conditions.

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

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,538	1,237	504	120	8,042	1,357	9,399	11,580	1,476	13,056
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,818	1,209	16	116	4,834	1,325	6,159	8,013	1,443	9,456
Forestry	480	15	1	1	480	16	496	498	17	515
Fishing	2,240	13	488	3	2,728	16	2,744	3,069	16	3,085
Mining and Quarrying	2,073	103	28	3	2,101	106	2,207	106	2,467	2,573
Coal Mining*	1,301	71	17	—	1,318	71	1,389	1,341	71	1,412
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	36	1	—	—	36	1	37	38	1	39
Stone Quarrying and Mining	378	8	9	—	387	8	395	572	8	580
Slate Quarrying and Mining	91	—	—	—	91	—	91	92	—	92
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	155	8	—	—	155	8	163	197	8	205
Other Mining and Quarrying	112	15	2	3	114	18	132	121	18	139
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,775	658	33	17	2,808	675	3,483	3,062	719	3,781
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	801	122	6	10	807	132	939	857	132	989
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	394	92	13	2	407	94	501	425	114	539
Glass (other than containers)	370	200	7	4	377	204	581	393	216	609
Glass Containers	312	132	—	—	312	132	444	358	133	491
Cement	69	8	—	—	69	8	77	87	13	100
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	829	104	7	1	836	105	941	942	111	1,053
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,720	1,505	8	30	3,728	1,535	5,263	3,811	1,552	5,363
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	139	10	—	—	139	10	149	139	10	149
Chemicals and Dyes	1,287	495	2	17	1,289	512	1,801	1,320	524	1,844
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	84	137	2	—	84	139	223	95	140	235
Explosives and Fireworks	1,285	515	—	—	1,285	515	1,800	1,296	515	1,811
Paint and Varnish	245	77	2	1	247	78	325	259	78	337
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	199	154	3	9	202	163	365	206	167	373
Mineral Oil Refining	155	44	—	—	155	44	199	162	44	206
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	326	73	1	1	327	74	401	334	74	408
Metal Manufacture	4,230	796	420	61	4,650	857	5,507	4,812	864	5,676
Blast Furnaces	125	7	—	—	125	7	132	134	7	141
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,413	188	168	—	1,581	188	1,769	1,606	188	1,794
Iron Foundries	945	170	2	13	947	183	1,130	1,033	190	1,223
Temple Manufacture	179	103	10	3	189	106	295	189	106	295
Steel Sheet Manufacture	71	40	7	—	148	40	188	154	40	194
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	363	64	—	—	363	64	429	376	64	440
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,134	224	161	45	1,295	269	1,564	1,320	269	1,589
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	24,688	4,320	821	202	25,509	4,522	30,031	27,166	4,726	31,892
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	10,856	384	745	38	11,601	422	12,023	12,630	429	13,059
Marine Engineering	1,058	61	—	—	1,058	61	1,140	1,232	62	1,294
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	406	49	2	—	408	49	457	426	65	491
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	97	4	—	—	97	4	101	109	4	113
Machine Tools	441	59	9	39	450	98	548	461	98	559
Stationary Engines	910	116	10	—	920	116	1,026	926	116	1,042
Textile Machinery and Accessories	366	38	—	4	374	42	378	444	71	515
Ordnance and Small Arms	811	303	1	—	812	303	1,115	818	307	1,125
Constructional Engineering	1,523	187	6	4	1,529	191	1,720	1,578	193	1,771
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	6,342	1,108	12	35	6,354	1,143	7,497	6,524	1,166	7,690
Electrical Machinery	778	391	2	74	780	465	1,245	816	471	1,287
Electrical Wires and Cables	338	237	12	2	350	239	589	367	240	607
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	174	121	—	—	174	121	295	180	122	302
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	446	492	1	5	447	497	944	450	502	952
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	138	113	—	—	138	113	251	144	114	254
Batteries and Accumulators	110	143	1	—	111	143	255	129	242	371
Other Electrical Goods	724	620	9	—	733	620	1,353	746	630	1,376
Vehicles	6,999	950	16	3	7,015	953	7,968	7,495	1,009	8,504
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,499	270	5	1	2,504	271	2,775	2,778	288	3,066
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,901	128	6	—	1,907	128	2,035	2,034	134	2,168
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	1,243	177	—	—	1,243	177	1,420	1,419	201	1,620
Railway Locomotive Shops	81	8	1	2	81	8	93	8	101	101
Other Locomotive Manufacture	204	12	—	—	204	12	216	224	12	236
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	220	8	4	—	224	8	232	227	9	236
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	171	76	—	—	171	76	247	196	93	289
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,112	1,917	173	72	4,285	1,989	6,274	4,429	2,019	6,448
Tools and Cutlery	341	177	34	26	375	203	578	382	204	586
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	188	188	10	—	198	188	386	207	188	395
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	322	24	22	3	344	27	371	385	29	414
Wire and Wire Manufactures	249	128	46	1	295	129	424	300	129	429
Hollow-ware	405	401	20	9	425	410	835	443	418	861
Brass Manufactures	198	62	5	—	203	67	270	68	275	343
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,409	937	36	28	2,445	965	3,410	2,505	983	3,488
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	820	318	43	6	863	324	1,187	895	339	1,234
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	369	170	2	—	371	170	541	381	178	559
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	179	86	2	1	181	87	268	196	90	286
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	189	45	13	1	202	46	248	207	48	255
Musical Instruments	83	17	26	4	109	21	130	111	23	134
Textiles	2,885	2,792	319	687	3,204	3,479	6,683	4,538	5,932	10,470
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	558	477	39	129	597	606	1,203	611	608	1,219
Cotton Weaving, etc.	183	240	1	37	184	277	461	186	280	466
Woolen and Worsted	505	317	12	35	517	352	869	531	363	894
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	135	88	—	—	135	88	223	147	90	237
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	75	64	—	4	75	68	143	91	80	171
Linen and Soft Hemp	120	144	—	42	120	186	306	1,132	2,095	3,227
Jute	284	468	248	350	532	818	1,350	535	826	1,361
Rope, Twine and Net	156	234	10	26	166	260	426	256	515	771
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	92	198	—	10	92	208	300	100	219	319
Lace	26	53	—	—	26	53	35	46	81	117
Carpets	70	73	1	19	71	92	163	75	111	186
Narrow Fabrics	35	45	2	3	37	48	85	38	54	92
Made-up Textiles	81	201	1	17	82	218	300	96	367	463
Textile Finishing, etc.	361	130	5	13	366	143	509	494	174	668
Other Textile Industries	204	86	—	2	204	88	292	211	104	315

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 13th June, 1949, who, although previously employed in coal mining, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,318 males unemployed includes 698 men registered for underground work.

## Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	635	272	119	44	754	316	1,070	778	335	1,113
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	243	81	78	5	321	86	407	334	93	427
Leather Goods	170	107	9	6	179	113	292	186	121	307
Fur	222	84	32	33	254	117	371	258	121	379
Clothing	1,968	1,909	109	192	2,077	2,101	4,178	2,340	2,845	5,185
Tailoring	859	984	16	54	1,038	1,038	1,913	946	1,154	2,100
Dressmaking	93	409	—	22	93	431	524	99	474	573
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	33	185	1	28	34	213	247	63	632	695
Hats, Caps and Millinery	68	49	47	57	115	106	221	119	109	228
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	58	119	5	19	63	138	201	81	287	368
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	204	131	26	11	230	142	372	265	151	416
Repair of Boots and Shoes	653	32	14	1	667	33	700	767	38	805
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,830	3,611	230	341	5,060	3,952	9,012	5,571	4,493	10,064
Grain Milling	235	68	1	—	236	68	304	263	79	342
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,361	675	7	10	1,368	685	2,053	1,479	722	2,201
Biscuits										



## Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1949, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,744,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 26th March, 1949, the corresponding figure was £5,827,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 26th June, 1948, it was £4,702,000.

As from the Appointed Day (5th July, 1948) the cost of unemployment benefit, previously borne by the Unemployment Fund, falls to be met from the National Insurance Fund set up in accordance with the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

## Work of Appointments Department

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.

### 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 13th June was 5,392\* ; this figure included 3,948 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 520 students provisionally enrolled and 924 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 326 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 10th May and 13th June, 1949 (5 weeks), are shown below :-

Vacancies outstanding at 10th May .. .. .	4,731
" notified during period .. .. .	790
" filled during period .. .. .	192†
" cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	606
" outstanding at 13th June .. .. .	4,723

### 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 13th June, 1949, was 29,998‡, consisting of 26,782 men and 3,216 women. The number on the registers included 17,133 men and 2,036 women who were in employment, while 9,649 men and 1,180 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 13th June.

\* This figure included 884 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 77 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 419 persons registered for overseas employment only and 4,908 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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## National Assistance

From 5th July, 1948, with the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, the payment of unemployment allowances ceased ; but the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertook the payment of national assistance to persons who were required to register for employment and who were entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1949, was approximately £1,070,000, and the corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 26th March, 1949, was £1,125,000. The figures exclude any payments of this nature which may have been made at Offices of the National Assistance Board, separate figures for which are not available.

The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices :-

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London .. .. .	4,912	715	4,956	509
Cambridge .. .. .	549	65	385	43
Reading .. .. .	520	58	290	36
Winchester .. .. .	492	25	333	24
Bristol .. .. .	1,022	128	510	60
Birmingham .. .. .	1,558	143	480	76
Nottingham .. .. .	742	52	178	33
Leeds .. .. .	1,034	105	303	45
Liverpool .. .. .	1,115	90	322	39
Manchester .. .. .	1,674	123	435	55
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. .. .	848	89	243	32
Edinburgh .. .. .	955	194	444	106
Glasgow .. .. .	1,315	198	425	74
Cardiff .. .. .	397	51	345	48
<b>Total*</b> .. .. .	<b>17,133</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>1,180</b>

During the period 10th May to 13th June, 1949, there were new registrations by 3,177 men and 678 women, and during the same period the registrations of 4,134 men and 782 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 10th May and 13th June, 1949.

Vacancies outstanding at 9th May .. .. .	Men†	Women
" notified during period .. .. .	5,612	905
" cancelled or withdrawn during period .. .. .	2,160	769
" filled during period .. .. .	1,418	537
" unfilled at 13th June .. .. .	908	247
	5,446	890

### Figures for Selected Professions and Occupations

The Table on the next page shows, in respect of certain selected professions and occupations, the numbers of vacancies outstanding and of registrants at Regional Appointments Offices at 13th June, 1949.

It will, of course, be realised that the existence on the Registers of the Appointments Offices at the same time of outstanding vacancies and available applicants in the same occupational group is to be expected. Apart from the fact that some of the vacancies will have been notified and some of the applicants will have become available for only a few days and some time lag in arranging placings is inevitable, the main reasons are : (a) The vacancies and applicants are often in different parts of the country and it is not always easy for applicants, particularly married men with families, to take up posts at a distance ; and (b) even within the same occupational group there is room for a great deal of difference in the qualifications and experience an employer is looking for and the qualifications and experience the applicants possess. There is also the question whether employers and applicants can reach agreement as to the terms and conditions of employment.

\* See footnote † in previous column.


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

## Vacancies and Registrants at Appointments Offices

Profession or Occupation	Vacancies	Registrants		Remarks
		Employed	Unemployed	
Accountancy .. .. .	496	897	247	Vacancies in industry and commerce at home and overseas are for young men. Vacancies in the profession are not popular with qualified men who are mainly in upper age ranges.
Accounts Departments, Executives .. .. .	51	637	194	—
Administrative and Executive Grades in Industry .. .. .	59	519	244	Registrants generally are in the older age groups and are seeking higher salaries than those offered.
*Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering .. .. .	44	526	233	There is a good supply of well qualified registrants.
*Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry .. .. .	11	118	123	Registrants with good experience are seeking administrative posts.
Artists .. .. .	38	88	82	Vacancies call for a high degree of skill.
Authors, Writers .. .. .	14	22	27	The vacancies specify technical knowledge.
Barristers .. .. .	4	42	23	—
Business Consultants and Time and Motion Study Experts .. .. .	67	129	18	There is a demand for young men with specialised qualifications.
Buyers and Buying Managers in Industry .. .. .	39	433	122	—
Catering and Institutional Domestic Administration .. .. .	245	428	341	Vacancies are mainly residential but most registrants do not want to "live in".
*Chemicals Manufacture and Analysis .. .. .	86	92	49	—
*Civil and Structural Engineering and Building .. .. .	442	767	430	Vacancies cover a wide field but are mainly in the building industry. The demand for civil engineers is poor. Good supply of civil engineers, builders managers, general foremen and clerks of works.
Civil Service .. .. .	62	372	284	Vacancies mainly specialised. Many registrants in higher age groups are without specialised qualifications.
Clothing Manufacture, Executives .. .. .	42	41	21	There are openings for designers and other specialists.
Company Secretaries .. .. .	22	349	92	—
Doctors .. .. .	92	32	56	Vacancies include a number for overseas.
Economists, Trade Intelligence Officers, Economic Research Workers .. .. .	39	77	45	Vacancies are chiefly for market research.
Editorial Staff .. .. .	37	217	163	Many registrants have only "free-lance" experience.
*Electrical Engineering Executives .. .. .	194	500	198	—
*Estate Agents .. .. .	30	54	47	Property negotiators are in demand.
Food and Drink Manufacture, Executives .. .. .	40	61	32	The vacancies demand high technical qualifications.
Import, Export and Colonial Merchants .. .. .	59	267	181	Many vacancies are overseas.
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Works, Executives .. .. .	15	14	21	—
Librarians, Archivists, etc. .. .. .	27	35	15	—
Local Government .. .. .	50	177	65	—
*Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	108	184	74	Vacancies mainly overseas. Registrants mainly sea-going engineers who want employment ashore.
*Mechanical and Locomotive Engineering and Metal Goods Manufacture .. .. .	296	1998	725	Vacancies are mainly for younger men with specialised knowledge at comparatively low salary levels. Many registrants are of restricted mobility.
Metal Manufacture, Executives .. .. .	38	195	44	—
Personnel Managers, Industrial Welfare Officers .. .. .	81	480	210	Men registrants are mainly in older age groups and insufficiently qualified. The well qualified registrants are seeking higher salaries than those offered.
Pharmacists .. .. .	85	8	2	—
Private Secretaries .. .. .	228	596	173	Registrants generally are seeking higher salaries and are mostly immobile.
*Professional Bodies, Societies, Institutions, etc. .. .. .	71	342	244	—
Publicity and Advertising .. .. .	78	200	154	Vacancies are mainly for Government and quasi-Government offices.
Quasi-Government, Regional and County Statutory Bodies, Administrative and Executive Staff .. .. .	50	157	110	—
Retail Distribution .. .. .	100	331	176	—
Road Transport and Haulage, Executives .. .. .	9	240	101	Well qualified registrants available.
Rubber, Plastics, Glass Manufacture, Executives .. .. .	17	63	29	—
Sales and Commercial Managers in Industry .. .. .	80	279	179	Vacancies are mainly for younger men with specialised experience.
Shipping Executives .. .. .	8	101	51	Well qualified registrants available.
Social Workers .. .. .	92	207	129	Vacancies mostly for young academically qualified social workers. Registrants in older age groups mainly lack specialised qualifications.
Solicitors .. .. .	50	54	43	Vacancies in Government service and in private practice demand specialised experience.
Statisticians .. .. .	24	40	20	—
Translators, Interpreters, Foreign Correspondents .. .. .	28	213	170	Vacancies are mainly for shorthand typists with languages. Little demand for interpreters.
Trust Companies, Insurance Offices, Building Societies, Commercial Offices .. .. .	72	317	110	Demand mainly for young men.
Wholesale Distribution .. .. .	963	1897	830	Big turnover, but shortage of young registrants with any experience.
Woodworking Executives .. .. .	32	89	34	—

\* None of these vacancies is of Technical and Scientific Register standard.

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## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in May have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th May was 724,200, compared with 725,800 for the four weeks ended 30th April and 723,800 during the four weeks ended 29th May, 1948. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 660,000 in May, 662,700 in April, and 678,400 in May, 1948; 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 May, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with April, 1949, and May, 1948.

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

District	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 30th April, 1949	4 weeks ended 29th May, 1948
Northumberland .. ..	42,800	+ 100	+ 200
Cumberland .. ..	5,800	.. ..	+ 100
Durham .. ..	111,200	- 100	+ 300
South Yorkshire .. ..	99,700	- 300	+ 200
West Yorkshire .. ..	41,500	.. ..	+ 300
North and South Derbyshire .. ..	44,600	.. ..	+ 400
Notts. and Leicestershire .. ..	54,200	- 200	+ 1,100
Lancashire and Cheshire .. ..	51,800	+ 200	+ 100
North Wales .. ..	8,800	.. ..	+ 300
North Staffordshire .. ..	20,600	- 100	+ 400
Cannock Chase .. ..	18,000	- 100	+ 300
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop .. ..	5,700	.. ..	+ 200
Warwickshire .. ..	16,000	.. ..	+ 500
South Wales and Mon. .. ..	106,900	- 500	+ 1,800
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. ..	7,200	.. ..	+ 100
Kent .. ..	6,200	.. ..	+ 100
England and Wales .. ..	641,000	- 1,400	- 600
Fife and Clackmannan .. ..	22,400	.. ..	+ 1,000
The Lothians .. ..	12,600	+ 100	+ 500
Lanarkshire, etc. .. ..	34,800	- 400	+ 1,100
Ayrshire, etc. .. ..	13,400	+ 100	+ 600
Scotland .. ..	83,200	- 200	+ 1,000
Great Britain .. ..	724,200	- 1,600	+ 400

It is provisionally estimated that during May about 3,780 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,080; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 2,300. During April there was a net decrease of 300.

The average number of shifts† worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.91 in May, 4.63 in April, and 4.68 in May, 1948. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.22, 4.92 and 4.95.

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 and May, and May, 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

	May, 1948	April, 1949	May, 1949
Coal-face workers :			
Voluntary .. ..	7.46	7.06	6.21
Involuntary .. ..	5.83	7.96	7.71
All workers :			
Voluntary .. ..	5.58	5.29	4.66
Involuntary .. ..	4.99	7.04	6.74

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.00 tons in May, compared with 2.97 tons in the previous month and 2.89 tons in May, 1948. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.15 tons in May; for April, 1949, and May, 1948, the figures were 1.14 tons and 1.09 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.  
† These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in February was 0.8 per cent. higher than in January and 3.6 per cent. higher than in February, 1948.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,000 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st April in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.7 per cent. lower than at 1st March but 0.5 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1948. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was the same as at the beginning of the previous month but 0.5 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1948.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in December was 0.7 per cent. lower than in November but 1.3 per cent. higher than in December, 1947.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in April is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,890,000. This was fractionally higher than the figure for March but 0.9 per cent. lower than that for April, 1948. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in April compared with March and a decrease of 5.5 per cent. compared with April, 1948.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of April was approximately 3,016,000, compared with 3,167,000 at the middle of March and with 2,193,000 at the middle of April, 1948.

### DENMARK

At the end of May returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 18,316, or 3.0 per cent. of a total membership of nearly 610,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 4.7 per cent. (final figure) at the end of the previous month and 1.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1948. In addition, 23,471

members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of May, and 4,959 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment was 127,253 at the beginning of April, compared with 126,163 at the beginning of the previous month and 68,184 in April, 1948.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th June was 45,505, compared with 62,337 at 28th May. The decrease between the two dates is stated to be due partly to the operation of an Order made under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, restricting during the period 15th June to 26th October, 1949, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a particular class of persons living in rural areas. At 26th June, 1948, the number of persons on the live register was 45,269; this total is comparable with that for 25th June, 1949.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of May was 56,300, of whom 35,100 were wholly unemployed, 1,200 were temporarily stopped and 20,000 were relief workers. The corresponding number was 61,400 (36,900 wholly unemployed) at the end of April and 33,600 (22,400 wholly unemployed) at the end of May, 1948.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 12,746 at the end of March, compared with 12,862 at the end of February and 17,091 in March, 1948.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 910,000 showed that 3.3 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st March, compared with 4.0 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 3.8 per cent. at 31st March, 1948.

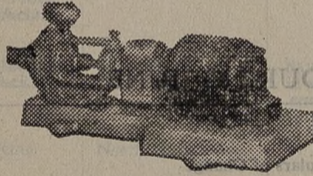
### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 4,391 or 2.9 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 7,261 or 4.8 per thousand at the end of March; in April, 1948, the number wholly unemployed was 967 or 0.6 per thousand.


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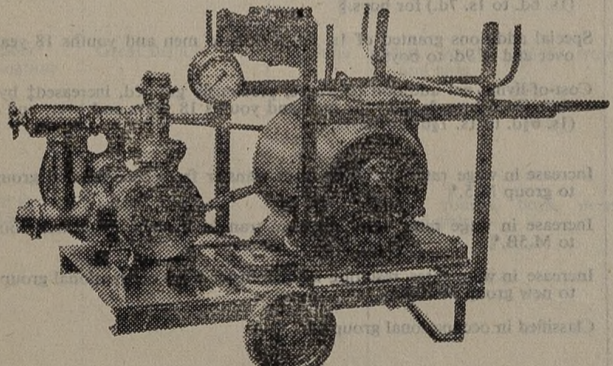
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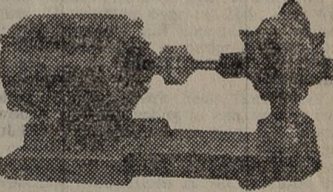
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# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £99,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 360,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manipulative grades employed in the Post Office, workers in electricity supply undertakings and in the tin box and other metal container manufacturing industry, and workmen employed by land drainage authorities. Women employed in the road vehicle repairing industry were also granted increases, and there were small increases, due to the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices, for workers in the iron and steel industry in a few districts, for iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, and for textile makers-up and packers in Manchester.

Workers employed in manipulative grades in the Post Office, including postmen, postmen higher grade, and male and female telegraphists, telephonists and postal and telegraph officers, received increases amounting to 6s. a week for men 21 years and over and 5s. for women 21 years and over. The scales of pay of male telephonists were also extended by two increments of 4s. 6d. each, making a total increase for these workers of 15s. a week at the maximum. For male cleaners there were increases of 1s., 2s. or 3s., according to location and length of service, and for women cleaners an increase of 3s. Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings received an increase of 1½d. an hour in the day rates. There was also an adjustment in the additional payments made to shift workers. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople engaged in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers were increased by 1d. an hour for workers other than learners. For workmen employed by land drainage authorities there were increases in the minimum rates of 5s. a week in the Greater London area, of 5s. 6d. in urban areas and of 5s. 7½d. in rural areas.

Of the total increase of £99,000, about £55,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £39,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £4,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and most of the

remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January-June, 1949

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first six completed months of 1949, 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, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	932,000	£ 161,300
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	49,500	10,600
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than coal .. .. .	129,000	21,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	24,500	4,100
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	174,000	8,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	28,000	1,800
Vehicles .. .. .	30,500	5,500
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	72,500	12,300
Textiles .. .. .	410,000	90,100
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	29,500	6,200
Clothing .. .. .	129,500	22,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	92,000	15,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	7,000	800
Paper and Printing .. .. .	24,500	7,100
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	41,500	9,400
Building and Contracting .. .. .	1,076,000	81,200
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	100,000	36,400
Transport and Communication .. .. .	279,500	77,200
Distributive Trades .. .. .	35,500	7,600
Public Administration .. .. .	195,000	20,800
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	53,000	15,800
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,913,000</b>	<b>617,400</b>

In the corresponding months of 1948 there were net increases of £997,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,376,500 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

The changes in normal hours of work reported to have come into operation in June affected workers employed in the pottery industry, whose normal working week was reduced from 47 or 48 hours to 44 hours.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland	27 June	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased † by 2d. a shift (3s. to 3s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) for boys. §
	Cumberland	30 May	Iron-ore miners	Special additions granted of 1s. 6d. a shift to men and youths 18 years and over and of 9d. to boys.
	do.	27 June	do.	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased † by 2d. a shift (3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.) for boys.
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of pay period following 18 June	Extruders (electrical)	Increase in wage rates, resulting from transfer from occupational group M.3 to group M.5. ¶
			Enamel placers on continuous and intermittent kilns	Increase in wage rates, resulting from transfer from occupational group M.5 to M.5B. ¶
			Mouldmakers when blocking and casing	Increase in wage rates, resulting from transfer from occupational group M.10 to new group M.10A. ¶
			China biscuit hollow-ware placers on continuous kilns	Classified in occupational group M.7. ¶
Glass Processing	Great Britain	11 May**	Women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour in the basic rates used for calculating the wages of female workers, resulting in increases of 1d. an hour for workers 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: women 20 years and over 7s. 9d. in the London Area and of 2s. 7d. in the Provincial Area, girls 37½ per cent. at 15 years, rising to 70 per cent. at 19½ and under 20 years, calculated to the next ½d. above in each case.

\* 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 industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification recently prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ War bonus, previously granted, of 4s. 1d. for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remained unchanged.

¶ These additions, described as *ad hoc* additions, are to operate for a trial period of six months to 3rd December, 1949.

\*\* See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

\*\*\* This change was the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Processing Industry and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Fat Melting and Bone De-greasing	Great Britain (certain firms)	Beginning of first full pay week after 1 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in basic rates for male workers 18 years and over, of 3s. for those 16 and 17, of 3s. for female workers 18 and over, and of 2s. for those 16 and 17. Rates after change: male workers—48s. a week at 16, rising to 104s. at 21 and over; female workers 47s. to 73s.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire	Sunday preceding first pay day in July	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. 8.4d. to 6s. 10.8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (5s. 0.3d. to 5s. 2.1d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 1.2d. (3s. 4.2d. to 3s. 5.4d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period commencing 27 June	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. 7.8d. to 6s. 10.6d.) for men, by 2.1d. (4s. 11.85d. to 5s. 1.95d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.4d. (3s. 3.9d. to 3s. 5.3d.) for boys under 18.
Road Vehicle Repairing, etc.	United Kingdom	27 June	Women and girls employed inside and outside the workshops	Increases of 1.341d. an hour in minimum wage rates for women 21 years and over in the London area, of 0.341d. for those outside the London area, and of proportional amounts for girls. Minimum rates after change for a 44-hour week include: women—London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 1s. 7½d. an hour, Provinces 1s. 6½d.
Tin Box and Metal Container Manufacture	Great Britain	3 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female workers, other than learners, and of ½d. or ¾d., according to age, for learners under 21 years. General minimum time rates after change: men employed as knife hands or press hands 2s. 3½d. an hour, all other male workers, except learners, 2s. 1½d., male learners 9d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20; all female workers except learners, 1s. 5½d., female learners 9d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 2d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate minimum time rates. †
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making	Great Britain	15 June	Male and female workers, other than engravers and engravers' assistants:— Coffin furniture section	Increase of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 years or over—dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stampers, grade I 2s. an hour, II 2s. 2d., III 2s. 4d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants or sprayers 2s., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 1s. 11d., other workers 1s. 10d.; youths and boys 10d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 7d. at 20; female workers 21 years or over 1s. 9d., 1s. 7d. or 1s. 5d., according to occupation, girls 10d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 4d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates. ‡
Surgical Instrument Manufacture	England and Wales (except Sheffield)	1 June	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour (2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.) in basic minimum time rate for workers 23 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and learners; piecework prices to be adjusted to enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 3s. 3d. an hour, and an additional amount of 2d. an hour † to be paid to pieceworkers in excess of their piecework earnings. Minimum weekly rates after change: adult timeworkers 124s. 8d., apprentices and learners 36s. 8d. at 15 years, rising to 117s. 4d. at 22.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland	27 June	Female workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at swiss embroidery machines	New general minimum time rate fixed at 1s. 2d. an hour, representing an increase of 1d. an hour. §
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 2 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases * of 2s. a week (9s. to 11s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 4d. (6s. to 7s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Baking	Northern Ireland	17 June	Male workers (except transport workers, stable-men, harness cleaners or van washers) employed in baking establishments, other than home bakeries	Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 4s. 6d. a week in Area A 4s. in Area B and 3s. 9d. in Area C for doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers, of 4s. 6d., 4s. 3d. and 4s. for journeymen bakers, of 4s., 3s. 9d. and 3s. 9d. for bakehouse labourers, packers and other male workers 21 years and over, and of varying amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Statutory minimum remuneration after change (inclusive of additional payments) for day workers other than Sunday workers include: dough-makers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers Area A 123s. a week, Area B 117s., Area C 113s. 9d., journeymen bakers 118s., 112s. 3d., 109s., bakehouse labourers 99s., 94s., 91s. 9d., packers 98s., 93s., 90s. 9d., other male workers 21 years and over 95s. 6d., 90s. 9d., 88s. 6d. ¶
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	22 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 21 years or over, of 1½d. or 1¼d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1¼d. for girls. Basic time rates after change: men 21 years or over 1s. 9½d. an hour, youths and boys 8½d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 5½d. at 20; women 21 years or over 1s. 2½d., girls 6½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20; supplemental time rates: workers 20 years or over 4d. an hour, younger workers 2½d. at under 16, rising to 3½d. at 19. **
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland	2 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 2½ per cent. (27½ to 30 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates, males—workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified occupations 2s. 4d. an hour, 18 and under 19 2s. 0½d., 17 and under 18 1s. 9d., other male workers 21 years or over 2s. 2d. (with addition of ½d. to 2d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six months in specified occupations); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 4½d., 1s. 10½d. or 2s. 4d., according to class of work, in certain other specified occupations 1s. 4½d., other female workers 20 years or over 1s. 4d. (with addition of ½d. to ½d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six months in specified occupations); piecework basis time rates—male workers with not less than 3 years' experience in specified occupations 2s. 6d., 2s. 2½d. or 1s. 11d. an hour, according to age, other male workers 21 years or over 2s. 4d.; female workers 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 4d., according to occupation. ††

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 223 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ The additional amount of 2d. an hour is to be included when overtime payments are computed.

§ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 257 of this GAZETTE.

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

¶ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 257 of this GAZETTE. Area A consists of the County Borough of the City of Belfast and districts situated within a radius of 15 miles, Area B the County Borough of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other districts.

\*\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 257 of this GAZETTE. The rates quoted have been in operation, generally, since 28th February under an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Reclamation Industry.

†† This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 223 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Electricity Supply Undertakings	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 31 May	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 1½d. an hour in day rates; shift workers to be paid (a) 2d. an hour in addition to the day rate for all hours worked, (b) at the rate of double time for all hours worked on Sunday, and (c) at the rate of time-and-a-half for all hours worked on public holidays.* Day rates after change include: fitters, London district 3s. 3d. an hour, Provinces 2s. 11d.; labourers 2s. 8½d., 2s. 4½d.
Road Haulage (Goods)	Great Britain (certain areas)†	18 May	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers do.	Increases of 6d. to 4s. a week, according to age, occupation and carrying capacity of vehicles, as a result of the upgrading of certain localities for wages purposes from grade 2 to grade 1.
	do.†	27 June	do.	do.
Road Haulage and Warehousing	Coleraine	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 June	Carters, motor drivers, storemen and potato storemen employed by importers and exporters	Increase of 3s. a week. Rates after change: carters 86s. 4d. a week, motor drivers 96s. 4d., storemen 91s. 4d., potato storemen 88s. 10d.
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland	13 June	Women and girls	Increase in general minimum time rate of 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week; increase of 1½d. an hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 20 years and over 1s. 1½d. an hour or 49s. 6d. a week of 44 hours, girls 11½d. or 42s. 2d. at 18 and under 20, and 10d. or 36s. 8d. at under 18.‡
Post Office	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 June	Manipulative grades including postmen, postmen higher grade, and male and female telegraphists, telephonists and postal and telegraph officers	Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, of 5s. for female workers 21 years and over, and of smaller amounts for younger workers; in addition, scales of pay of male telephonists extended by two increments of 4s. 6d. each, making a total increase of 15s. at the maximum. Weekly rates after change for adult workers include: postmen—London 98s. at 21 years rising to 126s.; Provinces, Class I 94s. to 117s., Class II 92s. to 113s., Class III 90s. to 109s.; postmen, higher grade—London 112s. 6d. at 24 years, rising to 138s., Class I 105s. to 129s., Class II 102s. to 124s., Class III 100s. to 119s.; telegraphists (male)—London 100s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 144s., Class I 97s. to 133s., Class II 94s. to 127s., Class III 92s. to 123s.; telegraphists (female)—London 93s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 111s., Class I 90s. to 103s., Class II 87s. to 98s., Class III 85s. to 95s. 6d.; telephonists (male)—London 98s. at 21 years, rising to 140s., Class I 94s. 6d. to 132s., Classes II and III 92s. 6d. to 128s.; telephonists (female)—London 92s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 108s., Class I 88s. to 101s., Class II 85s. to 96s., Class III 83s. 6d. to 94s.; postal and telegraph officers (male)—London 102s. at 21 years, rising to 164s., Class I 99s. to 154s., Class II 97s. 6d. to 149s., Class III 96s. to 144s.; postal and telegraph officers (female)—London 95s. at 21 years, rising to 131s., Class I 92s. to 123s., Class II 90s. 6d. to 119s., Class III 89s. to 115s.‡
	do.	do.	Male cleaners	Increases of 1s., 2s. or 3s. a week, according to location and length of service. Weekly rates after change: London 100s. on entry, rising to 103s. after two years' service, Class I 97s. to 100s., Classes II and III 94s. to 97s.‡
	do.	do.	Women cleaners	Increase of 3s. a week. Weekly rates after change: London 82s. on entry, rising to 84s. after two years' service, Class I 78s. to 80s., Classes II and III 75s. to 77s.‡
Land Drainage	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period in June	Workmen employed by land drainage authorities	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week in the Greater London area, of 5s. 6d. in urban areas, and of 5s. 7½d. in rural areas. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of war bonus, for a 45-hour week: Greater London area 105s., urban areas 97s. 6d., rural areas 95s. 7½d.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE

Industry	District	Beginning of pay period following	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal working week reduced from 47 or 48 hours to 44 hours.‡
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain	18 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	

\*Previously the additional payments made to shift workers were as follows:—rotating shift workers, 2d. an hour if working on Sundays but not on nights, 2d. if working on nights but not on Sundays, and 4d. if working both on nights and Sundays; alternating shift workers, 2d. if not working on Sundays, and 4d. if working on Sundays. Where excess payments are being made above those for which provision is made in the National Agreement, they are to be merged to the extent of 1½d. an hour, provided that where a District Council agrees, and the National Council confirms, that any such excess payments are to be continued in whole or part, the whole or part so continued is not to be merged. Any enhanced payments for shift work above those provided for in the National Agreement are to be merged in the revised payments.

†The localities affected by the upgrading are listed in Orders made under the Road Haulage Wages Act. See page 190 of the May, 1949, issue and page 257 of this issue of the GAZETTE. About 150 localities were upgraded on 18 May and a further five on 27 June.

‡This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 257 of this GAZETTE. The rates for male workers remain unchanged.

§These increases were the result of awards of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. London rates are paid to all staff employed within the London Postal Area. Generally, Class I rates are paid at offices outside the London Postal Area but within a radius of 12 miles of Charing Cross and at about 40 large provincial towns. Class II rates are paid at just over 300 medium sized towns, and Class III rates are paid elsewhere.

¶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, 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
September . . . . .	101	101	102	101
December . . . . .	103	103	106	103
1948				
March . . . . .	105	106	107	105
June . . . . .	105	107	108	106
September . . . . .	106	108	109	106
December . . . . .	107	109	110	107
1949				
January . . . . .	107	109	110	108
February . . . . .	107	109	110	108
March . . . . .	108	110	111	108
April . . . . .	108	110	111	108
May . . . . .	108	110	111	108
June . . . . .	108	111	111	108

## Industrial Disputes

## DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 144. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 158 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 47,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about 190,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in June, the coal mining industry accounted for 104, involving over 15,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 31,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in June 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 . . . . .	4	100	104	15,100	31,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding . . . . .	6	21	27	5,500	9,000
Building, etc. . . . .	—	7	7	1,300	5,000
Transport . . . . .	2	5	7	22,300	129,000
Other Industries and Services . . . . .	2	11	13	2,800	16,000
Total, June, 1949 . . . . .	14	144	158	47,000	190,000
Total, May, 1949 . . . . .	11	150	161	76,700	355,000
Total, June, 1948 . . . . .	8	144	152	59,100	269,000

Of the total of 190,000 days lost in June, 74,000 were lost by 31,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 30,000 were directly involved and 1,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 116,000 days lost by 15,900 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Duration

Of 144 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended in June, 61, directly involving 5,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 36, directly involving 7,000 workers, lasted two days; 19, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 6,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 13,600 workers, lasted over six days.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Blaenavon (three collieries)	1,650	—	2 June	7 June	Men's contention that a complaint respecting wet working conditions which affected one of three associated pits should be considered by a combined Committee representing all three pits	Work resumed pending negotiations.
OTHER METAL:— Assemblers and other workers employed in press and drop forging—Bromsgrove (one firm)	780	—	18 June§	20 June	Dispute respecting piecework prices	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Building trade operatives—Bromborough (two firms)	710	10	14 June	20 June	In protest against firm's refusal to continue to recognise a full-time Federation Shop Steward	Work resumed.
PORT TRANSPORT:— Dock workers and tugboatmen—Avonmouth, Bristol, Portishead and Liverpool	12,250	—	16 May	14 June	In support of a strike by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, and refusal to unload or handle ships manned by the Seafarers' International Union of North America	Work resumed unconditionally.
Stevedores, lightermen and dock workers—London	¶	—	23 June¶	—	In support of a strike by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union	No settlement reported.
RAILWAY TRANSPORT:— Locomotive drivers, firemen, shed staff, etc.	2,440	—	15 May**	12 June	In protest against the introduction of a limited number of additional lodging turns involving trainmen sleeping away from home	Work resumed to permit of further negotiations.
OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES:— Maintenance engineers and process workers engaged in rubber tyre manufacture—Inchinnan (one firm)	1,460	—	3 June††	5 July	Objection to the proposed dismissal of a number of maintenance engineers (including shop stewards) as redundant, and to the performance of maintenance work by members of the staff while engineers were on strike	Work resumed by maintenance workers.††

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. 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 1949 was approximately 100,000, and in the corresponding period in 1948 was approximately 110,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 220,000 and 280,000.

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

§ The stoppage began on the night-shift of 17th/18th June.

| The stoppage began at Avonmouth on 16th May. Work was resumed on 17th May but a further stoppage took place on 18th May which spread to Bristol and Portishead and on 26th May to Liverpool. At the end of May the total number involved was estimated to be about 9,450, but this total later increased to about 12,250.

| Work was resumed at Liverpool on 13th June, and at Avonmouth, Bristol and Portishead on 15th June.

¶ Only about 200 workers were involved on 23rd June. Work was resumed on 24th June, but a further stoppage began on 27th June involving about 2,500 workers. At the end of that month the total had risen to about 7,000, and by the third week in July, about 15,000 workers were involved.

\*\* Stoppages occurred on this date and on each subsequent Sunday up to and including 12th June.

†† Only engineers were involved at first. About 1,100 process workers stopped in support later the same day. These resumed work on 13th June.

# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 14th JUNE, 1949

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expenditure before the war, the goods and services covered being those recorded in family budgets collected during 1937-38. The index started from 17th June, 1947 (taken as = 100), and measures the changes in the prices of these goods and services from that date. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes, since 17th June, 1947, in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". These "weights" represent the proportions in which these items entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of the broad changes in prices between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947.

The price comparisons used in compiling the 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.

The following Table shows the indices at 14th June, 1949, 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 14th JUNE, 1949	WEIGHT
I. Food	115 (115.5)	348
II. Rent and rates	100 (100.1)	88
III. Clothing	118 (118.3)	97
IV. Fuel and light	112 (112.5)	65
V. Household durable goods	108 (108.4)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	113 (113.1)	35
VII. Services	105 (105.3)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	108 (107.5)	217
All items	111 (111.1)	1,000

The group indices, as calculated to the nearest first place of decimals, are shown in brackets in the above Table because these are the figures to which the weights have been applied for the purpose of computing the "all items" index. These decimal figures 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 14th June was 111, the same figure as at 17th May. The principal changes during the month were increases in the prices of butter, margarine and cheese on 22nd May. These increases completed the series of price changes announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget speech on 6th April, which involved increases in the prices of meat, butter, cheese, margarine and matches and a decrease in the price of beer.

## Food

The principal changes in food prices between 17th May and 14th June were the increases in the retail prices of butter, margarine and cheese referred to above. These increases amounted to 2d. per lb. for butter, 1d. per lb. for margarine and 4d. per lb. for cheese. To a small extent these increases were offset by a seasonal reduction in the average price of tomatoes. The effect of all these changes was to raise the average level of prices for the food group as a whole by about 1 per cent., and the index figure at 14th June, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 115, compared with 114 at 17th May.

## Clothing

There were small increases in the prices of a number of articles of clothing and clothing materials during the month under review, but the change in the average level of prices was very slight. The index for the group, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118, the same figure as at 17th May.

## Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group a revision of pithead price structure, which became operative from 30th May, resulted in small increases in prices for domestic grades of coal in a large number of areas, partly offset by decreases in prices in other areas. The net effect of these changes was to raise the average level of coal prices, in the areas covered by the enquiries, by about 1½ per cent. There was little change in the prices of the other items included in this group and the index for the group as a whole, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 112 at 14th June, compared with 111 at 17th May.

## Household Durable Goods

There was a substantial reduction in the average price of electric lamps between 17th May and 14th June, but this reduction was offset by small increases in the prices of some other items included in the group for household durable goods, and the index figure for the group as a whole was 108 at 14th June, the same figure as at 17th May.

\* 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.

## Other Groups

In the four remaining 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 100, 113, 105 and 108, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

The following Table shows the index figures for "all items" and for food from June, 1947, onwards. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All Items												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	111	110	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	108	108	114	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 page 259 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 overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Latest Month for which Index Figure is available	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Previous Month	Corresponding Month in Previous Year
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items*	Apr.	380	- 2	- 16
Food		362	- 4	- 25
Hungary (Budapest)	Sept., 1946 = 100			
All Items	Jan. (end)	113.9	+ 1.4	- 14.5
Food		119.6	- 2.7	- 33.5
Iceland (Reykjavik)	Jan.-Mar., 1939 = 100			
All Items	May (1st)	327	Nil	+ 7
Food		359		+ 3
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Feb.	4,958	- 27	+ 167
Food		6,164	- 57	+ 156
Norway	1938 = 100			
All Items	Mar.	156.0	+ 0.2	- 1.7
Food		147.9	+ 0.3	- 6.3
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100			
All Items*	Jan.	213.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.5
Food		218.6	+ 0.9	- 1.9
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items	Mar.	468.4	+ 0.6	+ 11.9
Food		614.1	+ 3.6	+ 1.3
Switzerland	June, 1914 = 100			
All Items	Apr. (end)	221.2	- 0.8	- 1.7
Food		227.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
Other Countries				
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	May (beginning)	159.5	+ 0.2	+ 6.2
Food		199.5	+ 1.0	+ 8.3
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942 = 100			
All Items	Mar.	140	- 3	- 2
Food		143	- 2	+ 9
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100			
All Items	Jan.	128	- 2	+ 3
Food		118	- 3	- 7
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	Mar.	311	+ 4	+ 27
Food		365	+ 13	+ 39
Jamaica (Kingston)	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Apr.	246.1	- 2.4	+ 30.7
Food		229.6	- 4.3	+ 36.3
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Jan.	151.2	+ 1.0	+ 9.4
Food		156.4	+ 2.7	+ 2.0
Trinidad	1935 = 100			
All Items	May (beginning)	227	Nil	+ 1
Food		260		Nil
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Apr. (middle)	169.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Food		202.8	+ 1.2	- 5.1

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

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 116, compared with 167 (revised figure) in May, 1949, and 127 in June, 1948. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 14 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 17 in May, 1949, and 12 in June, 1948.\* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of June, 1949.

Mines and Quarries†	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts :	Electrical Stations .. 1
Underground .. 43	Other Industries .. 1
Surface .. 3	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 1
Quarries .. 5	Building Operations .. 11
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 52	Works of Engineering Construction .. 2
	Warehouses .. 1
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 49
	<b>Railway Service</b>
	Brakesmen, Goods Guards ..
	Engine Drivers, Motor-men ..
	Firemen .. 1
	Guards (Passenger) ..
	Labourers .. 4
	Mechanics .. 5
	Permanent Way Men ..
	Porters ..
	Shunters ..
	Other Grades .. 5
	Contractors' Servants ..
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 15
	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ..
	Other Textile Manufacture ..
	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. 2
	Tanning, Currying, etc. .. 1
	Food and Drink .. 2
	General Woodwork and Furniture ..
	Paper, Printing, etc. ..
	Rubber Trades ..
	Gas Works .. 2
	TOTAL (including Seamen) .. 130

## Industrial Diseases

The Table below shows the numbers of cases and deaths‡ in the United Kingdom reported during June under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926 :-

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch .. 13
Shipbreaking .. 4	Tar .. 11
Printing ..	Oil .. 3
Other Contact with Molten Lead ..	TOTAL .. 27
White and Red Lead Works ..	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
Other Industries .. 1	Manufacture of Bichromates .. 9
Painting of Buildings .. 1	Chromium Plating .. 7
TOTAL .. 6	Other Industries .. 7
<b>Other Poisoning</b>	TOTAL .. 16
Aniline Poisoning .. 1	<b>Total, Cases</b> .. 54
Toxic Anæmia .. 2	<b>II. Deaths</b>
Compressed Air Illness .. 2	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
TOTAL .. 5	Tar .. 1
<b>Anthrax</b>	Oil .. 2
Nil	TOTAL .. 3

\* These figures exclude fatal accidents to seamen directly attributable to causes arising from the war.

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1949, and the 4 weeks ended 26th June, 1948.

‡ Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 221). They relate to the four weeks ended 30th May.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,142, and 7,054 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 6,119 males and 935 females; of the total 3,591 were disabled persons. During the period 869 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied ..	465	95	560
Disabled ..	507	76	583
Total ..	972	171	1,142
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied ..	2,078	178	2,256
Disabled ..	1,955	94	2,049
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied ..	520	299	819
Disabled ..	453	177	630
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied ..	277	111	388
Disabled ..	392	9	401
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations ..	444	67	511
Total ..	6,119	935	7,054
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied ..	443	63	506
Disabled ..	327	36	363
Total ..	770	99	869

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 30th May, 1949, the number of trainees placed in employment was 80,625, of whom 73,366 were males and 7,259 were females.

## Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of June; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The particulars relate to the progress made under the Scheme (a) during June, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th June, 1949.

	Men	Women	Total
June, 1949			
Number of applications for assistance made	1,908	37	1,945
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	297	3	300
Ministry of Education ..	73	4	77
Other award-making Departments ..	29	—	29
Total awards ..	399	7	406
Number of applications rejected ..	406	20	426
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn ..	208	3	211
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of June, 1949			
Number of applications for assistance made	184,270	14,539	198,809
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	40,540	1,348	41,888
Ministry of Education ..	68,274	6,123	74,397
Other award-making Departments ..	16,309	1,740	18,049
Total awards ..	125,123	9,211	134,334
Number of applications rejected ..	33,565	2,665	36,230
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn ..	19,973	2,287	22,260
Cases under consideration at end of period	5,609	376	5,985*

\* This figure includes over 1,900 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During June the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fourteen awards,\* Nos. 1271 to 1284. Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1271 (2nd June).**—Parties: Firms represented by the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and trade unions federated with the National Leather Trades Federation in their employment. **Claim:** For an additional week's holiday with pay. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1274 (8th June).**—Parties: Members of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and members of the Electrical Trades Union employed by them on works of civil engineering construction. **Claim:** That civil engineering contractors should observe, in respect of electricians employed on works of civil engineering construction, the rates and working conditions agreed between the Electrical Trades Union and the National Federated Electrical Association in the case of England and Wales and the Electrical Contractors' Association for Scotland in the case of Scotland. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1275 (9th June).**—Parties: Members of the Scottish Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as bobbin workers. **Claim:** For a reduction in the working week from 48 to 44 hours, to be worked on a five-day basis, without reduction in existing wages. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 30th June, 1949.

**Award No. 1284 (27th June).**—Parties: Members of the Motor Agents' Association Ltd., which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, and members of the trade unions constituting the Workpeople's Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For increased rates of wages for adult and juvenile females. **Award:** On the footing that the employers put into operation the settlement reached on 17th March, 1949, for the adjustment of the minimum rates of the female workers covered by the claim and that the amount of the merit and ability money already paid to individual workers in accordance with the current agreements was maintained, the Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued 7 awards, Nos. 790 to 796, six of which are summarised below.

**Award No. 791 (10th June).**—Parties: Messrs. Harland & Wolff Ltd., Belfast, and certain employees of the firm. **Claim:** Claim by the firm that a demarcation dispute in their works between joiners and shipwrights on the one hand and upholsterers on the other, in connection with the laying of linoleum on warships, should be resolved in accordance with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 1st August, 1914. The joiners and shipwrights contended that the firm were precluded from entertaining the upholsterers' claim for the work in dispute by the terms of the Agreement. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the dispute should be resolved in accordance with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement in question, and that the firm were not precluded from entertaining the upholsterers' claim by the provisions of the Agreement.

**Award No. 792 (10th June).**—Parties: The Belfast Fire Authority, and certain employees of the Authority. **Claim:** Application by the Fire Brigades' Union that all officers, excluding the Chief Officer, should be granted the same salary scale as is applicable in Great Britain. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 793 (13th June).**—Parties: Member firms of the Importers' and Exporters' Association, Coleraine, and certain employees of the firms. **Claim:** For an increase of 6d. a ton on all cargoes on the docks and outside docks (at the beginning of proceedings this part of the claim was withdrawn), and for an increase of 10s. a week to carters, motor drivers, storemen and potato storemen. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the present rates of wages of carters, motor drivers, storemen and potato storemen should be increased by 3s. a week.

**Award No. 794 (14th June).**—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and certain employees of the Ministry. **Claim:** For the payment to slaughtermen of 2d. a head in respect of preparing sheep and lambs for slaughter in Provincial Abattoirs. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 259.

**Award No. 795 (20th June).**—Parties: The Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners, and certain employees of the Commissioners. **Claim:** On behalf of employees other than cranimen for an increase of 10s. a week on present wages and an extra week's annual leave. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 796 (28th June).**—Parties: Member firms of the Ulster Provincial Licensed Traders' Defence Association in Portrush, Portstewart and Coleraine, and certain employees of the firms. **Claim:** For a working week of 48 hours; the Belfast rates of wages as awarded by Award No. 772; two weeks' holidays with pay; overtime at the rate of time-and-a-half; and payment for all statutory holidays at the rate of time-and-a-half. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded minimum rates of wages for male assistants and barmen, during first, second and third years of service after attaining the age of 18 years, of £3, £3 10s. and £4 4s., respectively. They also awarded that employees required to work on customary holidays should be paid at time-and-a-half rate.

## Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

### Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued nine awards, Nos. 2216 to 2224. Four of these are summarised below:—

**Award No. 2218 (13th June).**—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades in England and Wales. **Claim:** For a day's leave to be granted to firemen, leading firemen and sub-officers on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays or a day's leave in lieu thereof or a non-pensionable payment at the rate of one-sixth of a week's pay if leave cannot be granted within three months of the public holiday. **Award:** The Court awarded that a day's leave should be granted on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and August Bank Holiday or a day in lieu within three calendar months of the holiday concerned.

**Award No. 2219 (18th June).**—Parties: The Operatives' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry. **Claim:** For amendments to an agreement in respect of wages and conditions of employment. **Award:** The Court awarded, *inter alia*, a normal working week of 44 hours without loss of pay, a bonus of 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. on total earnings of time-workers and piece-workers, respectively, who work 44 hours or more in any week, overtime at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter, time-and-one-sixth for night work, and an increase of holiday pay in respect of Bank and public holidays.

**Award No. 2220 (22nd June).**—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. **Claim:** The Court was asked to define the district for the purpose of the payment of the meal allowance to be paid to "district men" under Award No. 2181 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1948, page 407). **Award:** The Court awarded that railway shopmen employed as "district men" should be paid a meal allowance in respect of any day when they were required to work at a point more than five miles distant from their home depot and their usual method of obtaining a mid-day meal was thereby interfered with.

**Award No. 2224 (23rd June).**—Parties: The Transport and General Workers' Union and the Aberdeen Steam Fishing Vessels Owners' Association Ltd. **Claim:** For an addition of ¼d. a cwt., a higher manning scale and a fall-back rate for fish porters discharging Danish boats with cargoes consisting wholly of small fish excessively iced. **Award:** The Court awarded that where cargoes comprised wholly of "small flats" were landed from Danish vessels fish porters should from 1st July, 1949, receive an additional ¼d. a cwt. of total weight landed.

### Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

During June six awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-44, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposal

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

**Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal R.N.T.(1), dated 7th June; relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operate. Proposal R.N.T.(2) dated 7th June; relating to the allowance of annual

holidays and the fixing of holiday remuneration for workers to whom the wages regulation proposals set out in the Notice R.N.T.(1) apply.

**Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal W.D.S.(48), dated 10th June; relating to the increase of the annual holiday to workers in any branch of the trade other than the retail branch from 6 to 12 days and fixing payment for such holidays.

**Corset Wages Council.**—Proposal K.(31), dated 10th June; relating to the increase of the annual holiday for all workers (other than homeworkers) from 6 to 12 days and fixing payment for such holidays.

**Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal W.D.(52), dated 10th June; relating to the increase of the annual holiday from 6 to 12 days for all workers (other than homeworkers) and fixing payment for such holidays.

**Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal H.M.(39), dated 10th June; relating to the increase of the annual holiday from 6 to 12 days to all workers (other than homeworkers) and fixing payment for such holidays.

**Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal H.M.S.(34), dated 10th June; relating to the increase of the annual holiday to workers in any branch of the trade other than the retail branch from 6 to 12 days and fixing payment for such holidays.

**Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal M.D.(57), dated 17th June; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates.

**Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal F.(48), dated 21st June; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. Proposal F.(49), dated 21st June; relating to the allowance of up to a maximum of 12 days' annual holiday with pay according to the duration of employment in the 12 months (instead of 24 months) immediately preceding the commencement of the holiday season, 1st April to 30th September, and fixing payment for such holidays.

Further information concerning any of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June 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 Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1063 (R.R.(24)),** dated 2nd June and effective from 22nd June. This Order prescribes the basic time rates for time workers and supplemental overtime, night workers' and shift workers' rates.—See page 251.

**The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1085 (R.H.(32)),** dated 9th June and effective from 27th June. This Order amends the Road Haulage

## Decisions of Commissioner under National Insurance Acts, 1946

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions† are final.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Act may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Local Tribunal was not unanimous. Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Act may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner. Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Case No. C.U. 248/49 (10th June)

Section 13(2) (a) of National Insurance Act, 1946: Whether disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for voluntarily leaving employment without just cause: Previous unreported decision on same case declared a nullity as Association's request for oral hearing had gone astray and not been considered by Deputy Commissioner when previous decision was given: Claimant and others contended employers were not paying correct rates of pay: Association failed to remedy grievances and claimant and one other employee were instructed to leave employment: Commissioner decides that mere fact that claimant was instructed by Association to leave employment does not in itself constitute just cause for doing so, but claimant's personal grievance had not been and clearly would not be remedied so he has shown just cause for leaving: Claim allowed.

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed."

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 259.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in pamphlets in the following series:—Series "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "P"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit and widows' benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Act. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 259.

Wages Council Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1949, which fixes the statutory minimum remuneration for road haulage workers employed in connection with vehicles operating under A or B licences or defence permits, by the regrading of five localities from grade 2 to grade 1.—See page 252.

**The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1146 (C.T.(45)),** dated 21st June and effective from 6th July. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates, and holiday remuneration.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

During June notice of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance a wages regulation proposal was given by the following Wages Council:—

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.A. (N.31), for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to workers and for fixing payment for such holidays.

Further information about the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (N.I.W.R. (N.31)),** dated 8th June and effective from 13th June. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rate and piece work basis time rate for all female workers.—See page 252.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1), (No. 2) and (No. 3) Orders (N.I. Bk. (N.98), N.I. Bk. (N.99) and N.I. Bk. (N.100)),** dated 13th June and effective from 17th June. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rate and overtime rate for male workers and amend a condition of employment for apprentice bakers.—See page 251.

**The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (N.I.S. (N.40)),** dated 22nd June and effective from 27th June. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

**The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1949 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.100)),** dated 22nd June and effective from 27th June. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rate for certain female workers.—See page 251.

"In Decision No. C.U.73/49 the Deputy Commissioner held that the claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause. After the decision had been given it was discovered that by some mishap a letter from the claimant's Association which was in effect a request for an oral hearing had not reached the Commissioner's office so that the Deputy Commissioner had not had the opportunity of considering the request as he was required to do by Regulation 16(1) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1144], before determining the case without an oral hearing. The Deputy Commissioner's decision was therefore set aside as a nullity, and the request for an oral hearing was granted."

"Evidence has now been given which was not available to the Local Tribunal and it is clear that the Tribunal were not in a position to form an accurate view of the facts. It now appears that the claimant entered the employment in question in February, 1947, and that, from 9th October, 1944, until he entered this employment, the claimant had been serving an apprenticeship with another firm of printers. The claimant's indentures were transferred to the employers on his entering their employment. According to the claimant's Association it is the custom in the printing trade that in such cases the time served with the first employers should be taken into consideration by the second employers in drawing up fresh indentures, provided that the apprentice is engaged in the same class of work with both employers. In August, 1948, the claimant and his Association contended that in accordance with this custom the claimant was entitled to be paid at the rate of £2 9s. a week whereas the employers were paying him only £1 16s. 9d. The Association made other complaints against the employers regarding conditions and rates of pay, alleging breaches of the agreements between the Association and the Federation of Employers. These complaints did not relate to the claimant. Ultimately the Branch Committee of the Association recommended that the employers be deleted from the 'fair list' in view of their contravention of various rules and agreements of our Association. This recommendation was accepted and the claimant and another member of the Union were accordingly instructed by the Association to leave their employment. This instruction they obeyed."

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 259.



"The mere fact that a claimant has been instructed by his Association to leave his employment does not in itself constitute just cause for doing so. But in this case the claimant had a grievance of his own which the Association had been trying to remedy and the employers' attitude on this matter was clearly one of the reasons which induced the Association to decide to delete the employers from the fair list and instruct their members to leave. In view of this decision of the Association the claimant could not expect that their negotiations with the employers would be continued, nor could he expect that the employers who had told the Association that they wished to dispense with the claimant's services would raise his pay of their own accord. In the circumstances, therefore, I am of opinion that the claimant had just cause for leaving his employment. The appeal is allowed."

#### Case No. C.S.U. 88/49 (17th June)

Regulation 14B of Statutory Instrument 1948 No. 1467 as amended by Statutory Instrument 1949 No. 301: Whether work done by share fishermen consisting of overhaul, scraping and painting of their boat was necessary for safety or reasonable efficiency of vessel or was likely to become so necessary in near future: Commissioner reverses decision of Local Tribunal holding that work done was clearly within scope of Regulation: Claim disallowed.

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit for the period in question.

"The claimant is the skipper of a fishing vessel and the case relates to a claim for unemployment benefit by him and the members of the crew, who are 'share fishermen'. Any right to benefit for the period in question requires that the conditions of Regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1949 No. 301), should be satisfied, and in particular depends on whether the work that was being done in the vessel on 20th April, 1949, and certain days thereafter was or was not of the kind defined in Regulation 14B (3) (a) namely: 'work . . . which at the time of its performance is necessary for the safety or reasonable efficiency of the fishing vessel or is likely to become so necessary in the near future and which it is the duty of the share fishermen (whether by agreement, custom, practice or otherwise) to undertake without remuneration other than by way of a share in the profits or gross earnings of the fishing vessel. . . . and further specified in Regulation 14B (3) (b) as including: 'any work done to the fishing vessel or its nets or gear by way of repairs (including running repairs) or maintenance, or in connection with the laying up of the vessel and its nets and gear at the end of a fishing season or their preparation for a season's fishing'. The record of evidence by the claimant at the Hearing before the Local Tribunal states that 'while he calls it (the work that was being done) an overhaul, the scraping and painting which was being done was not necessary for the safety and efficiency of the boat. It was being done in the interest of comfort of the crew'.

"The Local Tribunal held—as their decision states 'with some hesitation'—that the work being done was not really essential for the safety or efficiency of the boat. On the evidence given and in the circumstances in which the work was undertaken I am, however, unable to affirm that decision as the work was, in my judgment, clearly 'maintenance' work which if not immediately necessary for 'reasonable efficiency' was likely to become necessary in the near future. I allow the appeal."

#### Case No. C.I. 97/49 (22nd June)

Section 49(5) (a) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether accident arose out of and in course of employment: Claimant was engaged with another lad in connection with crane loading scrap metal: Other lad threw piece of metal which struck claimant on head: At Local Tribunal hearing both lads denied skylarking but witness who had interviewed them at medical centre gave evidence that other lad had admitted skylarking: Local Tribunal disallowed claim and association appealed to Commissioner on ground that decision was based on hearsay evidence: Commissioner holds that Local Tribunal is not bound by rules of evidence applicable to court of law and can admit hearsay evidence: Nevertheless evidence which is inadmissible in court of law may be of very little weight: Considering weight of all evidence Commissioner decides for claimant.

"My decision is that the accident which occurred to the claimant on 20th December, 1948, arose out of and in the course of his employment, and was an industrial accident within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

"The claimant was employed as a hanger on, working with another lad, putting the hooks into, and taking the hooks out of pans of scrap metal and lime, while a crane lifted the pans off and on to bogies drawn by locomotives on a set of rails. As the claimant was guiding a pan down on to a bogie he was struck on the head by a piece of metal thrown by the other lad. At the time he was struck he was standing on the opposite side of the pan to the other lad. As the pans were lifted or lowered pieces of metal occasionally fell off and it was the duty of the claimant and the other lad to put them back. In evidence before the Local Tribunal both the claimant and the other lad denied that they were skylarking or throwing pieces of metal at one another, but it appears that a witness who had interviewed them at the medical centre, to which the claimant went for treatment, gave evidence that, although the claimant had told a consistent story, the other lad had admitted that the claimant threw scrap at him and he threw it back. The Local Tribunal on this evidence held that the claimant and the other lad were larking whilst at work, and that the accident, therefore, did not arise out of the claimant's employment.

"It was contended before me that this hearsay evidence was altogether inadmissible or at any rate of very little value in face of the other direct evidence. I am not prepared to hold that merely because evidence would be inadmissible in a court of law it is not open to the Local Tribunal to receive it. To insist on the rules of evidence being followed would, I think, be an embarrassment to claimants in many cases. Not being a court of law the Local Tribunal is not bound by those rules. Nevertheless, the value of evidence, which would be inadmissible in a court of law, must be carefully considered, and such evidence may be of very little weight. In this case, had it been tried in a court of law, the evidence of the third party as to inconsistent statements previously made by the other lad would have been admissible solely for the purpose of

discrediting the other lad's evidence. It would not have been any evidence that the inconsistent statement previously made by the other lad was true. So far as the Local Tribunal were concerned, since they were not bound by the laws of evidence, it was some evidence that the two lads had been throwing scrap at one another. But it has to be remembered that the lad, who is said to have made the admission, was available as a witness and, despite being, I presume, cross-examined, held to a story consistent with the claimant's story, and persisted in denying that he had made the admission.

"Various possible explanations are open. It might be that, as the Local Tribunal appear to have thought, the other lad had, when he admitted that they were throwing scrap at one another, blurted out the truth. On the other hand, it might be that to exculpate himself from his carelessness in throwing the piece of scrap on to the claimant's head, instead of into the pan, he sought at first to blame the claimant for throwing scrap at him. It will thus be seen that, apart from possible misunderstandings or inaccuracy of recollection on the part of the third party, which possibility I presume the Local Tribunal did take into account and rejected, the accuracy of that witness's evidence is not necessarily inconsistent with the claimant's story being truthful. In the result, therefore, it is not, in my view, safe to rely solely on the truth of the third party's story. It is on the credibility or otherwise of the claimant's evidence that the appeal finally turns. Having heard his evidence, I see no sufficient reason for disbelieving him. I have given full weight to the fact that, while I only saw the claimant, the Local Tribunal had the advantage of seeing all the witnesses and that the Tribunal arrived at a unanimous decision after what was clearly a careful hearing. I cannot, however, help doubting whether the Tribunal in this case fully bore in mind the limited value of the third party's evidence. In these circumstances, having seen the claimant and being satisfied on the whole of the evidence that his story is true, I find that he did suffer personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. I must allow his Association's appeal."

#### Case No. C.I. 101/49 (29th June)

Sections 9 and 49(5) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether accident happening to claimant while travelling to work arose or may be deemed to have arisen out of and in course of his employment: Claimant with other men was travelling to work at farm by lorry: Lorry overturned: Transport was not provided by employer, a farmer, but by County Agricultural Executive Committee by agreement with Ministry of Labour and National Service: Local Tribunal held that accident fell within scope of Section 9 because lorry was being operated by Committee by whom it was provided in pursuance of arrangements made with employer: Commissioner reversing decision of Local Tribunal holds that as claimant had not started work and was under no obligation to travel to work by lorry accident did not arise out of and in course of his employment: Also that clearly neither employer nor agent of his was party to arrangement between Committee and Ministry for provision of transport, consequently accident cannot be deemed to have arisen out of and in course of claimant's employment: Claim disallowed.

"My decision is that the accident which occurred to the claimant on 5th November, 1948, was not an industrial accident within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

"The claimant, with a number of other men, was travelling to work by lorry. They were proceeding to a farm to work at potato picking. The lorry overturned, and the claimant and others suffered injury. The lorry was provided by the County Agricultural Executive Committee at their own expense. Arrangements for the provision of transport to farms by the County Agricultural Executive Committee (formerly the County War Agricultural Executive Committee) have been in force since at least 1941. The arrangements were made by agreement with the Ministry of Labour and National Service owing to the impossibility of getting labour to farms, if such arrangements had not been made. It was given in evidence before the Local Tribunal that the provision of transport for labour is an essential service to the farmers and that 'in providing transport for labour for the farms the County Agricultural Executive Committee acts in pursuance of arrangements made with the farmers as a result of discussions with the National Farmers' Union and with the farming members of the County Agricultural Executive Committee'. The witness added: 'Originally, I think, the matter must have been discussed between the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Farmers' Union on a high level'. The Executive Committee have, however, stated quite clearly that the lorry was supplied by them, and it is reported from the Labour Exchange where the claimant obtained the work to which he was going that 'it is confirmed that the lorry . . . was supplied by the . . . Committee by an arrangement with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and no third party entered into the agreement'. The farmer concerned has also stated that he made no arrangements 're the provision of transport to bring them', i.e., the men in question, 'to work'.

"As they had not yet started work and were under no obligation to travel to work in that manner it is clear that the claimant's injury was not caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, unless it can be deemed so to arise by virtue of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, Section 9. By that Section 'an accident happening while an insured person is, with the express or implied permission of his employer, travelling as a passenger by any vehicle to or from his place of work shall, notwithstanding that he is under no obligation to his employer to travel by that vehicle, be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment, if (a) the accident would have been deemed so to have arisen had he been under such an obligation; and (b) at the time of the accident, the vehicle (i) is being operated by or on behalf of his employer or some other person by whom it is provided in pursuance of arrangements made with his employer. . . . The vehicle in question was clearly not being operated by or on behalf of the claimant's employer, but the Local Tribunal took the view that it was being operated by or on behalf of the Committee by whom it could be said to be provided in pursuance of arrangements made with the claimant's employer. They sought to justify this by saying that, in providing the transport necessary to get labour (including the claimant) to the employer's farm, the

Committee acted for the benefit of the employer in pursuance of arrangements made with or acquiesced in by the general body of farmers in the County, and that such arrangements should, therefore, be regarded as made with the employer. Alternatively, they held that the Committee, in making arrangements with the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the provision of transport, acted on behalf of the employer as one of the general body of farmers in the County.

"But there was no satisfactory evidence that the Committee acted in pursuance of arrangements made with the general body of farmers in the County. The evidence was that the arrangements were made with the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It may be that the arrangement that the Committee should provide transport was made by that Ministry because of representations made by the National Farmers' Union. The witness who is recorded by the Tribunal as having spoken of the Committee as acting in pursuance of arrangements made with the farmers' was clearly speaking inaccurately, if those were the words he used, unless all he meant to convey was that the Ministry of Labour and National Service had made the arrangements with the Committee in consequence of representations by the National Farmers' Union. Nor can it be said that the Committee in making arrangements with the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the provision of transport acted on behalf of the employer as one of the general body of farmers in the County. That arrangement was a long standing arrangement to provide transport where necessary to get workers to farms. That Ministry, no doubt, made those arrangements to facilitate work on farms, and the arrangements were, it may well be, welcome to farmers, but that does not enable me to say that the Ministry in making those arrangements was acting as agent for the farmer. I do not think a person can be said to be a 'person by whom [transport] is provided in pursuance of arrangements made with [the claimant's] employer' within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, Section 9 (1) (b) (i), unless the employer or some agent of the employer is a party to the arrangement with the person providing the transport. Clearly, neither the claimant's employer nor any agent of his was a party to the arrangement between the Committee and the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the provision of transport. It follows, in my view, in the light of the above considerations, that the claimant is unable to establish that the accident arose, or can be deemed to have arisen, out of and in the course of his employment. I must, accordingly, allow the Insurance Officer's appeal.

"I understand this case is designed as a test case to cover a number of other claims arising from the same accident."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

*The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1225)*, dated 29th June; *The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1284)*, dated 5th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 232.

*The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1063)*, dated 2nd June; *The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1085)*, dated 9th June; *The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1146)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, dated 21st June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 257.

*The Youth Employment Service (Particulars) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1118)*, made on 14th June by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Employment and Training Act, 1948.—See page 232.

*The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1150)*; *The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1151)*. These Regulations were made on 21st June by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946. They contain miscellaneous transitional provisions and amend, as from 24th June, the corresponding principal Regulations (S.I. 1948 Nos. 612 and 55).

*The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1171)*, made on 23rd June by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 235.

*The National Insurance (Death Grant) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1204)*; price 3d. net, 4d. post free, made on 27th June by the Minister of National Insurance, jointly with the Postmaster General and the National Insurance Joint Authority and in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 235.

\* See footnote \* in next column.

*The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1247)*, made on 1st July by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 235.

*The Diplomatic Privileges (International Labour Organisation) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1049)*, made on 31st May by His Majesty in Council under the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Acts. This Order amends the previous Order (S.I. 1949 No. 133—see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 81), which did not quite correctly provide for the position resulting from the tripartite character of the International Labour Organisation under which each Member country has representatives of its Government and of the organisations of employers and employees in its territory.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

(Note.—Except in the case of publications of the International Labour Office the prices shown are net and those in brackets include postage.)

**British Dependencies.**—*British Dependencies in the Far East, 1945-1949*. Cmd. 7709. Colonial Office. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).

**Colonial Territories.**—*The Colonial Territories, 1948-49*. Cmd. 7715. Colonial Office. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

**Electricity.**—*Electricity Sub-Committee. Report of the Joint Consultative Committee. 23rd June, 1949*. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 234.

**National Assistance.**—*Report of the National Assistance Board of Northern Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1948*. Cmd. 270 of Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland. Price 6d. (7½d.).

**National Insurance.**—(a) *Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the (i) National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1949*. H.C. 192, Session 1948-49. Price 1d. (2d.). (ii) *National Insurance (Death Grant) Regulations, 1949*. H.C. 195, Session 1948-49. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 235.

(b) *Preliminary Draft of the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations (No. 2), 1949*. Price 1d. (2d.). (c) *Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, during the period 16th April to 15th May, 1949*. Pamphlet 1/6. Price 4d. (5d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

**Population.**—*Royal Commission on Population Report*. Cmd. 7695. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).—See page 229.

**Railway Accidents.**—*Report to the Minister of Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during the Year 1948*. Ministry of Transport. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).—See page 234.

**Wool Industry.**—*Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947. Proposals for a Development Council for the Wool Textile Industry*. Board of Trade. Price 4d. (5d.).

**Coal Industry.**—(i) *Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1948 and for the year 1948*. Price 6d. (7d.). National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (ii) *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1948*. H.C. 187, Session 1948-49. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 11d.). National Coal Board.—See pages 232 and 233.

**Labour Statistics.**—*Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1947-48*. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Price 15s.—See page 235.

\* 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 below or through any bookseller.

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