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## Earnings and Hours in April, 1949

IN April, 1949, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, together with some comparative figures for October, 1938 (see the issues for November and December, 1940 ; March, 1941 ; November and December, 1941 ; June and December, 1942 ; June, 1943 ; February and August, 1944 ; February and August, 1945 ; February, July and October, 1946 ; April and October, 1947 ; April and October, 1948 ; and March, 1949). In comparing the results of the April, 1949, inquiry with those for earlier dates it should be noted that owing to changes in the industrial classification of firms the figures for individual industries and for groups of industries in April, 1949, are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, 1948.

In the enquiry of April, 1949, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in October, 1948, and to 2,500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1949, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings ; men, 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars

for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1949, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 59,500, of which approximately 57,000 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was nearly 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1949, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 302 and 303, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1949, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 304 and 305.

### Weekly Earnings in April, 1949

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1949, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings in this Table have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in April, 1949. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1949, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker ; small numbers of men employed as

part-time workers have been excluded. The inclusion of part-time women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for, if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general average of 77s. 2d. would have been altered by only 3d. (to 76s. 11d.), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 7d.

**Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1949\***

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	135 10	69 2	76 0	§	131 1
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	143 8	67 3	76 10	49 3	124 11
Chemical and allied trades	140 8	62 8	74 4	48 11	122 6
Metal manufacture	159 4	69 1	79 3	50 4	148 10
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	146 1	53 4	79 11	49 9	129 2
Vehicles	153 11	56 7	88 1	55 4	139 7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146 7	58 3	75 1	50 7	118 11
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	145 6	54 8	81 10	50 8	116 10
Textiles	132 4	60 7	77 11	56 2	97 1
Leather, leather goods and fur	133 7	59 8	74 6	49 0	109 1
Clothing	137 5	55 9	78 7	49 0	88 10
Food, drink and tobacco	132 4	56 9	73 6	47 2	106 5
Manufactures of wood and cork	134 10	56 2	78 0	47 1	116 2
Paper and printing	151 1	49 7	74 7	47 6	118 3
Other manufacturing industries	143 4	62 5	75 6	52 3	113 1
Building and contracting	132 11	64 7	73 1	§	126 1
Gas, electricity and water	130 11	54 8	80 5	§	126 5
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	134 4	58 0	101 1	§	129 10
National and local government service¶	115 8	61 10	69 3	43 8	108 9
All the above	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 302 and 303, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece work or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

**Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1949**

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1949, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 304 and 305. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries.\* The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 302 to 305, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 46s. in April, 1949, and the hours worked averaged 15.8.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1949, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

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

¶ So far as national government service is concerned, the figures relate only to those government industrial employees who have not been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

|| Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 303 and 305.

**Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1949**

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)†	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	46.9	44.3	42.2	‡	46.6
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	48.0	44.2	43.4	43.3	46.9
Chemical and allied trades	46.9	43.3	42.3	42.5	45.8
Metal manufacture	47.2	43.7	41.3	41.9	46.6
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	46.5	43.6	42.0	41.7	45.6
Vehicles	45.4	43.2	41.7	41.7	44.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	45.9	43.1	41.2	41.8	44.3
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	44.4	43.2	41.8	42.4	43.5
Textiles	47.1	44.7	42.3	43.1	44.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.4	43.7	41.4	41.9	44.0
Clothing	43.9	43.2	40.4	41.6	41.6
Food, drink and tobacco	48.0	44.5	43.1	43.0	46.1
Manufactures of wood and cork	45.9	43.7	41.5	42.5	45.0
Paper and printing	46.3	43.6	42.4	42.9	44.9
Other manufacturing industries	46.4	43.8	42.3	43.0	44.8
Building and contracting	46.4	44.7	40.7	‡	46.2
Gas, electricity and water	46.5	43.8	40.0	‡	46.3
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	48.3	45.0	43.0	‡	47.9
National and local government service§	45.2	43.7	39.3	39.9	44.5
All the above	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 304 and 305 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1949, ranged between 44 and 49, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately 46½ for men, 44 for youths and boys, 41½ for women, and 42½ for girls. For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the last pay-week of April, 1949, was 45½ hours.

**Hourly Earnings in April, 1949**

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1949, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 304 and 305.

**Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1949**

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)†	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	34.8	18.7	21.6	‡	33.8
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	35.9	18.3	21.2	13.6	32.0
Chemical and allied trades	36.0	17.4	21.1	13.8	32.1
Metal manufacture	40.5	19.0	23.0	14.4	38.3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	37.7	14.7	22.8	14.3	34.0
Vehicles	40.7	15.7	25.3	15.9	37.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	38.3	16.2	21.9	14.5	32.2
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	39.3	15.2	23.5	14.3	32.2
Textiles	33.7	16.3	22.1	15.6	26.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	35.3	16.4	21.6	14.0	29.8
Clothing	37.6	15.5	23.3	14.1	25.6
Food, drink and tobacco	33.1	15.3	20.5	13.2	27.7
Manufactures of wood and cork	35.3	15.4	22.6	13.3	31.0
Paper and printing	39.7	13.6	21.1	13.3	31.6
Other manufacturing industries	37.1	17.1	21.4	14.6	30.3
Building and contracting	34.4	17.3	21.5	‡	32.7
Gas, electricity and water	33.8	15.0	24.1	‡	32.8
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	33.4	15.5	28.2	‡	32.5
National and local government service§	30.7	17.0	21.1	13.1	29.3
All the above	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6

**Average Earnings and Hours in April, 1949, compared with Earlier Years**

The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and April, 1949, computed on the basis of the total

\* See footnote † in the previous column.  
 † See footnote ‡ in the previous column.  
 ‡ See footnote § in the previous column.  
 § See footnote || in the previous column.  
 || See footnote ¶ in the previous column.

numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified:—

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*	Average Weekly Earnings				
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October, 1938	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3	69 0	35 1	38 11	22 4	69 2
July, 1940	89 0	35 1	38 11	22 4	69 2	99 5	41 11	43 11	25 0	75 10
July, 1941	102 0	42 6	47 6	26 10	77 9	111 5	46 2	54 2	30 3	85 2
January, 1942	113 9	45 1	58 6	32 1	87 11	121 3	47 2	62 2	33 10	97 7
July, 1942	123 8	46 10	63 9	34 3	95 7	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8
January, 1944	119 3	44 1	63 2	33 8	93 9	121 4	45 6	63 2	35 1	96 1
July, 1945	114 1	43 4	59 10	34 3	92 7	120 9	46 6	65 3	38 8	101 0
October, 1946	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
April, 1947	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
October, 1948	137 11	58 9	77 2	50 3	119 4	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
April, 1949	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4					

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

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 73 per cent. higher in April, 1949, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 124 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 326 and 328) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947=100. The average weekly earnings expressed as index numbers on the basis of April, 1947=100 are as follows:—

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
April, 1947	100	100	100	100
October, 1947	104	103	110	105
April, 1948	109	108	121	110
October, 1948	112	111	124	113
April, 1949	113	115	125	115

The index numbers of rates of wages in all industries, including certain industries, e.g., coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by figures of average earnings, was 108 at April, 1949, compared with 100 at June, 1947. It is estimated that the index of rates of wages in industries covered by the earnings enquiry at April, 1949, was also 108, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the following Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1943, and April, 1949; particulars of working hours were not collected for earlier dates during the war.

**Average Weekly Hours Worked**

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
October, 1938	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
July, 1943	52.9	48.0	45.9	45.1	50.0
January, 1944	52.0	47.1	45.2	44.6	49.2
July, 1944	51.2	46.7	44.6	44.2	48.6
January, 1945	49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0
July, 1945	49.7	45.6	43.3	43.5	47.4
January, 1946	47.4	44.1	42.3	42.5	45.8
October, 1946	47.6	44.1	42.6	42.6	46.2
April, 1947	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October, 1947	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
April, 1948	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October, 1948	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
April, 1949	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3

\* See footnote † in the first column on page 300.

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

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*	Average Hourly Earnings				
						d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October, 1938	17.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.7	17.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.7
July, 1944	27.5	11.8	16.3	9.0	22.5	28.5	11.9	16.9	9.2	23.3
January, 1944	29.1	12.2	17.3	9.5	23.9	29.0	11.7	17.6	9.4	23.9
July, 1944	29.3	12.0	17.5	9.7	24.3	28.9	11.8	17.0	9.7	24.3
January, 1945	30.4	12.5	18.4	10.9	26.2	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
October, 1946	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2
April, 1947	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
October, 1948	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6					
April, 1949	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6					

**Percentage Increase since October, 1938**

Date	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1943	58	74	81	81	63
January, 1944	64	76	89	85	70
July, 1944	68	80	93	90	74
January, 1945	67	73	96	94	77
July, 1945	69	77	95	94	77
January, 1946	66	74	89	94	77
October, 1946	75	84	105	119	91

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1949

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

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1949				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except Coal)	4,840	231	17	2	5,090	143 7	70 9	—	—	139 11
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	13,217	639	61	11	13,928	135 8	68 8	—	—	132 2
Stone Quarrying and Mining	2,211	129	10	1	2,351	113 6	—	—	—	110 1
Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,733	4,105	424	—	25,082	148 1	64 9	—	—	133 5
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,076	336	24	3	7,439	136 2	76 7	—	—	131 11
Other Mining and Quarrying	7,271	429	758	236	8,694	143 7	75 0	77 8	49 0	131 11
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal	41,289	3,149	3,544	340	48,322	144 7	70 3	79 1	52 1	134 3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	20,035	2,376	21,167	3,236	47,852	138 7	62 5	77 7	30 2	100 10
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	18,820	1,733	4,105	424	25,082	148 1	64 9	—	—	128 5
Glass (other than containers)	12,527	1,203	2,663	241	16,634	136 2	67 2	71 11	38 2	119 6
Glass Containers	7,817	199	160	17	8,193	157 11	—	—	—	153 9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	30,493	1,668	1,976	168	34,305	142 7	70 5	77 5	—	134 11
Chemicals and Allied Trades	11,411	357	38	7	11,813	146 10	68 2	—	—	144 2
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	85,386	3,727	14,071	1,904	105,403	142 8	64 1	71 8	47 0	128 6
Chemicals and Dyes	8,103	603	8,299	1,196	18,201	128 9	63 1	70 9	52 4	95 1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	14,092	426	6,796	694	22,008	140 4	61 9	88 0	52 0	119 11
Explosives and Fireworks	12,079	611	3,103	272	16,065	129 3	58 2	67 5	42 4	113 1
Paint and Varnish	10,169	752	7,612	1,626	20,159	139 7	59 1	72 2	50 1	103 11
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	9,162	606	581	19	10,368	149 2	63 4	87 0	—	140 6
Mineral Oil Refining	13,443	446	1,992	208	16,089	131 10	60 4	70 5	46 2	121 2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	16,150	573	146	3	16,872	158 1	69 8	—	—	154 4
Blast Furnaces	142,262	9,540	5,276	193	157,271	165 9	72 8	77 10	—	157 1
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	60,497	4,874	5,919	455	71,745	152 9	62 4	78 1	48 11	139 10
Iron Foundries	11,708	1,216	1,622	332	14,878	160 6	71 8	72 0	50 0	141 2
Tinplate Manufacture	11,004	974	444	9	12,431	164 0	76 5	79 10	—	154 0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	25,330	1,298	2,329	123	29,080	155 5	67 9	81 5	—	145 2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	61,667	2,269	7,515	394	71,845	153 2	64 11	81 10	52 8	142 5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	157,598	16,587	2,043	175	176,903	151 6	52 7	81 2	—	141 5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	66,051	9,363	868	66	76,348	137 7	52 6	83 0	—	126 5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	17,063	2,273	1,005	73	20,424	128 5	49 5	74 4	—	116 8
Marine Engineering	10,561	886	345	5	11,797	154 5	55 10	78 4	—	144 9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	28,454	3,049	3,796	139	35,438	147 8	53 4	77 1	—	131 7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	10,291	809	939	28	12,067	153 7	57 4	83 11	—	141 6
Machine Tools	42,159	3,783	4,508	399	50,849	138 10	52 7	76 7	51 6	126 3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	37,015	3,148	1,113	56	41,332	145 8	54 5	76 0	—	136 8
Ordnance and Small Arms	341,336	33,186	43,044	2,222	421,446	146 0	53 6	80 1	50 2	131 4
Constructional Engineering	69,945	9,059	25,186	1,221	105,411	147 9	53 7	80 8	49 4	122 6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	24,656	1,338	11,098	645	37,737	142 8	54 7	74 9	41 11	117 10
Electrical Machinery	19,028	1,497	11,315	527	32,367	143 7	54 2	83 0	46 10	116 9
Electrical Wires and Cables	13,926	1,384	12,345	624	28,279	142 7	54 7	76 0	48 9	107 2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	6,719	458	9,459	749	17,385	139 6	57 8	82 5	57 8	102 9
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	5,699	134	2,076	107	8,015	156 3	—	80 10	—	133 9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	29,115	3,350	14,923	1,013	48,401	148 10	53 8	80 1	47 5	118 11
Batteries and Accumulators	157,238	12,395	14,139	857	184,629	170 2	63 11	96 11	59 0	156 11
Other Electrical Goods	50,009	10,160	1,680	113	61,962	129 3	50 7	76 2	—	114 9
Vehicles	75,810	4,857	6,162	162	86,991	154 10	61 3	84 7	—	144 5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	33,942	1,866	10,066	566	46,440	155 4	62 5	85 1	58 7	135 2
Motor Repairs and Garages	12,371	1,381	256	10	14,018	144 2	53 2	79 10	—	133 11
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	19,463	2,143	519	27	22,152	155 7	56 9	71 11	—	143 11
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	3,023	703	1,508	223	5,457	133 5	58 11	76 7	51 4	104 9
Locomotive Manufacture	20,202	1,928	8,674	816	31,620	144 10	57 5	74 3	45 6	117 7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	12,835	1,063	9,383	558	23,839	143 0	58 6	77 11	51 5	111 6
Carriage, Tram and Bus Bodies	19,841	1,374	2,115	137	23,467	153 4	62 3	75 10	—	140 5
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	18,104	1,189	4,100	484	23,877	150 6	59 1	75 8	50 3	131 0
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	13,046	1,256	13,343	1,738	29,383	139 3	57 8	70 0	50 3	99 1
Tools and Cutlery	13,495	1,235	5,970	531	21,390	141 7	57 0	77 10	52 7	116 7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	69,510	5,780	29,917	3,263	108,470	147 7	57 11	75 11	51 5	120 2
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	26,541	3,483	12,294	1,104	43,422	146 2	56 10	85 5	51 3	119 5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2,885	320	2,158	202	5,583	139 3	48 8	85 4	50 5	110 1
Hollow-ware	6,171	639	3,735	511	11,056	147 1	54 10	71 11	50 4	111 11
Brass Manufactures	2,561	394	428	55	3,438	144 7	48 3	84 6	—	124 6
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	43,482	3,461	68,901	6,900	122,744	134 6	72 9	80 6	62 11	98 5
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	22,747	1,453	40,417	4,359	68,976	132 10	66 9	89 7	64 5	101 7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	72,734	5,416	119,638	12,135	210,605	133 7	71 2	84 0	63 6	99 8
Total Cotton**	61,169	4,267	63,047	8,934	137,417	129 4	62 2	75 4	58 2	97 11
Woolen and Worsted	22,340	897	8,438	1,139	32,814	141 9	65 4	82 3	55 11	121 5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	9,815	706	13,775	2,411	26,707	135 6	67 8	89 0	61 7	103 0
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	10,035	3,961	24,231	6,604	44,831	108 6	48 0	60 8	46 0	68 1
Linen and Soft Hemp	4,644	426	6,156	627	11,853	108 11	56 7	68 0	56 5	83 0
Jute	3,348	647	5,325	972	10,523	124 6	55 11	68 5	50 3	84 4
Rope, Twine and Net	16,579	1,721	39,309	9,569	67,324	145 9	54 9	79 0	55 11	91 6
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods										

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

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

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

§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works".

¶ The figures given for the industries marked ¶ are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Workers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown by the non-federated firms, viz., 136s. 0d. for the federated firms, as compared with 129s. 1d. for the non-federated firms.

\*\* Not including railway workshops.

\*\*\* Including firms engaged in both spinning and weaving of cotton, who were not allocated to either of the two preceding categories.

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received, and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1949—continued.

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1949				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡
Textiles (cont.)										
Lace	2,610	280	3,135	378	6,403	124 4	56 6	68 6	49 2	89 7
Carpets	4,941	620	4,515	1,668	11,744	141 2	49 11	77 10	51 7	99 4
Narrow Fabrics	3,737	417	7,550	1,330	13,034	124 1	54 1	72 3	52 10	84 6
Made-up Textiles	2,488	312	7,462	1,803	12,065	124 7	54 0	64 1	45 11	73 7
Textile Finishing, etc.	38,561	2,622	13,768	1,832	56,783	133 1	62 8	69 10	52 2	111 11
Other Textile Industries	7,195	518	3,710	314	11,737	131 11	67 4	73 7	56 7	108 7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	21,126	1,389	3,382	290	26,187	132 11	61 5	73 6	50 0	120 6
Leather Goods	4,386	638	6,450	1,160	12,634	127 1	55 8	71 9	48 0	87 11
Fur	1,843	128	1,201	152	3,324	154 1	—	89 8	—	122 7
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	29,544	3,461	84,075	20,241	137,321	154 10	56 0	79 9	51 2	91 1
Retail Bespoke										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	1,905	163	3,946	1,277	7,291	141 1	—	76 5	39 3	86 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	462	29	571	150	1,212	130 1	—	69 6	—	88 4
All firms supplying returns	2,367	192	4,5							

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1949

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

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1949, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1949, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except Coal)</b>										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	44.7	42.8	—	—	44.5	38.5	19.8	—	—	37.7
Stone Quarrying and Mining	47.8	45.0	—	—	47.6	34.1	18.3	—	—	33.3
Slate Quarrying and Mining	44.1	—	—	—	44.0	30.9	—	—	—	30.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	47.8	45.7	—	—	47.6	34.2	20.1	—	—	33.6
Other Mining and Quarrying	45.4	43.4	42.6	43.6	45.0	38.0	20.7	21.9	13.5	35.2
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	47.9	43.3	42.1	39.8	47.1	36.2	19.5	22.5	15.7	34.2
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	47.7	44.9	44.2	44.1	45.7	34.9	16.7	21.1	13.7	26.5
Glass (other than containers)	46.7	44.3	42.3	43.3	44.8	36.5	17.7	24.9	14.8	32.1
Glass Containers	46.5	44.0	42.2	41.7	44.9	35.8	15.9	19.7	11.9	30.0
Cement	45.2	—	—	—	45.7	35.0	—	—	—	34.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	48.4	45.2	41.3	—	47.8	35.4	18.7	22.5	—	33.9
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	47.2	44.2	—	—	47.1	37.3	18.5	—	—	36.7
Chemicals and Dyes	47.0	43.4	42.1	42.1	46.1	36.4	17.7	20.4	13.4	33.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	45.0	41.7	43.2	42.3	43.9	34.3	18.2	19.7	14.8	26.0
Explosives and Fireworks	46.1	41.9	42.4	42.2	44.8	35.5	17.7	24.9	14.8	32.1
Paint and Varnish	46.5	44.0	41.0	42.7	45.3	33.4	15.9	19.7	11.9	30.0
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	47.8	42.9	42.3	42.9	45.1	35.0	16.5	20.5	14.0	27.6
Mineral Oil Refining	48.2	43.3	45.1	—	47.7	37.1	17.6	23.1	—	35.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	46.4	43.8	42.0	43.3	45.7	34.1	16.5	20.1	12.8	31.8
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces§	48.7	44.9	—	—	48.5	39.0	18.6	—	—	38.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	48.0	44.1	41.7	—	47.6	41.4	19.8	—	—	39.6
Iron Foundries	46.4	42.9	41.1	42.2	45.7	39.5	17.4	22.8	13.9	36.7
Timplate Manufacture	43.2	43.2	42.1	41.9	43.1	44.6	19.9	20.5	14.3	39.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	47.3	45.4	44.5	—	47.1	41.6	20.2	21.5	—	39.2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	47.6	43.1	40.5	—	46.8	39.2	18.9	24.1	—	37.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	46.2	43.2	41.1	41.3	45.6	39.8	18.0	23.9	15.3	37.5
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	46.9	43.3	43.3	—	46.5	38.8	14.6	22.5	—	36.5
Marine Engineering§	46.9	43.7	42.2	—	46.4	35.2	14.4	23.6	—	32.7
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)§	45.9	43.9	41.7	—	45.5	33.6	13.5	21.4	—	30.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plants§	48.6	44.3	42.0	—	48.0	38.1	15.1	22.4	—	36.2
Machine Tools§	46.1	42.3	41.3	—	45.3	38.4	15.1	22.4	—	34.9
Stationary Engines§	46.4	42.6	41.5	—	45.7	39.7	16.2	24.3	—	37.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories§	45.5	43.4	41.6	43.3	45.0	36.6	14.5	22.1	14.3	33.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	44.9	40.6	42.8	—	44.4	39.0	15.5	25.5	—	36.1
Constructional Engineering§	47.0	44.1	41.4	—	46.6	37.2	14.8	22.0	—	35.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering§	46.5	44.1	41.9	41.8	45.8	37.7	14.6	22.9	14.4	34.4
Electrical Machinery§	46.5	43.0	42.0	42.4	45.1	38.1	15.0	23.0	14.0	32.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	48.9	43.7	42.6	43.4	46.8	35.0	15.0	21.1	11.6	30.2
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus§	44.9	43.1	42.5	41.4	43.9	38.4	15.1	23.4	13.6	31.9
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones§	45.4	43.5	41.7	41.3	43.6	37.7	15.1	21.9	14.2	29.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps§	44.8	42.8	42.4	43.3	43.4	37.4	16.2	23.3	16.0	28.4
Batteries and Accumulators§	46.9	—	41.9	—	45.5	40.0	—	23.2	—	35.3
Other Electrical Goods§	46.5	43.1	41.9	39.2	44.7	38.4	14.9	22.9	14.5	31.9
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles§	44.5	42.7	41.8	41.7	44.1	45.9	18.0	27.8	17.0	42.7
Motor Repairs and Garages	45.4	43.6	41.4	—	45.0	34.2	13.9	22.1	—	30.6
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft§	46.3	42.4	42.4	—	45.8	40.1	17.3	23.9	—	37.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft§	45.8	42.8	41.6	42.1	44.7	40.7	17.5	24.5	16.7	36.3
Locomotive Manufacture	46.8	43.7	42.9	—	46.4	37.0	14.6	22.3	—	34.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	47.4	44.5	39.7	—	46.9	39.4	15.3	21.7	—	36.8
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	44.6	43.4	40.3	41.8	43.2	35.9	16.3	22.8	14.7	29.1
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery	44.6	43.6	41.1	41.8	43.5	39.0	15.8	21.7	13.1	32.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	47.5	42.8	42.6	42.1	45.2	36.1	16.4	21.9	14.7	29.6
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	45.2	42.5	40.8	—	44.6	40.7	17.6	22.3	—	37.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	47.6	43.2	41.5	42.1	46.2	37.9	16.4	21.9	14.3	34.0
Hollow-ware	46.0	42.9	41.2	42.3	43.4	36.3	16.1	20.4	14.3	27.4
Brass Manufactures	45.2	43.2	40.2	41.7	43.6	37.6	15.8	23.2	15.1	32.1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	45.8	43.2	41.0	41.5	44.2	38.7	16.1	22.2	14.9	32.6
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	44.6	43.4	42.3	42.6	43.8	39.3	15.7	24.2	14.4	32.7
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	44.5	42.0	42.5	42.0	43.5	37.6	13.9	24.1	14.4	30.4
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	43.3	42.4	40.4	42.4	42.2	40.8	15.5	21.4	14.2	31.8
Musical Instruments	45.6	44.0	40.7	—	44.7	38.0	13.2	24.9	—	33.4
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47.3	45.2	43.0	43.6	44.6	34.1	19.3	22.5	17.3	26.5
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.2	44.3	42.9	43.9	44.1	34.5	18.1	25.1	17.6	27.6
Total Cotton¶	46.9	44.8	43.0	43.7	44.5	34.2	19.1	23.4	17.4	26.9
Woolen and Worsted	48.0	45.1	41.9	43.0	44.8	32.3	16.5	21.6	16.2	26.2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	45.3	42.8	42.4	41.7	44.4	37.5	18.3	23.3	16.1	32.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	46.4	44.2	42.1	43.1	43.9	35.0	18.4	25.4	17.1	28.1
Linon and Soft Hemp	46.9	45.2	42.6	43.6	43.9	27.8	12.7	17.1	12.7	18.6
Jute	46.5	45.4	42.3	43.0	44.1	28.1	15.0	19.3	15.7	22.6
Rope, Twine and Net	48.4	44.2	42.9	42.9	44.8	30.9	15.2	19.1	14.1	22.6
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	44.3	44.0	41.8	42.7	42.6	39.5	14.9	22.7	15.7	25.8

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-product Works."

§ The figures given for the industries marked § are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average hourly earnings shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown by the non-federated firms, viz., 35.8d. for the federated firms and 34.6d. for the non-federated firms.

|| Not including railway workshops.

¶ Including firms engaged in both spinning and weaving of cotton, who were not allocated to either of the two preceding categories.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1949—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1949, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1949, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<b>Textiles (cont.)</b>										
Lace	45.3	43.5	41.2	42.8	43.1	32.9	15.6	20.0	13.8	24.9
Carpets	47.6	43.4	42.6	43.3	44.8	35.6	13.8	21.9	14.3	26.6
Narrow Fabrics	45.4	43.2	41.5	42.7	42.7	32.8	15.0	20.9	14.8	23.7
Made-up Textiles	47.4	44.1	41.0	42.2	42.6	31.5	14.7	18.8	13.1	20.7
Textile Finishing, etc.	48.5	44.7	42.0	43.2	46.6	32.9	16.8	20.0	14.5	28.8
Other Textile Industries	47.1	44.7	40.8	42.2	44.9	33.6	18.1	21.6	16.1	29.0
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	46.0	43.9	42.6	42.6	45.4	34.7	16.8	20.7	14.1	31.9
Leather Goods	44.5	43.2	41.4	42.3	42.6	34.3	15.5	20.8	13.6	24.8
Fur	42.7	—	39.5	—	41.3	43.3	—	27.2	—	35.6
<b>Clothing</b>										
<b>Tailoring :</b>										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	44.0	42.6	40.2	41.8	41.3	42.2	15.8	23.8	14.7	26.5
<b>Retail Bespoke—</b>										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.4	—	41.4	42.2	42.3	38.1	—	22.1	11.2	24.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.8	—	41.1	—	41.9	36.5	—	20.3	—	25.3
All firms supplying returns	44.1	—	41.3	42.2	42.3	37.8	—	21.9	11.1	24.5
<b>Dressmaking :</b>										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.6	42.4	40.2	40.9	40.6	40.1	16.9	25.0	14.3	23.2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All firms supplying returns	43.6	42.4	40.2	40.9	40.6	40.0	16.9	24.6	14.3	23.1
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	44.1	42.8	40.0	41.3	40.6	33.7	14.7	21.6	14.1	21.0
Hats, Caps and Millinery	40.2	41.3	37.9	40.1	39.0	38.4	16.9	23.7	14.8	28.7
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	44.6	43.5	40.7	40.9	41.6	32.8	13.8	20.5	14.2	21.8
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	44.1	43.8	41.5	43.2	43.0	36.5	16.7	23.7	14.4	29.4
<b>Repair of Boots and Shoes :</b>										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.2	44.7	42.7	—	44.1	33.1	13.4			

## 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 314 to 328.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 13,000 during July, the number at the end of the month being 22,170,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 4,000, manufacturing industries fell by 3,000 and other industries and services rose by 12,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 11,000 from 23,194,000 to 23,205,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 243,041 to 261,389 between 11th July and 15th August. There was a rise of 8,561 in the case of males and of 9,787 in the case of females. More than half the increase was accounted for by a rise in the number of school-leavers seeking employment.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 109. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £12,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 64,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected maintenance craftsmen in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills, men engaged on productive work in the iron and steel wire and wire rope industries, workpeople employed in hollow-ware manufacture, and in asbestos cement and asbestos textile manufacture.

### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was approximately 104,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 273,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 102, and, in addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the largest number of workpeople during the month was that of colliery workers in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

### Retail Prices

At 16th August the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 111, the same figure as at 12th July.

### Recommendations on Outstanding Subsidiary Claims

It was left to the Board to deal with the remaining three subsidiary claims on which agreement had not been reached. The Board recommended:

- that station masters and agents should be conditioned to a normal week of 42 hours without loss of pay, and that the same provision should apply to "supervisory staff" (as defined in the National Agreement) when called upon to supervise staff whose working hours are fixed at 42 a week;
  - that specified increased "on-call" allowances should be paid as from 1st January, 1950, to station masters and supervisory staff required to be on-call on alternate weekdays or weeks and/or alternate Sundays; and
  - that a new method of assessment should be introduced for signalmen as from a date to be agreed between the parties.
- It has since been estimated that the cost of giving effect to these agreements and recommendations is £850,000.

### The 10s. a Week Flat-rate Claim

The flat-rate claim for 10s. a week made by the National Union of Railwaymen was based upon the following grounds:

- that the rates now payable are insufficient to provide for minimum human needs;
- that railway rates of pay have lagged behind other industries and should be increased; that "earnings" should be disregarded when assessing the adequacy of basic minimum "rates"; and that in any event earnings are below those in other industries; and
- that existing rates are not high enough to enable the Railway Executive to retain old staff or recruit new staff.

The Board could not accept the contention that earnings as distinct from rates should be excluded in considering the first of these points. It was the adequacy of the pay packet which governed the ability of the individual to provide for the standard of minimum needs and not merely the basic rate. Documents submitted to the Board showed that, whereas the average weekly basic rate for the lowest grade was 92s. 10d., the average weekly earnings of that grade were 112s. 7d. As far as the claim was based on the rise in the cost of living, the Board did not accept the contention of the National Union of Railwaymen that the datum point from which such a rise should be calculated was June, 1947, rather than February, 1948. Moreover, they pointed out that part of the rise in the cost of living was due to increased taxation on such things as tobacco and drink, deliberately imposed upon the nation as a whole to limit purchasing power, and that it would be unfair to relieve the railwaymen of their share of this burden.

The rise in average earnings of railwaymen since 1939 had kept step with the rise in average earnings in other industries. Such comparison as the Board had been able to make of existing industrial rates showed some above and some below the minimum applicable to the railways. The predominant composite unskilled time rate in general engineering, which was often quoted for comparison with railway rates, was 92s. as against the existing minimum railway time rate of 92s. 6d. The Board referred also to the valuable free and cheap travel facilities which the railwayman enjoys in addition to his pay, and also the expense involved in the provision of uniforms.

### The Claim for Premium Payments for Work after Midday on Saturdays

The Report then describes the claims of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for premium payments for work performed after midday on Saturdays. These claims were based on the social hardships of working on Saturday afternoons and the unions adduced as evidence the award of enhanced pay for similar work to road passenger transport workers. The Board said in their Report that the principle embodied in these awards had not been applied generally in industry. If the provisions of the award to London Transport Executive road staff were applied to railwaymen, excluding shopmen, who work on Saturday afternoons, the total cost would be £1½ million.

The combined cost of the two main claims would be of the order of £15½ million. The Board examined certain suggestions put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen for dealing with this extra charge on the railways and a statement submitted by the Chief Financial Officer of the Railway Executive. This latter statement showed that gross receipts in 1948 were £27 million short of the total hoped for when fares and charges were increased in 1947, and that 1949 was bound to result in a further marked deterioration.

The Board's recommendation on the two main claims was as follows:—

"We are aware of the grave importance to all sections of the community of the issues with which we have had to deal. After the most careful consideration, and with the fullest sense of our responsibility to the railwaymen, in whose praise much has very justly been said, to the various organisations which represent them and which have been present throughout our proceedings, and to the national interest, and having fully weighed all the factors set out in this Report, we have reached the unanimous conclusion and so recommend that neither the claim for a flat-rate or any increase, nor the claim for enhanced payment for time worked after noon on Saturday is justified at the present time".

### Railway Shopmen

The second Board, set up to assist in the consideration of certain problems relating to terms and conditions of service of railway shopmen, had before it claims put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen for a 10s. flat-rate increase and for premium payments for work after noon on Saturdays. The Board's Report begins with a summary of the events leading up to the appointment of the Board.

The 7s. 6d. increase recommended by the 1947 Court of Inquiry was applied to railway shopmen as to other railway workers and the consideration of the revision of grade differentials was undertaken by the Railway Shopmen's National Council. This Council consists on the Employers' Side of Railway Executive representatives, and on the Employees' Side of representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and of the 37 unions within the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Agreement on a new wage structure was reached by the Council on 25th May, 1948. On 30th August, 1948, the National Union of Railwaymen submitted to the Railway Executive their claim for a 12s. 6d. flat-rate increase for all their members. When the claim was brought before the Employees' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council consideration was deferred and meanwhile the claim for conciliation grades other than shopmen was referred to the Railway Staff National Tribunal and there rejected. When the National Union of Railwaymen put forward their new claim for 10s. a week and for premium payments for Saturday afternoons, they asked that this claim should be substituted for the one previously before the Employees' Side of the Shopmen's Council. The representatives of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions stated that they would wish to examine the proposal in greater detail and the matter was again deferred. At meetings between all the unions concerned and the Railway Executive in June, 1949, the Railway Executive offered to improve the rates of the lower rated workers, but this offer was not acceptable to the unions. The Employees' Side of the Shopmen's Council again deferred consideration of the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen at their meeting on 22nd June.

At a further meeting of the Employees' Side on 27th July, the representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen asked that their claim should be added to the agreed agenda as the first item for discussion. The Employees' Side refused to accede to this request. At a meeting of the full Council on the same day, the National Union of Railwaymen asked the Railway Executive to put the claim on the agenda, but the Railway Executive said that the constitutional practice of the Council demanded that an item could be put upon the agenda only over the signatures of the Joint Secretaries of the Employees' Side representing the Confederation and the National Union of Railwaymen. The National Union of Railwaymen then reported the matter as a dispute under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order.

During the Board's hearings the Confederation stated that they strongly resented the National Union of Railwaymen pressing a claim in respect of shopmen directly with the Railway Executive and that they equally objected to the Railway Executive dealing with the National Union of Railwaymen directly in relation to a shopmen's claim. They therefore asked that the existing constitutional machinery be utilised and the National Union of Railwaymen's claim be sent back to be dealt with by the Railway Shopmen's National Council. The representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen stated that they had felt frustrated by what they regarded as delaying tactics on the part of the Employees' Side of the Council, and they urged that the terms of reference given to the Board by the Minister, when considered in the light of the circumstances in which the Minister gave them to the Board, left the Board without jurisdiction to direct that the present claims should be referred back to the Shopmen's Council.

The Board took the view that there was nothing in their terms of reference which prevented them taking such a course if they thought it proper to do so, and, feeling that it was of the highest importance that the established constitutional machinery for negotiation in any industry should be supported, they recommended that the claims should be referred back to the Railway Shopmen's National Council to be dealt with under its constitutional procedure and without any undue delay.

The National Union of Railwaymen also raised a number of subsidiary claims, but they asked leave to withdraw them from the consideration of the Board and suggested that they be referred to the Shopmen's National Council. With the concurrence of the other parties this suggestion was assented to.

The Report has been sent to the parties and, in view of the Minister's obligation to secure a settlement of the dispute reported to him by the National Union of Railwaymen under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1305), without undue delay, the parties have been requested to inform the Minister as a matter of urgency of the action they are taking on the Board's recommendations.

## WAGES IN THE OPHTHALMIC OPTICAL INDUSTRY

On 3rd June the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Committee of Investigation under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to enquire into a difference concerning wages between employers represented on the Joint Industrial Council for the Ophthalmic Optical Industry (England, Scotland and Wales) and persons employed by them in the industry. The members of the Committee were Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., M.A. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. Espley, O.B.E., J.P., and Mr. J. T. B. Sandercock.

In their Report, dated 28th July, the Committee say that they had to consider three claims by the workpeople, viz., (a) for increases in the minimum rates of wages laid down by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry; (b) for additions to the minimum rates after five years' service in the industry; and (c) for a sick pay scheme.

The Committee state that they are unable to accept the contention that the minimum rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council, and generally applicable to all employed in the industry, should be raised to a level corresponding approximately to average actual earnings, but they think that the present rates are in some respects unreal and that the wage structure of the industry is in need of revision. They therefore recommend that the minimum rates for all adult workers in the industry should be increased by 2s. a week, i.e., to 96s. for men and 66s. for women on mass production and to 104s. for men and 73s. for women on prescription work. They further recommend that, on prescription work, the age at which the adult basic minimum rate is attained should be reduced from 23 to 21 years, subject to the condition that the worker has had not less than two years in the industry. Where the worker's experience is less than two years, the minimum weekly rate at 21 and over should be 100s. for men and 69s. for women after one year in the industry, and 96s. for men and 66s. for women after more than three months and less than one year. A slightly larger increase is suggested in some of the juvenile rates.

The Committee see objections to the proposal for an automatic increase in minimum rates after five years' service, but they suggest instead the desirability of introducing a system of minimum grade rates based upon skill and experience. They put forward, as a basis for consideration, a tentative scheme, comprising three grades, viz., Grade "A", workers engaged on operations requiring in general less than twelve months' experience in order that the worker may be qualified as fully trained and efficient; Grade "B", workers on operations requiring in general twelve months' experience or more for similar qualification; and Grade "C", workers engaged on work calling for exceptional skill and, or, responsibility. The scales of weekly rates suggested as a guide for further discussion for these grades are as follows:—

	Mass Production		Prescription Work	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Grade "A"	96s.	66s.	104s.	73s.
Grade "B"	105s.	75s.	114s.	83s.
Grade "C"	115s.	85s.	120s.	92s.

Piece-work rates, it is suggested, should continue to be related to the minimum time rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council, on the basis of the minimum time rate prescribed for a Grade "A" worker. The Committee think that it would facilitate the introduction of a grading system, as well as serve the interests of the industry in other directions, if a suitable training or apprenticeship scheme were to be introduced, and they recommend that such a scheme should be drawn up and put into operation at the earliest possible date. They believe that it should be possible to overcome the practical difficulties to the adoption of a grading scheme. If, however, these obstacles should prove insuperable, they think it would be incumbent on the two sides of the industry to find by agreement a satisfactory solution to the problems of wages structure with which the industry is confronted.

With regard to the claim for a sick pay scheme, the Committee do not regard the present time as opportune for the introduction of a system of sickness allowances in the ophthalmic optical industry.

## 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 a further Order in respect of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland), which came into operation on 6th September. This Order brings the constitution of the Council into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

Copies of the Order, which is entitled The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1629), and dated 30th August, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

\*See page 331.

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## TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-first annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bridlington on 5th September, 1949, and the four following days. The President was Sir William Lawther, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 889. The number of organisations represented was 187 and the approximate membership represented was 7,937,000, including about 1,237,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of 145,000 on the total represented at the 1948 Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1949 and 1948 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1949 Congress			1948 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying ..	4	126	644,767	4	118	603,764
Railways ..	3	42	620,844	3	42	625,245
Transport (other than Railways) ..	10	94	1,383,177	10	96	1,374,264
Shipbuilding ..	4	16	122,810	4	16	121,449
Engineering, Foundry and Vehicle Building ..	27	84	1,250,034	27	83	1,211,376
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades ..	20	42	193,275	20	42	187,829
Building, Wood-working and Furnishing ..	20	53	592,737	20	53	587,241
Printing and Paper ..	14	52	251,991	14	41	237,009
Cotton ..	8	33	158,029	8	32	149,472
Textiles (other than Cotton) ..	23	36	111,751	23	35	107,669
Clothing ..	5	23	172,473	5	21	172,758
Leather and Boot and Shoe ..	6	18	115,898	6	17	116,380
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. ..	15	68	479,883	16	65	480,664
Agriculture ..	1	16	135,000	1	11	129,400
Public Employees ..	4	23	225,017	4	24	213,793
Civil Service ..	7	56	429,211	7	55	424,907
Non-Manual Workers ..	12	45	225,740	12	46	217,151
General Workers ..	4	62	823,963	4	62	831,099
Totals ..	187	889	7,936,600	188	859	7,791,470

In his opening address to the Congress the President spoke of the ten years of storm and struggle which had elapsed since the Congress last met at Bridlington. Recent events had brought home the grim realities of the national position and prospects. The national effort to maintain freedom and the democratic way of life had been made much more difficult by the pressure of economic and political conditions created by the second world war, which had brought the country to the borders of insolvency. Bankruptcy had been avoided by the great efforts of the people to re-establish Britain's place as a great manufacturing and trading nation. In this they had been helped by the generous co-operation of the United States under the Marshall Plan, but it was mainly due to their own tremendous and sustained endeavours to produce enough to pay their way and to meet the country's needs. At the same time, a full contribution had been made to the fulfilment of the European Recovery Programme, to the maintenance of our defences against aggression and to the creation of conditions of peace, order and goodwill among the nations.

The President refuted the criticism that British workers were not getting down to their job. Total industrial production was more than 25 per cent., and the volume of exports nearly 50 per cent., above pre-war. But for the latest difficulties arising out of the dollar deficit, which were entirely outside our control, the overall balance of trade achieved in the first half of 1949 would have been maintained.

The President also rejected the allegation that British industry was convulsed by frequent industrial stoppages of work. Official figures showed that in the first half of 1949 the number of such stoppages, the total of workers involved, and the aggregate number of working days lost in consequence, were all lower than the corresponding totals for the first half of 1948. After comparing figures of working days lost in the first full three years after the first world war with the very much smaller total in the three years 1946 to 1948, he said that British trade unions had found and were using better methods of settling industrial disputes than the use of the strike weapon. Very few stoppages in the last four years had been sanctioned by the unions. The stoppages were mostly against the advice and directions of the unions whose members had been involved, and the worst of the industrial troubles in the present year arose out of inter-union conflicts across the ocean, in the settlement of which the influence and authority of none of the British unions could be effectively used.

It was unhappily true that the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion generated by unofficial strikes was partly due to the misguided action of some trade unionists who had been misled in regard to the rights and wrongs of recent industrial disputes. The strike weapon was one of the strongest in the trade union armoury when used only in the last resort and for clearly defined industrial purposes, and any attempt to deprive workers of it would be resisted. But it had been abused in recent disputes where no real trade union interest touching wages or conditions of employment had been in question. In trade union policy and practice, it was time to outlaw unofficial strikes and to enforce discipline against those who promoted, organised and led them. The machinery of negotiation for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes had

been developed over many years, and though even now a deadlock might arise on some question of vital concern to a particular union or group of unions and a particular body of employers, it should be possible under responsible leadership to resolve it without recourse to the hammer blow of a large-scale strike.

Trade unions were presented with two alternatives, either to go on treating every difficulty in industry as a manifestation of an irreconcilable conflict of interest between employer and employed, or else to recognise that the attainment of political democracy led on to the fulfilment of industrial democracy. Every union had a specific contribution to make in guiding the developments by which capitalistic profiteering enterprises were being transformed into public services.

The present Congress would have to take decisions on fundamental aspects of trade union policy which would profoundly affect their future both as trade unionists and as citizens. They were pledged to persevere in a continuing struggle in which democracy and freedom were still at stake, and he asked Congress to give a clear and definite lead and to point the way to their ideals, whatever the difficulties might be.

There was a long debate on the General Council's supplementary report on the economic situation, with particular reference to profits, prices and wages. A number of resolutions calling for reductions in prices and profits, which had been submitted by various unions, were withdrawn and a composite resolution opposing the policy of wage stabilisation and demanding statutory control of profits was defeated. The resolution put forward by the Council itself pledged the greatest possible measure of restraint in seeking to increase personal incomes without relation to increased productivity, but opposed any lowering of wages, lengthening of working hours, or contraction of social services. This was approved by a big majority of the delegates, after an amendment which sought to limit to the shortest possible time the policy of restraint in regard to wage increases had been defeated.

The section of the General Council's report on the subject of equal pay for equal work was also discussed at some length and the decision not to pursue this question further at present aroused considerable criticism, but was eventually approved.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948 (page 259), the Council has held four meetings. This article gives information about some of the matters to which it has given consideration.

### Control of Engagement Order, 1947

At the 25th meeting on 27th October, 1948, the views of the Council were invited on the continuance after 31st December, 1948, of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947. There was agreement that the general economic situation made it undesirable to discontinue the Order in the immediate future and the Council expressed the view that it should be extended for a further year. (See the issue of the GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 413.)

### Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942

At the 25th meeting the Council also advised the Minister of Labour and National Service that steps should be taken to postpone for a further year after 31st December, 1948, the date of the termination of the war period for the purposes of the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942. This advice was given as both sides took the view that it would be inappropriate to bring the provisions of the Act into force in view of the urgent needs of the economic situation.

### Machinery for Joint Consultation in Industry

At its 26th meeting on 26th January, 1949, the Council reviewed a report on the development of machinery for joint consultation in industry which showed the progress which was being made in this field. The Council again emphasised the importance of developing such machinery as fully as possible and agreed that, where desired by both sides, the assistance of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in following up national agreements on joint consultation should be made available to firms.

The Council also examined at this meeting proposals for interchanges of visits between Joint Production Committees and similar bodies in factories belonging to the same or different industries in the same region of the country in order to stimulate interest in increased productivity. A sub-committee composed of representatives of all sides of the Council was set up to examine these proposals in greater detail.

### Staggering of Bank Holidays

The Council at its meeting of 26th January discussed proposals under consideration by the Standing Committee on the Staggering

of Approval was given to a resolution which endorsed the action of the General Council in withdrawing from the World Federation of Trade Unions, declared that the Federation had failed to sustain and develop international trade union unity, and approved the decision to participate in the setting up of a new international trade union organisation.

A discussion took place on a resolution which urged the speedy termination of the Statutory Order providing for compulsory arbitration in trade disputes. The resolution was withdrawn after the General Council had undertaken to examine the machinery of arbitration with a view to the removal of its defects.

A composite resolution which proposed the establishment of a joint council representing the governing bodies and the trade unions concerned, to deal with affairs relating to the nationalised industries, was remitted to the General Council. A demand that trade union representatives on the boards of nationalised industries should be drawn from the trade unions organising such industries was defeated.

On the last day of the Congress there was a discussion on a paragraph in the General Council's report regarding pensions in nationalised industries.

Other subjects upon which resolutions were passed included factory inspection, Health Centres, homes for aged and infirm people, the requisitioning of agricultural land, international planning for the production, export and pricing of coal, and civil rights of Civil Servants.

A number of other resolutions were remitted to the General Council for further consideration after discussion.

The Congress was addressed by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, C.H., M.P. Addresses were also given by Mr. James Griffiths, Minister of National Insurance, representing the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Dutch Federation of Labour, and the Co-operative Union Ltd.

Mr. H. L. Bullock, the national industrial officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, has been elected Chairman for the forthcoming year.

of Holidays to substitute for the Whit Monday Bank Holiday a fixed Bank Holiday on the second Monday in June and for the present August Bank Holiday a fixed Bank Holiday on the first Monday in September. There was general agreement on the need for the staggering of holidays, but it was thought that no decision on the specific proposals should be taken until negotiations with other interested bodies, religious and secular, were completed.

### Spreading of the Industrial Electricity Load

The Electricity Sub-Committee considered the problem of peak hour demand for electricity for industrial use in the winter of 1949-50. Its Report (which was reviewed in the July issue of this GAZETTE, page 234) was published in June, 1949, and recommended some easing, as compared with the winter of 1948-49, of the restrictions on the use by industry of electricity during the coming winter. It also suggested certain proposals for commercial and domestic users. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government.

### Nationalised Industries

At its meeting of 27th October the Council approved a proposal that representatives of the managements of socialised industries should take part in the proceedings of the Council and arrangements were made for them to attend meetings and to receive all papers circulated. Representatives of the following nationalised industries attended for the first time at the 26th meeting of the Council in January, 1949: The Gas Council; The British Transport Commission; The British Electricity Authority; The National Coal Board; The Civil Air Transport Secretariat.

### Other Subjects

Other subjects which have been reviewed by the Council include measures for regulating the acceptance of volunteers for the Emergency Reserves and Auxiliary Forces; the progress of recruitment of foreign workers for employment in Britain; arrangements for facilitating visits and exchanges of young workers between Great Britain and Western Union countries; and the financial arrangements for hostels for transferred industrial workers.

### General Economic Situation

The Council has been kept fully informed of the economic situation of the country as it related to the subjects discussed by the Council during the year, and at the 27th meeting on 27th April, 1949, a general review of the position took place, when the Council discussed the Economic Survey for 1949 (Cmd. 7647).

## REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1948

A publication entitled "Tables relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1948" has been placed on sale, giving an industrial analysis of the numbers employed and of the numbers unemployed at mid-1948 in Great Britain as a whole, in each of the 11 Administrative Regions, and also in Greater London. In form, the publication is similar to earlier publications in the series, which gave figures for 1939, 1945, 1946 and 1947. The 1948 figures, however, are more complete than those for earlier years. The figures for the earlier years represented the numbers insured under the unemployment insurance schemes, which excluded very considerable numbers of employees, whereas the figures for 1948 represent the numbers of employees insured under

the new national insurance schemes which came into operation in July, 1948, and which cover practically all employed persons without exception. The industrial analysis for 1948 is based on the new Standard Industrial Classification, and is somewhat more detailed than the Classification previously in use. The differences in the scope of the figures are explained more fully in the introduction to the new publication.

Copies of the publication can be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses given on page 332 of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free).

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## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Revision of Blasting (Castings and other Articles) Regulations

On 18th March, 1949, the Minister of Labour and National Service published draft Regulations, entitled The Blasting (Castings and other Articles) Special Regulations, 1949, and gave notice, in accordance with Section 129 of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Second Schedule to that Act, of his intention to make Special Regulations as in that draft (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 95). Certain objections were made to the draft Regulations and the Minister, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the above Schedule, directed that an Inquiry should be held and appointed Mr. V. R. Aronson, K.C., as Commissioner for this purpose.

In accordance with the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 586), the Commissioner subsequently gave notice that he would open the Inquiry at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, at 11 a.m. on the 22nd September.

### Revision of Pottery Regulations

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 268), the Minister of Labour and National Service, after receiving certain objections to the draft Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1949, appointed Mr. Eric Sachs, K.C., as Commissioner to hold a Public Inquiry with respect to the draft Regulations. In accordance with the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 586), the Commissioner subsequently gave notice that he would open the Inquiry at the Town Hall, Hanley, in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, at 10.15 a.m. on 27th September.

### COAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1949

The Coal Industry Act, 1949,\* which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, amends in certain respects the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and extends the power of the Minister of Fuel and Power to make general regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1911.

The Act alters the composition of the National Coal Board (see the issues of this GAZETTE for March, April and August, 1946, pages 70, 96 and 211) by fixing the number of members, apart from the Chairman of the Board, at not less than eight nor more than eleven instead of eight as provided by the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. The persons from among whom the members are required to be appointed are to include persons qualified as having had experience of, and having shown capacity in, the coal-mining industry. The number of members, apart from the Chairman, required to render whole-time service to the Board is limited to eight. The new Act allows of the appointment of a second Deputy-Chairman. Other provisions of the Act include the extension of the area within which the Board's activities may be carried out; the termination of certain long-term contracts transferred to the Board; superannuation, etc., rights; the enforcement against the Board of certain workmen's compensation liabilities; and the removal of restrictions on the disposal of Government stock issued for compensation to companies.

The Act specifies certain additional matters in respect of which general regulations may be made by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, applicable in mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fire-clay. These matters relate to the appointment, qualifications and duties of persons concerned with the management of mines or the carrying on of mining operations; the granting, cancellations, etc., of certificates for such persons; the powers, duties and constitution of the Board for Mining Examinations; the inspection of mines on behalf of the workmen employed therein; and the making of returns, the giving of notices, the keeping of books and the preparation of plans and sections (by persons concerned with the management of mines, etc.). The Act also states that general regulations shall prohibit the employment in mines of persons who fail without reasonable cause to submit themselves to medical examination or who are found to be physically or mentally unfit for such employment.

### EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949 (page 268), particulars were given of the earnings of coal miners in the first quarter of 1949. In connection with these figures, it should have been pointed out that the average weekly earnings in this quarter are not comparable with the figures in statements for periods up to 31st December, 1948, owing to the introduction, as from 1st January, of a revised basis for computing the average number of wage-earners. The uniform basis now adopted replaces the different bases which, before and since nationalisation, have been in use in the coalfields, and provides that the number of wage-earners to be taken for the purpose of computing average weekly earnings in each week shall be the number of workpeople who have worked during the week. The average weekly earnings of all workers in the first quarter of 1949, as shown in the August GAZETTE, were 178s. 7d. The figure computed on the old basis would have been 173s. 5d.

\* 12 & 13 Geo. 6. Ch. 53. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

## FIRE SERVICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The first Annual Report made by H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department and published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7763) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

In his introduction to the Report the Chief Inspector states that it is proposed to submit a Report each year dealing with the work and progress of the Fire Brigades during the preceding calendar year. This first Report, which takes the form of a general survey, covers the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1948.

In accordance with the provisions of the Fire Services Act, 1947, which came into operation on 1st April, 1948, the National Fire Service in England and Wales was transferred on that date into 135 separate Fire Brigades administered as separate units. At that time the operational strength was about 18,500 men, of whom approximately 15,500 were serving on permanent engagements. The total number of authorised staff of the new Fire Brigades (excluding certain ambulance staff) on 31st December was 18,606 whole-time (permanent) and 20,024 part-time. At this date there was a shortage of 1,616 whole-time permanent firemen.

During the period covered by the Report approximately 800 recruits were enrolled. The physical standards and age limits recommended by the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council were adopted and great care was taken in selecting the right type of man for the high standard of duty required of a fireman. Following the recommendations of the Council, some of the larger fire authorities have set up training centres for training their own recruits and also recruits for smaller fire authorities. The scheme generally has proved satisfactory and sixteen training centres have been approved at which the aim is to provide a three months' course of basic training.

The Report discusses the progress made in maintaining and improving, *inter alia*, controls and communications, appliances, fire brigade premises, fire mains and hydrants, fire prevention, fire statistics and reports, and the establishment of a Fire Service College, the premises for which have already been acquired. The Report contains a Table showing the establishment and strength in all Fire Brigade units as at 31st December, 1948.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE HERRING INDUSTRY

Under the provisions of the Herring Industry Act, 1944, as amended by the White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948, the Ministers concerned were empowered to assist the herring industry financially by grants to herring fishermen and persons entering the herring industry and by advances to the Herring Industry Board, during periods which were to expire on 2nd August, 1949. The Acts, however, further provided that if necessary the periods could be extended by Order if it had not been possible for the Board and herring fishermen to avail themselves of the financial assistance provided to the extent anticipated. (See the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, page 123, and September, 1948, pages 305 and 306).

On 22nd July the Secretaries of State concerned with the sea-fishing industry in Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries made the Herring Industry (Grants and Advances) Order, 1949. The effect of the Order is to extend until 2nd August, 1952; the period during which grants may be made to herring fishermen and persons entering the industry, towards the provision of boats and equipment, and advances may be made to the Herring Industry Board for the purchase of boats and equipment, for loans in connection with boats, and for loans to societies or organisations formed for the provision of nets and gear, fuel for boats or other requisites of the herring industry. The period during which advances may be made to the Herring Industry Board for the purposes of working capital and loans for export is extended under the Order until 2nd August, 1954.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1949 No. 1404 (S.96)) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 167), and earlier issues, gave a short description of the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Further pamphlets which have been issued are described briefly below. Copies may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry in England and Wales.

A pamphlet (P.L. 306) entitled "There's a lot to be said for farming" gives a brief outline of the Government Agricultural Training Schemes. This pamphlet, which has been issued by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, describes the qualifications required for eligibility under both the Resettlement and Permanent Schemes, the period of training and the allowances paid during training.

The way in which the Employment Exchange Service can help farmers to find suitable workers is described in a pamphlet entitled "Farmers. If you need Workers" (P.L. 317).

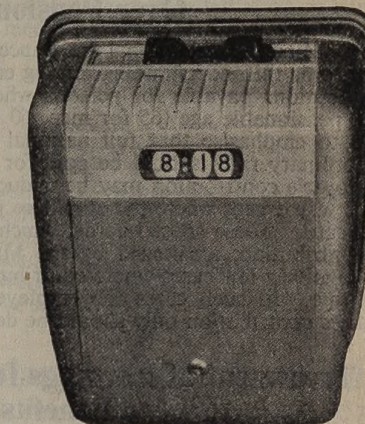
The folder (P.L. 301) entitled "Not just 'getting a living'—Farm work is living" which was described in an article published in the September, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 302), has been replaced by a folder (P.L. 318) under the same title. The new folder, which has been issued by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, sets out briefly the conditions of employment and rates of pay for farm workers, including those employed by the Agricultural Employment Committees.

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## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Students Employed during Vacations

The Ministry of National Insurance have issued a reminder that students over 18 are required to register for national insurance and to obtain a national insurance card. When a student works for an employer, e.g., during the vacation, his employer should stamp the card. The period of full-time education should be noted on the card before its exchange for a new one. If the card is not surrendered or is not noted in this way, the Ministry of National Insurance can only assume that the person is liable to pay contributions and will issue a notice requiring payment of contributions accordingly.

### Contribution Rates for Employed Persons Over Pension Age

The Ministry of National Insurance have found that there has been some misunderstanding among employers about the rates of contributions payable for persons who continue to be employed after pensionable age (65 for men, 60 for women). The Ministry wish to emphasise that full national insurance contributions at the ordinary rates should be paid for these persons, and the full employee's contribution may be deducted by the employer in the usual way except where the employee produces a special contribution card. These special cards, which show the appropriate rate of contribution, are issued by the Ministry to the employees in the relatively few cases where contributions are not payable at the full rate. In such cases the employee's share of the industrial injuries contribution only should be deducted by the employer.

### Treatment of Earnings for the Purpose of Benefits

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon two preliminary draft Regulations concerning the treatment of earnings in relation to pensions and unemployment benefit and affecting the benefit position of night workers. These Regulations ensure that earnings from an employment disregarded for classification and contribution purposes are not disregarded in assessing the earnings of a pensioner, or in determining the title to unemployment benefit of a claimant who is engaged in a subsidiary occupation. The draft Regulations also amend Regulation 5 of the Unemployment and Sickness

Benefit Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 230), to ensure that a night worker can be entitled to unemployment or sickness benefit on one or other of the two days on which he works during one night shift.

Copies of the preliminary drafts of these Regulations which are entitled The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949, dealing with the earnings of pensioners, and The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949, dealing with earnings in relation to unemployment benefit and the new provision for night workers, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1d. net each (2d. post free). Written objections to the Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected were required to be sent before 23rd September to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 6 Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### Occasional Employment in Hop Picking

The National Insurance Advisory Committee were asked to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 201). In their First Report, which has been published as a House of Commons Paper (No. 240, Session 1948-9), the Committee state that they desire to give further consideration to the draft Regulations and to submit a second Report on them. They recommend, as an immediate measure, that the draft Regulations should be made, amended to affect only occasional employment, in the picking of hops, of persons not ordinarily employed in agriculture. The Committee's recommendation has been adopted, and on 9th August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1518). These Regulations amend, as from 15th August, the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268), by including among the employments in respect of which persons are treated as self-employed persons occasional employment, by any one employer, in the picking of hops. Any person who is ordinarily employed in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) is excepted from the operation of this provision.

Copies of the Report and Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. and 1d. net, respectively (3d. and 2d. post free).

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines

An International Labour Office Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines opened in Geneva on 12th September and was preceded by a Meeting of Electrical Experts on 8th, 9th and 10th September. The purpose of the Conference is to consider a draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Underground Work in Coal Mines which has been prepared by Committees of Experts in collaboration with the International Labour Office.

The United Kingdom is represented at the Conference by a tripartite delegation consisting of Mr. A. M. Bryan, H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, for the Government, Dr. W. Reid, Production Director, Scottish Division, National Coal Board, for the employers and Mr. A. Horner, General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, for the workers. The delegates are accompanied by advisers.

### Monograph on the Vocational Training of Adults in Belgium

The International Labour Office have published the second of a series of monographs relating to vocational training and retraining of adults in different countries. The monograph is entitled "Vocational Training of Adults in Belgium", price 2s. net. A review of the first volume of this series was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1948 (page 347).

The most important part of the present monograph deals with a special aspect of the question in Belgium, viz., Government action for the retraining of the unemployed. Unlike those of some other countries, e.g., France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, it is pointed out that the public authorities in Belgium made no attempt immediately after the war to organise training for all their workers, employed or otherwise. Vocational rehabilitation similar to that provided for the unemployed, but without the same financial privileges, is, however, provided at State expense for certain categories of war victims, but the number of persons who are able to benefit is very limited and represents only a fraction of all the employed workers who are receiving technical training in one way or another. As there is considerable variation in the measures taken in different industries to train their workers, it has not been possible to give an adequate description of them in the monograph, but an indication of the steps which have been taken to train railway workers and foremen is included, by way of example.

The monograph opens with a historical survey of vocational retraining of the unemployed, from 1932 when, as the result of local initiative, the first schemes were established to 1939 when

compulsory training was introduced. During the German occupation the work was practically at a standstill but it was revived and re-organised in 1945.

An account is then given of the present legislative and statutory basis of vocational retraining for adults, the objects of the retraining, the categories of workers involved, and the types of training. A section dealing with administrative organisation describes the establishment and functions of the Unemployment Fund as a central administrative body under the direct authority of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, the regional administration, the division of administrative responsibility and the participation of employers' and workers' organisations. Details are given of the technical organisation, which it is stated comprises compulsory or optional schooling, individual retraining with an employer, and collective retraining at Centres. There are also paragraphs on technical research and the recruitment of instructors. Other sections deal with certain general principles of adult training, including the selection of candidates, remuneration for persons undergoing retraining, supervision of training, and placing in employment on termination of training. The achievements of the retraining scheme are briefly described.

Reference is made in the monograph to the criticisms which have been expressed about the vocational training arrangements in Belgium because they are almost exclusively for the benefit of the unemployed, while there is a continued shortage of skilled manpower in the country. It is stated, however, that proposals have been made for extending the training arrangements to other categories, for the dual purpose of training rapidly a large body of workers for skilled or semi-skilled work, and of facilitating the training of workers in connection with the changing needs of the national economy or resettling those who are compelled to change their trade.

The monograph is illustrated and provided with appendices outlining the retraining courses approved for plumbers and zinc workers, tilers, electricians, masons and metal casters, and containing a bibliography.

### Seafarers' Conditions in India and Pakistan

In October and November, 1947, Dr. J. L. Mowat, Chief of the Maritime Service of the International Labour Office, conducted a Mission of Enquiry into the conditions of seafarers in India and Pakistan. After a brief visit to Karachi, the main port of Pakistan, Dr. Mowat made a longer stay in Bombay and Calcutta, which, with Madras, were at the time of the enquiry the only ports of registration of vessels and recruitment of seafarers in the Indian sub-continent. A Report on the Mission has recently been published by the International Labour Office as *Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 14*, price 2s. 6d. net.

After a brief survey of the background, the Report devotes considerable space to the methods of recruitment of Indian seamen in the past and the present, and to the new Joint Supply Schemes which have been started in Bombay and Calcutta. The Report then sets out the international standards for recruitment, as exemplified by the principles adopted by the International Labour Organisation and the practice in various countries, and makes a number of suggestions and recommendations with regard to the recruitment of Indian seafarers.

The introduction of the new joint supply system in Bombay and Calcutta under Maritime Boards consisting of representatives of shipowners and trade unions marked, it is stated, a great advance on former methods of recruitment; but the seafarers' unions do not show the necessary degree of cohesion and stability to warrant the recommendation of the system as a satisfactory basis for the organising of placing. It is therefore suggested that there should be direct Government participation in the working of the system by means of representation on the Boards and the exercise of certain co-ordinating and supervisory functions. The Government also

should cover the whole, or a substantial part, of the administrative expenses of the system. *Inter alia*, it is recommended that, in the practical operation of the joint supply system, the principle of rotation of employment should be applied as strictly as is compatible with the free choice of ship for the seaman and free choice of crew for the shipowner. To alleviate the present overcrowding in maritime employment, registration should be refused to men over 60 or duly certified as physically unfit for sea service and to men who have not served at sea since 1939.

The Report discusses the conditions of work on board ship, the welfare and hygiene of seafarers ashore, education and training, the trade union movement among seafarers, and the effects upon seafarers of the partition of India. It is stated that the ratification by the Governments of India and Pakistan of the Conventions adopted at the 28th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, page 152) would give effect to all the recommendations contained in the Report concerning wages, hours of work, accommodation on board ship, food and catering, and medical examination.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Holidays and Working Hours in Manufacturing Industries in Canada

The Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour of Canada have made a survey of working conditions in manufacturing industries in Canada the results of which have been published in the issues of *The Labour Gazette* for April, May and June, 1949. The survey relates to annual vacations or holidays with pay, statutory or public holidays, and the length of the working week, and is based upon data collected in the course of the annual wage survey covering the last pay period preceding 1st October, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 417). Data were obtained from 4,339 establishments in 17 industry groups employing 576,477 workers, excluding office staff, or nearly two-thirds of the total number of persons employed in Canadian manufacturing industries.

#### Vacations with Pay

The survey shows that there is in practice considerable variation in the duration of the paid holiday granted and in the period of qualifying employment required, as well as in the holiday arrangements prevailing in the different manufacturing industries. An initial holiday of one week was reported in establishments employing about 90 per cent. of the workers covered by the survey, and an initial holiday of two weeks, or in a few instances three weeks, in establishments employing 8 per cent. of the workers. In most cases the qualifying period of employment for the initial holiday was one year or less. Establishments employing 2 per cent. of the workers either reported that no paid holidays were given or furnished no information on the subject.

Nearly 29 per cent. of the workers were employed in establishments where the holiday did not exceed one week a year irrespective of the length of service. About 50 per cent. were in establishments which granted a maximum of two weeks' holiday after a period of service generally of five years but ranging up to 25 years in some cases. A maximum of three weeks' holiday, granted in most cases after 25 years' service, was reported in establishments employing 19 per cent. of the workers; many of these establishments had, in addition to the initial holiday of one week, an intermediate provision for two weeks' holiday after a period of service ranging from nine months to ten years.

#### Statutory or Public Holidays

Of the 4,339 establishments covered by the survey, 4,208, employing 566,461 workpeople or 98 per cent. of the total, observed public holidays which ranged in number from one day to 15 days a year. About one-third of the workers who received public holidays were, however, employed in establishments where no pay was granted to production workers for any public holidays if work was not performed. About 87 per cent. of the workers were employed in establishments which observed six or more statutory holidays.

The most frequently quoted number of holidays observed in the majority of the industries included in the survey was eight. Approximately one-third of all the workers were allowed this number of holidays but only about 14 per cent. received pay for them.

#### Duration of Working Week

The survey shows that 83 per cent. of the wage-earners covered were employed for 40, 44, 45 or 48 hours weekly, with 30 per cent. of all workers employed on a 48-hour week. In British Columbia the majority of the wage-earners were engaged on a 40-hour week; in the remaining Provinces the number of workers employed on this basis ranged from 2 per cent. in the Maritime Provinces to 18 per cent. in Ontario. Only 10 per cent. of the workers were reported as working on a weekly schedule of more than 48 hours.

In the clothing, printing and publishing, and fur products industries more than half the establishments observed a 40-hour week. In the pulp and pulp products, electric current production and distribution, and chemical products industries more than half the establishments had a standard working week of 48 hours. In the tobacco products industry two-thirds of the establishments had a 44 or 45-hour week, with 80 per cent. of the employees working 45 hours a week. In the iron and iron products industry most of the establishments worked 40, 44, 45 or 48 hours weekly.

Just over one-half of all workers in manufacturing industries in Canada were reported as working a five-day week, which predominated in Ontario and British Columbia, while in other Provinces a six-day week was more common. Of the workers employed on a five-day week, 36 per cent. worked 40 hours and 34 per cent. 45 hours a week. Of those on a six-day week, 54 per cent. worked 48 hours a week.

### Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland

An annual enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and the salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland has been carried out for a number of years by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts and Labour. An article summarising the results of the latest of these enquiries, relating to October, 1948, was published in the July issue of *La Vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy.

The figures presented in the summary relate to approximately 445,000 manual workers and 161,000 non-manual workers employed in manufacturing, engineering, woodworking, printing and book-binding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (i.e., such trades as gardener, baker, tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith, electrical installation fitter, painter or plasterer). Data were collected also in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply undertakings, and public transport services, but have not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics includes cost-of-living and other allowances regularly received.

As regards manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1948, were 2.80 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.31 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.66 francs for women and 1.37 francs for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that earnings as a whole in October, 1948, were about 5 per cent. above those in October, 1947, and about 101 per cent. above the pre-war level (in June, 1939). The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1948, were 731 francs for men and 445 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1947, and June, 1939, being about 6 per cent. and between 76 and 77 per cent. respectively. (According to the Swiss official index figure of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1948, was less than one per cent. above the level of October, 1947, and between 62 and 63 per cent. above that of June, 1939.)

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1948, with comparative totals for October, 1947, and June, 1939.

Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Average Hourly Earnings (in Swiss francs)			
		Men, Skilled	Men, Semi-skilled and Unskilled	Women	Young Workers
Textile .. .. .	55,151	2.65	2.21	1.63	1.28
Clothing .. .. .	38,294	2.89	2.36	1.62	1.31
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	30,699	2.79	2.26	1.47	1.25
Chemical .. .. .	19,872	3.01	2.56	1.67	1.36
Paper and Leather .. .. .	15,086	2.84	2.47	1.57	1.41
Printing and Bookbinding ..	17,186	3.34	2.32	1.52	1.21
Woodworking .. .. .	19,025	2.56	2.09	1.52	1.35
Metal Working and Engineering ..	126,978	2.71	2.27	1.69	1.41
Watch, Clock and Jewellery ..	38,328	3.21	2.56	1.95	1.55
Brick, Pottery, etc. .. .. .	15,314	2.73	2.32	1.62	1.47
Handicrafts .. .. .	43,722	2.67	2.23	1.66	1.31
Commerce .. .. .	19,913	2.85	2.42	1.71	1.46
Transport (Private Undertakings) ..	5,110	2.82	2.25	—	—
Total, October, 1948 .. .. .	444,678	2.80	2.31	1.66	1.37
.. .. . 1947 .. .. .	439,283	2.66	2.19	1.57	1.30
.. .. . June, 1939 .. .. .	—	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54

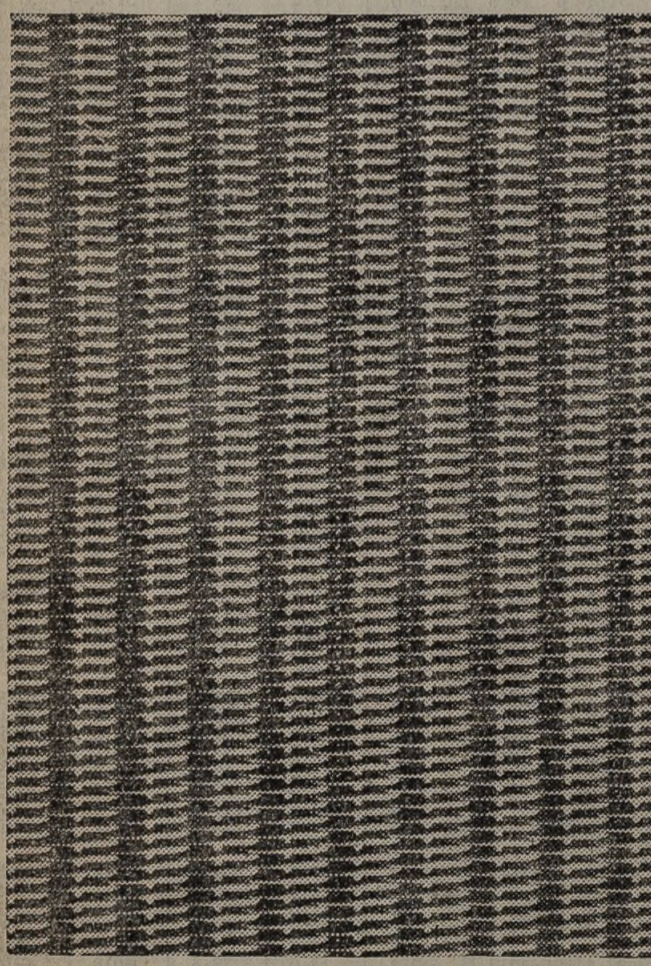
An article on the results of the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1948 (page 306).





Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	June, 1949	July, 1949	Mid-1948	June, 1949	July, 1949	Mid-1948	June, 1949	July, 1949
	(Thousands)								
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	218.9	227.4	227.8	51.1	52.7	52.7	270.0	280.1	280.5
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	76.1	76.0	10.7	10.5	10.5	86.9	86.6	86.5
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	99.8	100.0	25.3	27.6	27.6	117.6	127.4	127.6
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	16.5	16.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	18.8	19.5	19.7
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	18.9	18.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	25.2	25.0	25.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.7	16.1	16.2	5.8	5.5	5.5	21.5	21.6	21.7
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	291.1	303.2	304.0	172.7	177.4	177.1	463.8	480.6	481.1
Paper and Board	54.8	56.6	56.3	18.3	18.7	18.6	73.1	75.3	74.9
Wallpaper	3.5	4.3	4.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	4.7	6.0	6.1
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	12.6	13.3	13.3	23.7	24.5	24.6	36.3	37.8	37.9
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	15.0	16.0	15.9	21.4	22.2	22.1	36.4	38.2	38.0
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	72.9	73.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	86.5	91.5	92.7
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	140.1	140.2	90.1	91.7	91.3	226.8	231.8	231.5
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	141.0	133.7	133.5	101.0	99.4	98.6	242.0	233.1	232.1
Rubber	64.2	60.4	60.4	32.7	31.7	31.4	96.9	92.1	91.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	10.9	10.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	12.5	13.3	13.2
Brushes and Brooms	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.1	18.5	17.2	17.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.8	11.2	11.1	16.1	18.5	18.5	26.9	29.7	29.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.7	4.7	6.1	6.2	6.2	10.6	10.9	10.9
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	8.0	5.3	5.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	10.5	7.2	7.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	32.3	32.1	32.0	30.4	30.1	66.1	62.7	62.2
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	1,298.0	1,289.2	1,297.8	39.0	39.0	30.9	1,337.0	1,328.2	1,336.8
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,236.7	1,227.7	1,236.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,269.4	1,269.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	61.5	61.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	67.6	67.8	67.4
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b>	271.2	279.7	280.8	24.4	26.7	26.5	295.6	306.4	307.3
Gas	117.9	120.3	120.1	9.5	10.1	10.0	127.4	130.4	130.1
Electricity	126.7	131.9	133.2	13.5	15.2	15.1	140.2	147.1	148.3
Water	26.6	27.5	27.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	28.9	28.9
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	255.8	261.3	261.5	44.4	44.2	44.3	300.2	305.5	305.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service	28.6	28.9	29.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	30.9	31.2	31.3
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.8	179.2	180.4	11.8	11.9	12.0	193.6	191.1	192.4
Goods Transport by Road	181.8	179.2	180.4	11.8	11.9	12.0	193.6	191.1	192.4
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	1,145.3	1,172.5	1,174.2	992.0	1,042.4	1,045.0	2,137.3	2,214.9	2,219.2
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	103.4	105.2	104.7	27.3	27.9	27.7	130.7	133.1	132.4
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	72.9	74.8	74.6	24.7	25.4	25.2	97.6	100.2	99.8
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	101.4	103.7	104.2	46.9	47.8	48.0	148.3	151.5	152.2
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	370.6	377.3	377.7	299.3	313.5	315.9	669.9	690.8	693.6
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	147.7	152.0	151.8	95.2	98.8	99.0	242.9	250.8	250.8
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	326.2	335.6	337.2	462.9	493.0	493.4	789.1	828.6	830.6
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	23.1	23.9	24.0	35.7	36.0	35.8	58.8	59.9	59.8
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	66.2	64.6	64.8	73.0	72.5	72.0	139.2	137.1	136.8
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	41.9	40.9	43.2	44.0	42.1	90.8	85.9	83.0
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	227.5	223.6	225.0	507.5	496.6	497.7	735.0	720.2	722.7
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	33.0	33.3	119.2	117.9	117.6	150.9	150.9	150.9
Laundries	11.9	11.7	11.6	29.6	28.7	28.5	41.5	40.4	40.1
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	11.9	11.7	11.6	29.6	28.7	28.5	41.5	40.4	40.1



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## Unemployment at 15th August, 1949

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1949, and 15th August, 1949, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th July ..	179,968	5,687	53,714	3,672	243,041
15th August ..	183,253	10,963	58,429	8,744	261,389

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 special conditions.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 11th July was 1.2.

The analysis of the figures for 15th August is 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		
Men 18 and over	45,913	39,778	94,860	2,702	183,253
Boys under 18	5,647	3,533	1,721	62	10,963
Women 18 and over	22,452	12,130	19,608	4,239	58,429
Girls under 18	4,474	2,865	1,272	133	8,744
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>78,486</b>	<b>58,306</b>	<b>117,461</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>261,389</b>

The total of 261,389 includes 27,812 married women.

The changes between 11th July and 15th August, 1949, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region	Date	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		
London & South-Eastern	11th July	16,179	8,990	13,947	314	39,430
	15th Aug.	19,693	10,851	12,611	493	43,648
Eastern ..	11th July	2,403	1,523	2,621	60	6,547
	15th Aug.	2,715	2,005	2,543	114	7,263
Southern	11th July	2,759	2,267	4,053	19	9,098
	15th Aug.	3,915	2,298	3,518	40	9,731
South-Western	11th July	2,987	2,597	5,271	92	10,947
	15th Aug.	3,435	2,832	5,471	11,738	11,825
Midland	11th July	4,402	1,924	3,482	429	10,237
	15th Aug.	5,353	2,750	3,708	11,811	12,278
North-Midland	11th July	1,471	972	2,268	141	4,852
	15th Aug.	2,182	1,068	2,288	136	5,674
East & West Ridings	11th July	3,611	2,549	5,517	398	12,075
	15th Aug.	4,391	2,527	5,649	440	13,007
North-Western	11th July	10,580	7,473	19,308	1,024	38,385
	15th Aug.	12,570	9,730	17,937	1,048	41,285
Northern	11th July	5,439	5,545	14,456	571	26,011
	15th Aug.	7,074	6,455	14,079	674	28,282
Scotland	11th July	11,419	11,464	28,115	2,329	53,327
	15th Aug.	11,637	11,598	29,052	2,513	54,800
Wales	11th July	4,897	6,148	20,186	841	32,072
	15th Aug.	5,521	6,192	20,605	1,124	33,442
Great Britain	11th July	66,147	51,452	119,224	6,218	243,041
	15th Aug.	78,486	58,306	117,461	7,136	261,389

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August, 1949, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August, 1949			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	31,357	12,291	43,648	1.0	0.7	0.9
Eastern ..	5,515	1,862	7,377	0.8	0.5	0.7
Southern ..	6,948	2,823	9,771	1.1	0.9	1.0
South-Western ..	8,815	3,010	11,825	1.2	0.9	1.1
Midland ..	9,036	3,242	12,278	0.7	0.5	0.6
North-Midland ..	4,309	1,365	5,674	0.4	0.3	0.4
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,917	3,090	13,007	0.8	0.5	0.7
North-Western ..	30,305	10,980	41,285	1.6	1.0	1.4
Northern ..	21,723	6,559	28,282	2.4	1.9	2.3
Scotland ..	41,529	13,271	54,800	2.9	1.9	2.6
Wales ..	24,762	8,680	33,442	3.6	3.7	3.6
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>194,216</b>	<b>67,173</b>	<b>261,389</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>

### 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 15th August, 1949, was 288,065, including 201,129 men, 11,987 boys, 65,586 women and 9,363 girls. Of the total, 279,740 (including 4,750 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 8,325 temporarily stopped.

The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 15th August, 1949, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	28,621	2,513	10,113	1,908	43,155
Eastern ..	5,277	206	1,581	199	7,263
Southern ..	6,444	499	2,343	445	9,731
South-Western ..	8,210	560	2,598	370	11,738
Midland ..	8,087	729	2,426	569	11,811
North-Midland ..	3,908	348	997	285	5,538
E. and W. Ridings ..	9,237	464	2,497	369	12,567
North-Western ..	28,454	1,571	8,748	1,464	40,237
Northern ..	19,954	1,364	5,148	1,142	27,608
Scotland ..	39,125	1,643	10,607	912	52,287
Wales ..	23,234	1,004	7,132	948	32,318
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>180,551</b>	<b>10,901</b>	<b>54,190</b>	<b>8,611</b>	<b>254,253</b>
Northern Ireland	17,404	974	6,535	574	25,487
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>197,955</b>	<b>11,875</b>	<b>60,725</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>279,740</b>
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern ..	216	7	263	7	493
Eastern ..	32	—	78	4	114
Southern ..	5	—	29	6	40
South-Western ..	45	—	40	2	87
Midland ..	218	2	232		

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 15th August, 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 11th July, 1949.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 15th August, 1949				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 11th July, 1949
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	28,837	10,376	4,435	43,648	+ 4,218
London (Administrative County)	14,072	4,300	744	19,116	+ 515
Acton	149	56	30	235	+ 41
Brentford and Chiswick	221	76	15	312	+ 12
Brighton and Hove	1,397	417	135	1,949	+ 111
Chatham	588	177	130	895	+ 346
Croydon	631	247	132	1,010	+ 99
Dagenham	352	203	121	676	+ 154
Ealing	301	90	83	474	+ 91
East Ham	261	97	27	385	+ 7
Enfield	438	196	77	711	+ 94
Harrow and Wembley	81	88	35	204	+ 23
Hayes and Harlington	402	136	45	583	+ 96
Hendon	350	126	65	541	+ 3
Leyton and Walthamstow	554	138	54	746	+ 50
Tottenham	522	151	101	774	+ 151
West Ham	634	229	55	918	+ 148
Willesden	334	75	178	587	+ 247
Eastern	5,309	1,659	409	7,377	+ 770
Bedford	99	51	22	172	+ 25
Cambridge	177	73	10	260	+ 53
Ipswich	161	58	22	241	+ 54
Luton	96	14	18	128	+ 11
Norwich	571	83	29	683	+ 51
Southeast-on-Sea	680	116	48	844	+ 48
Watford	91	109	7	207	+ 70
Southern	6,449	2,372	950	9,771	+ 673
Bournemouth	616	167	36	819	+ 15
Oxford	113	80	11	204	+ 4
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,885	850	394	3,129	+ 151
Reading	358	109	50	517	+ 68
Slough	167	46	35	248	+ 41
Southampton	1,288	389	93	1,770	+ 304
South-Western	8,255	2,638	932	11,825	+ 878
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,852	455	297	3,334	+ 438
Exeter	275	109	29	413	+ 26
Gloucester	101	34	20	155	+ 15
Plymouth	1,039	809	240	2,088	+ 145
Swindon	112	64	37	213	+ 29
Midland	8,305	2,658	1,315	12,278	+ 2,041
Birmingham	2,399	750	675	3,824	+ 1,057
Burton-on-Trent	31	30	61	122	+ 3
Coventry	1,033	278	111	1,422	+ 99
Oldbury	84	40	5	129	+ 1
Smethwick	84	43	127	254	+ 1
Stoke-on-Trent	940	65	68	1,073	+ 213
Walsall	428	127	74	629	+ 118
West Bromwich	80	4	14	98	+ 13
Wolverhampton	530	139	143	812	+ 166
Worcester	98	118	3	219	+ 3
North-Midland	3,953	1,077	644	5,674	+ 822
Chesterfield	197	95	3	295	+ 47
Derby	134	29	7	170	+ 42
Grimsby	473	137	112	722	+ 125
Leicester	261	34	33	328	+ 64
Lincoln	147	51	198	396	+ 10
Mansfield	145	46	94	285	+ 96
Northampton	72	35	9	116	+ 2
Nottingham	970	151	73	1,194	+ 79
Peterborough	69	49	26	144	+ 49
Scunthorpe	102	46	120	268	+ 170
East and West Ridings	9,449	2,713	845	13,007	+ 932
Barnsley	395	27	62	484	+ 68
Bradford	532	22	57	611	+ 32
Dewsbury	140	2	3	145	+ 37
Doncaster	195	288	137	620	+ 115
Halifax	88	22	5	115	+ 28
Huddersfield	88	37	130	255	+ 8
Hull	2,751	622	58	3,431	+ 42
Leeds	1,883	392	112	2,387	+ 250
Rotherham	118	135	87	340	+ 132
Sheffield	931	289	46	1,266	+ 114
Wakefield	155	30	49	234	+ 34
York	491	135	70	696	+ 100
North-Western	28,729	9,482	3,074	41,285	+ 2,900
Accrington	84	15	27	126	+ 49
Ashton-under-Lyne	233	74	7	314	+ 11
Barrow	308	421	79	808	+ 117
Birkenhead	1,156	289	74	1,519	+ 105
Blackburn	120	29	177	326	+ 21
Blackpool	630	103	21	754	+ 68
Bolton	426	164	15	605	+ 56
Burnley	294	33	2	329	+ 8
Bury	46	37	85	168	+ 15
Crewe	77	67	33	177	+ 15
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	13,284	3,224	656	17,164	+ 769
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	3,262	968	1,058	5,288	+ 1,190
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	550	98	92	740	+ 88
Preston	430	109	76	615	+ 107
Rochdale	54	28	231	313	+ 18
St. Helens	582	432	50	1,064	+ 81
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	827	144	34	1,005	+ 60
Stockport	371	120	256	747	+ 120
Wallasey	671	342	27	1,040	+ 39
Warrington	210	261	22	493	+ 23
Wigan	744	152	41	937	+ 24

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 15th August, 1949				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 11th July, 1949
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
Northern	20,358	5,406	2,518	28,282	+ 2,271
Carlisle	110	90	35	235	+ 3
Darlington	183	89	31	303	+ 54
Gateshead	1,324	200	161	1,685	+ 84
Hartlepool	686	211	42	939	+ 132
Jarrow and Hebburn	699	479	22	1,200	+ 56
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	954	341	226	1,521	+ 364
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,856	819	638	5,313	+ 723
South Shields	1,588	203	113	1,904	+ 73
Stockton-on-Tees	651	454	141	1,246	+ 158
Sunderland	2,790	606	187	3,583	+ 381
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	339	186	27	552	+ 22
Scotland	39,865	12,342	2,593	54,800	+ 1,473
Aberdeen	1,279	223	91	1,593	+ 39
Clydebank	444	128	41	613	+ 95
Dunfermline	1,764	669	43	2,476	+ 414
Dundee	2,839	289	103	3,231	+ 408
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	15,896	4,199	752	20,847	+ 848
Greenock	1,370	611	150	2,131	+ 74
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,640	554	110	2,304	+ 122
Paisley	785	310	83	1,178	+ 221
Wales	23,744	7,706	1,992	33,442	+ 1,370
Cardiff	2,208	363	197	2,768	+ 36
Merthyr Tydfil	1,608	367	128	2,103	+ 154
Newport	1,144	322	89	1,555	+ 125
Rhondda	2,552	736	154	3,442	+ 142
Swansea	1,405	625	66	2,096	+ 112
Northern Ireland	17,876	7,157	1,643	26,676	+ 4,215
Belfast	6,925	3,503	250	10,678	+ 5,390
Londonderry	2,523	387	284	3,194	+ 8

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1949

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1948, and the numbers so registered in each month of 1949.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,874	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949						
10th Jan.	273,652	91,948	5,872	4,241	375,713	412,938
14th Feb.	259,137	92,426	5,181	3,539	360,283	396,718
14th Mar.	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406	375,260
11th Apr.	235,689	78,696	6,700	3,788	324,873	355,893
9th May	220,758	73,614	7,185	2,608	304,165	333,578
13th June	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643	291,146
11th July	182,296	54,527	3,359	2,859	243,041	273,932
15th Aug.	191,452	62,801	2,764	4,372	261,389	288,065

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th July, 1949 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 919,054, compared with 914,693 at 18th April.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th August was 61,704, of whom 58,502 were males and 3,202 were females. The total included 31,870 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 29,834 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males		Females	
	Ex-Service	Others	Ex-Service	Others
Suitable for ordinary employment	27,147	21,548	128	2,441
Requiring employment under special conditions	4,544	5,263	51	582

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st May, 1949, to 30th July, 1949, was 55,706, of whom 706 were placed in designated employment. The figures are analysed in the Table below.

	Placed in	Males		Young Persons		Total
		Ex-Service	Others	Ex-Service	Others	
Ordinary employment	50,460	4,083	457	55,000	706	
Designated employment	657	40	9			

Under Section 12 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, the Minister of Labour and National Service may designate classes of employment as specially suitable for disabled persons. The Disabled Persons (Designated Employment) Order, 1946, designates employment as passenger electric lift attendant and car park attendant as from 1st September, 1946.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.  
 † The averages for 1947 exclude the numbers stood off during the fuel crisis early in the year who did not register as unemployed at Employment Exchanges.  
 ‡ Before the comprehensive national insurance scheme came into operation in July, 1948, the published statistics of unemployment related to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but for July and all subsequent months the published figures have included all unemployed persons on the registers, including some who were not previously insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The averages for 1948 have been computed on the basis of the monthly figures as published.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 15th August, 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 special 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			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,735	1,234	416						

## 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	569	215	50	22	619	237	856	642	251	893
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	273	78	6	2	279	80	359	294	87	381
Leather Goods	147	103	23	8	170	111	281	176	115	291
Fur	149	34	21	12	170	46	216	172	49	221
Clothing	2,396	2,110	220	329	2,616	2,439	5,055	2,893	3,259	6,152
Tailoring	1,284	1,103	131	135	1,415	1,238	2,653	1,516	1,351	2,867
Dressmaking	122	490	5	82	127	572	699	139	738	877
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	32	193	21	32	214	246	53	648	701	701
Hats, Caps and Millinery	57	54	61	49	118	103	221	119	107	226
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	48	104	2	35	50	139	189	74	230	304
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	241	140	8	7	249	147	396	264	152	416
Repair of Boots and Shoes	612	26	13	—	625	26	651	728	33	761
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,918	3,435	57	151	4,975	3,586	8,561	5,504	4,267	9,771
Grain Milling	239	61	1	—	240	62	302	272	73	345
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,332	661	8	18	1,340	679	2,019	1,448	730	2,178
Biscuits	172	193	2	2	174	195	369	179	209	388
Meat and Meat Products	185	137	16	7	201	144	345	239	162	401
Milk Products	358	164	—	5	358	169	527	434	182	616
Sugar and Glucose	200	76	—	7	200	83	283	207	95	302
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	236	300	—	5	236	305	541	248	313	561
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	375	118	11	52	386	870	1,256	462	1,134	1,596
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	597	397	16	24	613	421	1,034	686	545	1,231
Brewing and Malting	440	180	—	4	440	184	624	468	185	653
Wholesale Bottling	114	84	1	1	115	85	200	138	91	229
Other Drink Industries	387	226	1	4	388	230	618	423	246	669
Tobacco	283	138	1	21	284	159	443	300	302	602
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,922	469	91	69	3,013	538	3,551	3,308	568	3,876
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	975	135	8	24	983	159	1,142	1,131	161	1,292
Furniture and Upholstery	1,229	201	74	21	1,303	222	1,525	1,368	236	1,604
Shop and Office Fitting	131	15	—	—	131	15	148	136	15	151
Wooden Containers and Baskets	320	7	6	3	326	75	401	362	76	438
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	267	46	1	21	268	67	335	311	80	391
Paper and Printing	1,622	851	68	29	1,690	880	2,570	1,773	937	2,710
Paper and Board	531	17	53	19	584	192	776	601	196	797
Wallpaper	22	13	—	—	22	13	35	22	13	35
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	129	140	2	3	131	143	274	145	161	306
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	93	113	—	—	93	114	207	101	121	222
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	272	42	2	1	274	43	317	303	54	357
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	575	368	11	7	586	375	961	601	392	993
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,069	1,165	66	157	2,135	1,322	3,457	2,277	1,366	3,643
Rubber	727	310	3	5	730	315	1,045	747	317	1,064
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	82	16	—	—	82	16	98	90	16	106
Brushes and Brooms	122	64	16	26	138	90	228	151	98	249
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	189	283	—	8	189	291	480	203	313	516
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	58	92	—	—	58	92	151	60	93	153
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	270	30	1	—	270	30	300	285	30	315
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	621	370	46	118	667	488	1,155	741	499	1,240
Building and Contracting	30,221	215	134	6	30,355	221	30,576	33,955	234	34,189
Building	18,919	127	79	3	18,998	130	19,128	21,661	136	21,797
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,187	42	12	1	1,199	43	1,242	1,285	48	1,333
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,115	46	43	2	10,158	48	10,206	11,009	50	11,059
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,628	75	10	1	1,638	76	1,714	1,765	76	1,841
Gas	828	37	—	—	828	37	870	877	37	914
Electricity	580	31	1	—	581	31	612	661	31	692
Water	220	7	4	1	224	8	232	227	8	235
Transport and Communication	18,800	1,274	267	27	19,067	1,301	20,368	21,224	1,327	22,551
Railways	2,437	256	7	4	2,444	260	2,704	2,630	264	2,894
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,364	423	4	8	1,368	431	1,799	1,442	433	1,875
Other Road Passenger Transport	464	16	1	—	465	16	481	554	16	570
Goods Transport by Road	2,327	51	18	1	2,375	52	2,427	2,577	52	2,629
Sea Transport	5,936	60	217	7	6,153	67	6,220	6,450	67	6,517
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,141	11	6	2	2,147	13	2,160	3,301	14	3,315
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	684	15	5	1	689	16	705	736	16	752
Air Transport	416	39	—	—	416	39	455	422	40	462
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,143	339	3	1	2,146	340	2,486	2,238	357	2,595
Other Transport and Communication	241	28	1	—	242	28	270	248	29	277
Storage	617	36	5	3	622	39	661	626	39	665
Distributive Trades	13,285	6,880	85	167	13,370	7,047	14,921	7,558	22,479	
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,624	111	16	2	1,640	113	1,753	1,914	125	2,039
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,578	158	4	17	1,582	175	1,757	1,713	193	1,906
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,103	281	6	10	1,109	291	1,400	1,369	337	1,706
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,532	2,315	38	41	3,570	2,356	5,926	4,073	2,498	6,571
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,461	426	4	14	1,465	440	1,905	1,568	466	2,034
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,681	3,337	16	76	3,697	3,413	7,110	3,952	3,651	7,603
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	306	252	1	7	307	259	566	332	288	620
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,179	496	10	6	1,189	502	1,691	1,276	533	1,809
Public Administration	15,428	3,271	186	243	15,614	3,514	19,128	16,757	3,770	20,527
National Government Service	7,637	2,106	34	10	7,671	2,116	9,787	8,335	2,318	10,653
Local Government Service	7,791	1,165	152	233	7,943	1,398	9,341	8,422	1,452	9,874
Professional Services	3,519	3,839	20	1,368	3,539	5,207	8,746	3,683	5,542	9,225
Accountancy	120	79	1	64	121	143	264	127	147	274
Education	985	1,240	16	1,255	1,001	2,495	3,496	1,048	2,697	3,745
Law	95	95	—	—	95	95	190	101	104	205
Medical and Dental Services	851	2,179	1	35	852	2,214	3,066	886	2,326	3,212
Religion	126	35	—	8	126	41	167	133	45	178
Other Professional and Business Services	1,342	211	2	6	1,344	219	1,563	1,388	223	1,611
Miscellaneous Services	14,411	15,967	88	1,127	14,499	17,094	31,593	15,331	18,165	33,496
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,293	1,121	14	54	2,307	1,175	3,482	2,399	1,219	3,618
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,393	873	22	19	2,415	892	3,307	2,563	901	3,464
Catering, Hotels, etc.	6,796	9,112	23	988	6,819	10,100	16,919	7,182	10,568	17,750
Laundries	448	1,017	2	7	450	1,024	1,474	487	1,162	1,649
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	200	287	—	4	200	291	491	229	306	535
Handressing and Manicure	248	224	5	2	253	226	479	296	246	542
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	186	1,096	1	2	187	1,098	1,285	197	1,260	1,457
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	603	1,884	8	39	611	1,923	2,534	634	2,119	2,753
Other Services	1,244	353	13	12	1,257	365	1,622	1,344	384	1,728
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	6,613	426	—	—	6,613	426	7,039	6,885	460	7,345
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	15,458	8,994	—	—	15,458	8,994	24,452	15,915	9,415	25,330
GRAND TOTAL*	191,452	62,801	2,764	4,372	194,216	67,173	261,389	213,116	74,949	288,065

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,153 males and 251 females in Great Britain and 4,483 males and 267 females in the United Kingdom).

## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 6th July and 3rd August, 1949, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Bureaux of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 6th July, 1949		Four weeks ended 3rd August, 1949		Total Number of Placings, 23rd Dec., 1948, to 3rd August, 1949 (32 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	223,829	151,780	188,051	150,346	1,725,287
Boys under 18	11,354	55,599	21,373	53,426	148,285
Women aged 18 and over	91,773	156,653	74,280	152,625	730,225
Girls under 18	10,526	83,990	21,582	81,498	142,216
Total	337,482	448,022	305,286	437,895	2,746,013

A Regional analysis of the figures for the four weeks ended 3rd August is given in the Table at the top of the next page.

Under the Control of Engagement Order a system of priorities is operated under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the national interest, should take precedence over others. Of the totals of 315,602 and 262,331 vacancies

Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 3rd August: Regional Analysis

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	48,607	33,457	5,136	13,103	21,170	46,431	4,974	21,868	79,887	114,859
Eastern	9,183	10,757	920	2,763	3,496	9,157	1,069	3,994	14,668	26,671
Southern	9,325	9,535	787	2,299	3,404	6,243	861	3,076	14,377	21,153
South-Western	8,696	9,188	1,500	2,348	3,499	6,666	1,066	4,294	14,761	22,496
Midland	17,019	17,983	2,117	5,725	5,595	13,497	2,191	7,431	26,922	44,636
North-Midland	11,683	13,663	1,230	5,713	3,835	11,783	1,384	9,493	18,132	40,652
East and West Ridings	15,915	13,669	1,675	5,694	6,359	15,920	1,641	7,026	25,590	42,309
North-Western	29,072	20,036	3,249	7,603	11,787	26,136	3,604	12,247	47,712	66,022
Northern	11,970	5,286	1,437	2,738	4,373	4,237	1,721	3,692	19,501	15,953
Scotland	17,385	11,643	2,616	3,839	7,835	9,740	2,228	6,896	30,064	32,118
Wales	9,196	5,129	706	1,601	2,927	2,815	843	1,481	13,672	11,026
Great Britain	188,051	150,346	21,373	53,426	74,280	152,625	21,582	81,498	305,286	437,895

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the four weeks' period ended 25th June, 1949, analysed according to industry

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.7
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.0
Glass (other than containers)	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.4
Class Containers	3.2	6.1	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.0
Cement	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.6
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.8	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.3
Chemicals and Dyes	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.5	6.0	4.5	2.0	3.7	3.0
Explosives and Fireworks	2.6	3.1	2.7	0.6	3.5	1.6
Paint and Varnish	2.0	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.7	1.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.8	4.5	3.0	0.7	3.9	0.7
Mineral Oil Refining	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.9	2.8
Metal Manufacture	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.0	3.3	2.2
Blast Furnaces	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.5	1.4
Iron Foundries	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.7
Triplite Manufacture	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.8	1.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.8	4.3	2.2	2.4	5.5	2.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.7	2.5
Marine Engineering	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.1
Agricultural Machinery	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.6
Machine Tools	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.8	4.7	3.1
Stationary Engines	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.7	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.4	2.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.2	2.7	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.4
Constructional Engineering	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.5	3.7	2.6
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.0	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.0
Electrical Machinery	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.4	2.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.9	2.4
Wireless Apparatus	2.2	5.2	3.6	1.8	4.2	2.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.9	4.7	3.5
Batteries and Accumulators	1.7	6.0	3.6	2.5	4.9	3.6
Other Electrical Goods	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.1
Vehicles	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.0	3.7	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	2.1	4.1	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.0
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.6	4.5	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.7
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	3.1
Tools and Cutlery	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.5	4.2	3.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	4.0	3.0
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.4	2.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.1
Hollow-ware	2.4	4.4	3.4	2.6	4.7	3.7
Brass Manufactures	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	4.5	3.3
Other Metal Industries	2.5	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.6
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.1	3.2	2.5	1.9	3.2	2.4
Watches and Clocks	2.3	4.8	3.6	2.2	3.0	2.6
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.1	2.7	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.8
Musical Instruments	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.0

Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations.  
(a) Per 100 males employed. (b) Per 100 females employed. (c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

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 operates centrally on a national basis from York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Telephone number, Temple Bar 8020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.3 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturalists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate recognised professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th August, 1949, was 5,912\* ; this figure included 4,579 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,333 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 515 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 12th July, 1949, and 15th August, 1949 (5 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 12th July	4,724
notified during period	513
filled during period	170†
cancelled or withdrawn	500
outstanding at 15th August	4,567

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 15th August, 1949, was 29,673‡, consisting of 26,479 men and 3,194 women. The number on the registers included 17,085 men and 1,929 women who were in employment, while 9,394 men and 1,265 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 15th August.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	5,010	682	4,628	526
Cambridge	532	51	345	36
Reading	477	59	291	41
Winchester	489	21	339	21
Bristol	973	108	533	71
Birmingham	1,578	116	524	81
Nottingham	728	66	191	25
Leeds	1,004	104	319	69
Liverpool	1,016	75	352	69
Manchester	1,631	130	400	55
Newcastle-on-Tyne	834	71	260	42
Edinburgh	985	194	452	105
Glasgow	1,374	209	387	76
Cardiff	454	43	373	55
Total‡	17,085	1,929	9,394	1,265

During the period 12th July to 15th August, 1949, there were new registrations by 3,203 men and 648 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,737 men and 592 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 12th July and 15th August, 1949.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th July	5,488	871
notified during period	1,899	555
cancelled or withdrawn during period	1,355	373
filled during period	806	196
unfilled at 15th August	5,226	857

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 10th May to 15th August, 1949, were 2,363 for men and 645 for women, which included 118 filled by registered disabled men and 29 filled by registered disabled women.

\* This figure includes 940 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

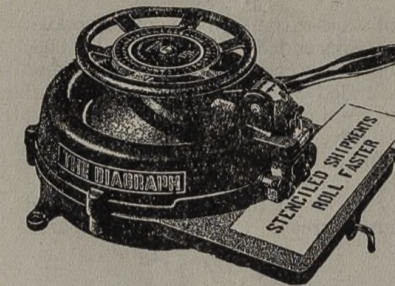
† Including 66 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 408 persons registered for overseas employment only and 4,997 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

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## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th July was 721,000, compared with 722,500 for the five weeks ended 2nd July and 725,500 during the four weeks ended 31st July, 1948. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 566,700 in July, 657,800 in June and 586,600 in July, 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 July, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with June, 1949, and July, 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 30th July, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949	4 weeks ended 31st July, 1948
Northumberland .. ..	42,700	- 100	+ 300
Cumberland .. ..	5,800	- 100	- 100
Durham .. ..	110,800	- 200	- 100
South Yorkshire† .. ..	99,600	- 100	- 900
West Yorkshire .. ..	41,300	- 100	- 400
North and South Derbyshire†	44,000	- 200	- 900
Notts. and Leicestershire ..	53,900	- 100	+ 700
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,400	- 300	- 800
North Wales .. ..	8,800	..	- 200
North Staffordshire .. ..	20,600	..	- 500
Cannock Chase .. ..	17,800	- 100	+ 100
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop .. ..	5,700	..	+ 100
Warwickshire .. ..	16,000	..	+ 400
South Wales and Mon. .. ..	106,100	- 300	- 2,400
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. ..	7,200	+ 100	- 200
Kent .. ..	6,100	..	- 200
England and Wales .. ..	637,800	- 1,400	- 5,000
Fife and Clackmannan .. ..	22,500	..	+ 800
The Lothians .. ..	12,600	..	+ 300
Lanarkshire, etc. .. ..	34,700	- 100	- 1,000
Ayrshire, etc. .. ..	13,400	..	+ 400
Scotland .. ..	83,200	- 100	+ 500
Great Britain .. ..	721,000	- 1,500	- 4,500

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 2,470 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,070; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,600. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 1,700.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.97 in July, 4.78 in June and 4.91 in July, 1948. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.29, 5.08 and 5.21, respectively.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for June and July and July, 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

	July, 1948	June, 1949	July, 1949
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary .. ..	8.69	6.97	7.66
Involuntary .. ..	5.94	7.58	7.68
All Workers:			
Voluntary .. ..	6.54	5.19	5.76
Involuntary .. ..	5.14	6.59	6.63

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.00 tons in July, compared with 2.98 tons in the previous month and 2.89 tons in July, 1948. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.13 tons in July; for June, 1949, and July, 1948, the figures were 1.14 tons and 1.07 tons, respectively.

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

† The wage-earner figures for these two districts take into account for July, 1949, and will in future take into account an adjustment by the National Coal Board of 200 men at a colliery not in production, who have previously been included in the North Derbyshire figures and are now among the South Yorkshire wage-earners.

‡ 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 April was 0.1 per cent. lower than in March but 2.5 per cent. higher than in April, 1948.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the first quarter of 1949 was 0.8, the same as in the preceding quarter and in the first quarter of 1948.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,300 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June in the establishments covered by the returns was 2.8 per cent. higher than at 1st May and 1.1 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1948. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 0.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.6 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1948.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 524,800 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March was 3.2, compared with 3.4 at the end of December and 3.1 at the end of March, 1948.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,736,000. This was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for May but 2.8 per cent. lower than that for June, 1948. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in June compared with May but a decrease of 8.5 per cent. compared with June, 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 June was approximately 3,778,000, compared with 3,289,000 at the middle of May and with 2,184,000 at the middle of June, 1948.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during June was 215,316, compared with 212,617 during May and 104,717 during June, 1948. The number of working days lost in June as a result of unemployment was over 4,960,000, compared with nearly 6,160,000 in May and about 2,522,000 in June, 1948.

### DENMARK

At the end of July returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 14,808, or 2.4 per cent. of a total membership of about 610,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 2.2 per cent. (final figure) at the end of the previous month and 1.3 per cent. at the end of July, 1948. In addition, 11,946 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of July, and 3,933 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th August was 42,701, compared with 43,011 at 30th July and 44,253 at 28th August, 1948.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 46,400, of whom 33,200 were wholly unemployed, 600 were temporarily stopped and 12,600 were relief workers. At the end of June the number registered was 49,400 (31,800 wholly unemployed) and at the end of July, 1948, it was 27,692 (22,036 wholly unemployed).

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 913,000 showed that 1.9 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st May, compared with 2.8 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1.7 per cent. at 31st May, 1948.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 3,879 or 2.6 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 4,706 or 3.1 per thousand at the end of May; in June, 1948, the number wholly unemployed was 1,001 or 0.7 per thousand.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 64,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected maintenance craftsmen in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills, men engaged on productive work in the iron and steel wire and wire rope industries and workpeople employed in hollow-ware manufacture and in asbestos cement and asbestos textile manufacture. Other workpeople who received increases were employed in the glass processing industry and in metal finishing.

For maintenance craftsmen employed in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills a new consolidated weekly minimum rate was fixed, which replaced the rates previously in operation and resulted in increases in some cases, the amount of increase varying according to district. In the iron and steel wire and wire rope industries there was an increase of 6d. a week for men engaged on productive work. In hollow-ware manufacture new minimum time rates were fixed under the Wages Councils Act, giving increases of 1½d. an hour to male workers other than learners and 1d. to female workers other than learners. In asbestos cement manufacture the minimum rates were increased by 1d. an hour for men and by ¾d. for women. In asbestos textile manufacture the increase in minimum rates was 1d. an hour for men and for women. In the glass processing industry a new sliding scale related to the index of retail prices was adopted, resulting in increases of ¼d. an hour for men and of proportionate amounts for other workers. The lower grades of workers employed in the metal finishing industry were given increases in minimum rates, men in grades 2 and 3 receiving ¼d. and 1½d. an hour, respectively, and women ¼d. and 1½d.

Of the total increase of £12,000, about £4,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £3,500 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and about £2,500 was the result of arrangements made by Joint

Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act or from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

#### Changes in January–August, 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 eight 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 .. ..	51,000	11,200
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than coal .. ..	141,000	23,500
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. ..	162,000	36,000
Metal Manufacture .. ..	175,000	19,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	29,500	2,100
Vehicles .. ..	26,000	4,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. ..	92,000	17,600
Textiles .. ..	560,500	137,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. ..	29,500	6,200
Clothing .. ..	132,500	23,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	96,500	17,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. ..	23,500	4,000
Paper and Printing .. ..	57,500	15,300
Other Manufacturing Industries .. ..	43,500	9,500
Building and Contracting .. ..	1,091,000	82,700
Gas, Electricity and Water .. ..	100,000	36,400
Transport and Communication .. ..	287,500	78,000
Distributive Trades .. ..	35,500	7,600
Public Administration .. ..	195,500	21,000
Miscellaneous Services .. ..	154,000	51,100
Total .. ..	4,415,500	765,300

In the corresponding months of 1948 there was a net increase of £1,218,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,848,500 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Glass Processing	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, apprentices, women and girls	New cost-of-living sliding scale adopted, resulting in increases of ¼d. an hour (1d. to 1½d.) on bonus for men 20 years and over and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers and sand-blasters, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 3½d. an hour, Provincial area 3s. 1½d., bevellers, silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. 0½d., 2s. 10½d., silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 2s. 10½d., 2s. 8½d.; embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 2s. 9½d., 2s. 7½d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 2s. 8½d., 2s. 6½d., leaded light cementers and packers 2s. 7½d., 2s. 5½d., general labourers, loaders, sand washers and cleaners-up 2s. 6½d., 2s. 4½d.; women 20 years of age and over 75 per cent. of 2s. 9½d. in the London area and of 2s. 7½d. in the Provincial area.‡
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain ..	21 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles ..	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men, of ¾d. for women and of proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change include: men—Group I areas 2s. 4d., II 2s. 3d., III 2s. 2d.; women—1s. 7½d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 6½d.§
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (certain firms)¶	1 Aug.	Building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers employed in the heavy chemical industry	Increase of 1½d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change, inclusive of war supplement of 6½d. an hour: chemical plumbers 3s. 0½d. an hour, other craftsmen 2s. 11½d.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain ..	First pay day in May†	Youths, boys and girls ..	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 2s. for youths 19 and 20 years of age, and of 1s. for boys and girls 15 to 18. Rates after change: Grade "A" and "B" firms, youths and boys 36s. a week at 15, rising to 86s. at 20, girls 36s. at 15, rising to 67s. at 18.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain**	Beginning of first pay period following 13 Aug.	Maintenance craftsmen employed in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills	New consolidated weekly minimum rate fixed, replacing rates previously in operation, and resulting in increases in some cases varying in amount according to district or works. Minimum consolidated rate after change for a 44-hour week: fully skilled fitters and electricians 90s. 5d. a week, plus a cost-of-living addition of 40s. 2d. and a tonnage bonus calculated in accordance with existing arrangements; existing differentials, payable to various classes of craftsmen, are maintained.

\* 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.

‡ This increase is the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Processing Industry, whereby wages are to be adjusted in accordance with movements in the Interim Index of Retail Prices. The index figures for 6-monthly periods (January–June and July–December) are to be averaged, and an adjustment made of ¼d. an hour for adult workers for each rise or fall of 3 points.

§ Piece-work rates are to be so adjusted as to secure an increase similar to that which would apply to workers on time rates, provided that this need not apply to workers paid by results when receiving rates in excess of 25 per cent. above the appropriate new grade rates.

¶ This increase applies to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay. The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary bonus scheme.

\*\* These increases were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.

\*\*\* This change was the result of an award of the Industrial Court and applied to the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and covered by agreements made with the National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Committee, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath	9 May*	Plain time-workers employed in engineering shops and foundries	Increase of 1½d. an hour for workers whose rates are calculated on the labourers' basic rate. Rate after change for labourers 100s. 10d. a week, inclusive of special time-workers' bonus.*
	Aberdeen and Dundee	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Aug.	Blacksmiths employed in federated engineering establishments	Increases in the weekly basic rates of 1s. 10½d. (66s. to 67s. 10½d.) in Aberdeen district, and of 6d. (67s. to 67s. 6d.) in Dundee district.
Wire Rope Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	Male productive workers 21 years or over	Increase of 6d. a week (58s. to 58s. 6d.) in the minimum scheduled rate. Minimum rate after change, inclusive of war addition, 92s. a week.
Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain	19 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates fixed, replacing the basic time rates and supplemental time rates previously in operation, and resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, and for other male workers except learners, of 1d. for female workers other than learners, and of ½d. to 1d., according to age, for learners; increases in piecework basic time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers other than learners, of 1d. for female workers other than learners, and of ½d. to 1d. for learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over in enamel ware section, fusers' helpers working in association with fusers, annealers, scalers 2s. 2½d. an hour, other male workers except learners 2s. 0½d., male learners 8½d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 8½d. at 20; female workers other than learners 1s. 4½d., female learners 8½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 1½d. at 17. Piecework basic time rates after change for workers other than learners: males 2s. 2½d. an hour, adult females 1s. 5½d.†
Metal Finishing	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Aug.	Men and women	Increases in minimum rates for Grade 2 and Grade 3 workers of ½d. and 1½d. an hour, respectively, for men 21 years and over, and of ½d. and 1½d. for women 19 years and over; rates for Grade 1 workers remain unchanged. Minimum rates after change: men—Grade 2, London area 2s. 5½d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 4d., Grade 3 2s. 3½d., 2s. 1½d.; women—Grade 2, London area 1s. 9d., elsewhere 1s. 7½d., Grade 3 1s. 8d., 1s. 7d.‡
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 July§	Enginemmen, greasers and firemen	Increase of 7½ per cent. in minimum weekly rates. Rates after change for day shift workers: enginemmen on standing wages 134s. 5d. a week (when working under a head engineer 130s. 7d.), enginemmen on ordinary time rates 119s. (when working under a head engineer 115s. 11d.), firemen 115s. 11d., greasers 113s. 1d.
	do.	do.	Mechanics	Increase of 9s. 7d. a week (125s. 5d. to 135s.).
	do.	do.	Roller coverers	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week (109s. to 117s. 6d.).
	Bury and District	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase of 2 per cent. (8 per cent. to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
	Wales	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 94s. a week, women 19 years and over 60s.
Asbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men and women, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: men 21 years and over 2s. 1½d. an hour, women 18 years and over 1s. 7d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 95s. 2d. a week, women 18 years and over, felt production processes 72s. 7d., cutting and stitching 65s. 2d.
Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed as driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	New minimum rates of remuneration for driver-salesmen and delivery workers, and new general minimum time rates for male and female mates fixed for a 48-hour week, as follows: driver-salesmen (of any age) of mechanically propelled or horse-driven vehicles 104s. a week; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 62s. at under 18 years, rising to 104s. at 21 or over; delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons or one-horse vehicles 104s., over 2 and up to 5 tons or two-horse 116s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 116s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 120s., over 12 tons 124s.; male and female mates—36s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 100s. at 21 or over.†
Cold Storage	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 4 July	Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staff	Increases of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rates, according to grading of town. Minimum rates after change: 102s. 6d. or 98s. 6d., according to grade of town.‡

\* This increase was agreed upon by the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board in July, and was made retrospective to 9th May. Payment of the increase is to be made on or after 12th August and is to apply to the workers concerned only for such time as they are on day work.  
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 295 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.  
‡ These increases resulted from an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The Tribunal referred back to the parties, for settlement by negotiation, the adjustments to be made in the rates of juvenile workers.  
§ These increases were agreed in August, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.  
|| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
¶ These increases do not apply to port cold stores which are at present covered by agreements for or related to the dock industry.

## Index of Rates of Wages

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	111	111	108
June .. .. .	108	111	111	109
July .. .. .	108	111	112	109
August .. .. .	108	111	112	109

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 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.

## Industrial Disputes

## DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 102. In addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 108 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 104,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was about 273,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in August, the coal mining industry accounted for 63, involving over 98,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 240,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in August 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 .. .. .	1	62	63	98,400	240,000
Textile .. .. .	1	2	3	1,400	20,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .	1	1	2	300	3,000
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	—	2	2	200	1,000
Transport .. .. .	2	3	5	1,400	3,000
Other Industries and Services .. .. .	1	32	33	2,400	6,000
Total, August, 1949 .. .	6	102	108	104,100	273,000
Total, July, 1949 .. .	13	62	75	24,100	266,000
Total, August, 1948 .. .	6	141	147	34,400	123,000

Of the total of 273,000 days lost in August, 269,000 were lost by 103,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 10,800 were directly involved and 92,700 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 August also included 4,000 days lost by 600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Duration

Of 96 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during August, 37, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 26, directly involving 3,800 workers, lasted two days; 15, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 3, directly involving 100 workers, lasted over six days.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Occupations† and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Strippers and other colliery workers— Shotts (one colliery)	1,020	—	4 Aug.	10 Aug.	Strippers' dissatisfaction with allocation of working places, and other grievances regarding working conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Winding enginemmen and other colliery workers—Yorkshire and Lancashire (various collieries)	550	91,090	20 Aug.§	24 Aug.§	Demand by winding enginemmen for a wage rate of 35s. a shift	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials. Dispute referred to the National Arbitration Tribunal.
TEXTILE:— Craftsmen and other operatives employed in flax spinning and weaving departments of a firm of linen manufacturers—Bessbrook (one firm)	80	1,200	10 Aug.	—	Against firm's action in refusing to employ certain workers, who had formerly been members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, unless they rejoined that union	No settlement reported.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in chair manufacture—High Wycombe (one firm)	230	—	22 Aug.	24 Aug.	Objection to the employment of unskilled labour in a new department for the manufacture of utility furniture	Work resumed. Agreement reached providing for certain safeguards for craftsmen in the event of shortage of work.
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.:— Overhaulers, finishers and other workers employed in paper manufacture—Westfield, Bathgate (one firm)	50	190	22 Aug.	27 Aug.	Demand for increased piece rates when engaged on certain sizes of paper	Work resumed at old rates on the advice of trade union officials.
RAILWAY TRANSPORT:— Locomotive drivers and firemen—various depôts in the Eastern, North Eastern and Scottish Regions.	1,060	—	14 Aug.	28 Aug.	In support of a driver and fireman at Grantham who refused to complete a lodging turn for which they had been rostered, and objection of Grantham men to lodging turns introduced on 8th August following agreement between the Railway Executive and the two trade unions concerned.	Work resumed. The lodging turn in dispute to be withdrawn at the end of the summer season's working and not re-introduced.

\* 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 and transport industries, 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 180,000, and in the corresponding period in 1948 was approximately 120,000, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 70,000 in 1949 and 60,000 in 1948. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 300,000 and 310,000.

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

§ The stoppage began on 20th August at a number of Yorkshire collieries. On 22nd August a considerable number of other collieries in Yorkshire and Lancashire became involved. Work was resumed at a few Yorkshire collieries on 22nd or 23rd August. There was a general resumption of work in Yorkshire on 24th and in Lancashire on 25th August.

|| Stoppages occurred on this date and the two following Sundays.

## Causes

Of the 102 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 8, directly involving 2,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 36, directly involving 1,900 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 34, directly involving 3,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

## DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1949 AND 1948

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1949 and in the corresponding months of 1948:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1949			January to August, 1948		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Coal Mining .. .. .	614	212,800†	660,000	815	154,700†	381,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. .	10	900	3,000	19	2,000	9,000
Engineering .. .	69	10,700	70,000	69	46,900	120,000
Shipbuilding .. .	33	7,000	43,000	49	16,000	207,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal Textile .. .	71	14,400	49,000	74	34,100	515,000
Textile .. .. .	24	7,100	43,000	34	13,700	52,000
Clothing .. .. .	12	900	5,000	21	6,300	25,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	9	400	2,000	20	3,600	16,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .	8	600	11,000	15	700	5,000
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	5	800	5,000	8	3,500	25,000
Building, etc. .. .	35	8,300	20,000	20	2,100	8,000
Transport .. .. .	58	90,000†	523,000	79	62,800†	320,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. Other Industries and Services .. .	7	800	1,000	9	3,200	11,000
Total .. .. .	989	359,400†	1,463,000	1,280	357,200†	1,729,000

The number of workers involved in stoppages which began in the period January to August was 358,600, the number of days lost in such stoppages being 1,461,000. In addition, 2,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1949 by 800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.





# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During August the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 17 awards\*, Nos. 1304 to 1320. Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1304 (3rd August).**—*Parties:* Tile manufacturer members of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation who make and maintenance their own tile dies, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. *Claim:* That the employers should observe in respect of the tile die fitters the engineering toolroom district rates and conditions and the national toolroom agreement of June, 1940, and that, in so far as the bonus referred to therein could not be applied, they should pay a lieu bonus, not less than the average paid in engineering shop toolrooms in the district. *Award:* On the footing that the employers put into operation the offer made by the Federation on their behalf on 27th September, 1948, of revised rates for the die fitters concerned, the Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1305 (5th August).**—*Parties:* Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' Oldham District Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. *Claim:* For payment at premium rates for work done on 3rd January, 1949. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1306 (5th August).**—*Parties:* Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' Aberdeen and District Association and Dundee and District Association, and members of the Associated Blacksmiths', Forge and Smithy Workers' Society in their employment. *Claim:* For the basic rate of blacksmiths to be levelled up to 68s. a week. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the basic rate of the blacksmiths concerned should be 67s. 10½d. a week in Aberdeen and 67s. 6d. a week in Dundee.

**Award No. 1309 (12th August).**—*Parties:* Members of the British Film Producers' Association and of the Association of Specialised Film Producers Ltd., and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. *Matter in dispute:* The dispute arose out of differences between the parties regarding the selection of electrical workers. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the contention of the Associations that an employer seeking labour from the Union had the right to nominate a man known to him and thought by him to be suitable, and to require that he should be submitted by the Union for interview. As regards the contention of the Associations that an employer seeking labour from the Union had the right to accept or reject at his discretion and without giving reasons any applicant submitted by the Union for interview, the Tribunal found that such right should be subject to the provisions of an agreement reached at the conference in March, 1946, the terms of which are given in the award.

**Award No. 1318 (29th August).**—*Parties:* Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in the annual holiday and certain other revisions of the existing agreement relating to paid holidays. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established.

**Award No. 1319 (29th August).**—*Parties:* Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the trade unions represented by the National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in the annual holiday and certain other revisions of the existing agreement relating to paid holidays. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards, Nos. 807 and 808, each award relating to an individual firm.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 331.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

On 11th August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued an award, No. 111\*, relating to a claim against the Board of Admiralty by the Civil Service Clerical Association for improved salary scales with retrospective effect and the application of the corresponding points principle on assimilation for locally entered clerks in the service of the Admiralty at Malta. The Tribunal awarded that (i) the basic scale of annual pay for local clerks, in the service of the Admiralty at Malta, should be: Grade III £160 × £8—£256, Grade II £264 × £9—£300, Grade I £310 × £10—£360; (ii) in addition a flat rate cost-of-living bonus of £26 a year should be payable at all points in the scales; (iii) the "corresponding points" principle should be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of existing staff covered by the claim in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the National Whitley Council for general application; and (iv) the new scales should be effective from 1st April, 1947.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2228 to 2232. Four of these are summarised below:—

**Award No. 2229 (13th August).**—*Parties:* National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee and Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. *Claim:* For the payment of a consolidated minimum rate of £6 15s. plus a minimum tonnage bonus of 10s. for a 44-hour normal week for fully skilled craftsmen and for the maintenance of existing differentials in the hourly rates paid to various craftsmen. *Award:* The Court awarded a consolidated minimum rate for a normal 44-hour week of 90s. 5d. to which should be added a cost-of-living scale addition which at present stands at 40s. 2d. and a tonnage bonus calculated in accordance with arrangements at present existing or as subsequently modified by agreement or award. The existing differentials in the hourly rates paid to various classes of craftsmen were to be maintained.

**Award No. 2230 (23rd August).**—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council. *Claim:* The Court were asked to determine the scales of salary which should apply under the National Health Services to the Chief Administrative Officers of Boards of Governors of Undergraduate Teaching Hospitals in England and Wales, including consideration of the Staff Side claim for additional remuneration whenever the Chief Administrative Officer also holds the post of Finance and/or Supplies Officer. *Award:* The Court awarded the following salary scale as from 5th July, 1949:—£1,750 × £50—£1,850 × £75—£2,000 per annum; Officers employed in the Metropolitan Police Area to receive a London weighting allowance of £50 per annum; Officers already in post in July, 1948, to have the option of remaining on the salary scales and other conditions of service which they had before July, 1948, if these were more favourable than those now awarded.

**Award No. 2231 (24th August).**—*Parties:* Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. *Claim:* The Court were asked to determine salary scales for hospital pharmacists. *Award:* The Court awarded as from 5th July, 1949, a salary scale of £425 × £25—£525 per annum for pharmacists and that chief pharmacists-in-charge should receive a scale with a maximum of £825 per annum exclusive of certain special allowances. The Court also awarded that the parties should negotiate scales for senior assistant pharmacists, deputy chief pharmacists and chief pharmacists-in-charge and in the event of the parties being unable within a period of two months of the date of the award to reach

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 331.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Notice of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals was issued by the following Wages Board:—

**Unlicensed Residential Establishment Wages Board.**—Proposal U.R. (3), dated 30th August, is in substitution for those already published as proposals U.R. (1) and U.R. (2) on 8th February, 1949, relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration to be paid to male and female workers within the scope of the Board; and to the allowance of holidays and the fixing of holiday remuneration for all workers (except extra waiters, extra waitresses and extra head waiters).

**Unlicensed Residential Establishment Wages Board.**—Proposal U.R. (3), dated 30th August, is in substitution for those already published as proposals U.R. (1) and U.R. (2) on 8th February, 1949, relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration to be paid to male and female workers within the scope of the Board; and to the allowance of holidays and the fixing of holiday remuneration for all workers (except extra waiters, extra waitresses and extra head waiters).

## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

### Order relating to Overtime in Kent

An Order (No. 1774) was made on 3rd August by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 14th August, 1949, varying the employment which is to be treated as overtime for the purpose of the application of the differential rates of wages for workers employed in agriculture in the administrative county of Kent.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Each award related to an individual undertaking.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945 - 1948

### Notices of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals was issued by the following Wages Council:—

**Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal F.C. (23), dated 26th August; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers only.

Further information concerning the above proposal 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 August 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 Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949:** S.I. 1949 No. 1533 (H.M. (40)), dated 11th August and effective from 3rd October. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) as from the holiday season commencing 1st May, 1950, and fixes payment for such holidays.

**The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949:** S.I. 1949 No. 1576 (F. (50)), dated 22nd August and effective from 9th September. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

**The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949:** S.I. 1949 No. 1577 (F. (51)), dated 22nd August and effective from 9th September. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals was given by the following Wages Councils:—

**Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.B. (N.42), relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rate, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

**Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.A. (N.33), relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During August no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

\* See footnote \* in the next column.

## 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 Transport.**—*First Annual Report, Statement of Accounts and Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1948.* H.C. 235, Session 1948-49. Price 7s. (7s. 5d.).

**East Africa.**—*Annual Report of the East Africa High Commission for its inaugural year, 1948.* Colonial No. 245. Colonial Office. Price 9d. (11d.).

**Employment and Unemployment.**—*Tables relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1948.* Regional and Industrial Analysis. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 309.

**Fire Services.**—*Report of His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Fire Services (Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales) for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1948.* Cmd. 7763. Home Office. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 311.

**National Insurance.**—(a) *Preliminary Drafts of (i) National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949, and (ii) National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949.* Price 1d. each (2d.). (b) *First report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949.* H.C. 240, Session 1948-1949. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 312. (c) *Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on (i) Claims for Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, during the periods 16th May to 15th June, 1949. Pamphlet I/7. Price 4d. (5d.). 16th June to 15th July, 1949. Pamphlet I/8. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) Claims for Unemployment Benefit during the month of July, 1949. Pamphlet U/10. Price 2d. (3d.).* Ministry of National Insurance.

**Railway Service.**—(a) *Railways Conciliation and Salaried Grades. Report of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to assist in the consideration and settlement of certain problems relating to salaries, wages and conditions of service of the conciliation and salaried grades on the railways.* Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (b) *Railway Shopmen. Report of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to assist in the consideration of certain problems relating to wages and conditions of service of railway shopmen with a view to promoting a settlement.* Price 6d. (7d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See pages 306 and 307.

**International Labour Office.**—(i) *Seafarers' Conditions in India and Pakistan.* International Labour Office Studies and Reports, New Series No. 14. 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 2s. 6d. (ii) *Vocational Training of Adults in Belgium.* Vocational Training Monograph No. 2. International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 2s.—See page 312.

## 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 Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1629),** made on 30th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 307.

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1533;**

\* Copies of official publications including Orders, Regulations, etc., referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 332 or through any bookseller.

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price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 11th August; *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1576)*, dated 22nd August; *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1577)*; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 22nd August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 331.

*The National Service (Naval and Marine Forces) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1423)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th July; *The National Service (Military Forces) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1446)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th July; *The National Service (Air Force) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1452)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 27th July. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st September, were made by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council respectively under the National Service Act, 1948, and relate, *inter alia*, to the definition of a day's training and to liability to complete interrupted service.

*The National Service (Transfer during Part-time Service) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1447)*, made on 28th July by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council jointly under the National Service Act, 1948. These Regulations make provision for the transfer of persons performing part-time service, or volunteer service in lieu of part-time service, under the Act from one auxiliary force to another auxiliary force.

*The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1518)*, made on 9th August by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 312.

*The Education Authority Bursaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1489 (S. 106))*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 30th July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These Regulations, which replace as from 31st August the Education Authority Bursaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1947, make, *inter alia*, specific provisions for "apprentices' bursaries" for apprentices attending educational establishments during continuous periods of release from employment, and for "pre-vocational bursaries" for pupils undergoing pre-apprenticeship courses, pre-nursing courses and other courses of a similar type.

*The Herring Industry (Grants and Advances) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1404 (S.96))*, made on 22nd July by the Secretaries of State concerned with the sea-fishing industry in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,

under the Herring Industry Act, 1944, as amended by the White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948.—See page 311.

*The Factories (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) Rules (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1949 No. 133)*; price 3d. net, 4d. post free); *The Factories (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Adaptation) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1949 No. 134)*; *The Factories (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Prescribed Period) Order (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1949 No. 135)*. These Orders, which became effective on 1st September, were made on 5th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949.

**NOTICE**

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

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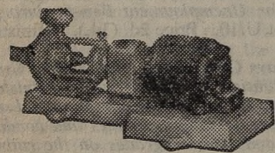
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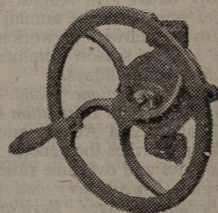
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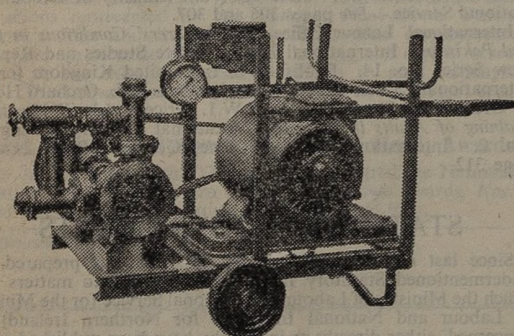
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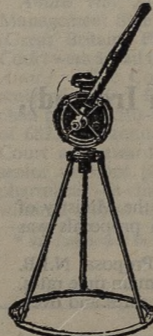
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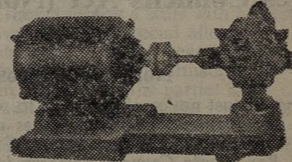
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