

24 NOV 1949

OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette

VOLUME LVII, No. 11

NOVEMBER 1949

PRICE 9d. NET

Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

Annual Subscription 10s. 6d., post free

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Membership of Trade Unions

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1948 was about 9,301,000. This was the highest figure ever recorded, and was about 159,000 in excess of the total at the end of the previous year. The year 1948 was the third successive year in which trade union membership exceeded all previous figures.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members. The figures given cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Department to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, members of organisations having their head offices elsewhere are wholly excluded.

It should be noted that all figures for 1948, given in this article, are provisional and subject to slight revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members.

Number of Trade Unions

On the basis indicated above, the total number of trade unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1948 was 706, including 23 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. This total represented a reduction of 27 on the total at the end of 1947. The reduction was the net result of some small unions having been absorbed by larger unions, or otherwise having ceased to function, and of a certain number of new unions having come into being. During 1948, ten small unions were absorbed by larger unions and 21 other unions were reported as dissolved or as having ceased to operate as trade unions. The number of newly-formed unions was six, including one formed by two small unions which decided to amalgamate and operate as a new organisation. These

various changes had an insignificant effect on the aggregate of trade union membership.

Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1948 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,301,000, as compared with 9,142,000 at the end of 1947, an increase of 1·7 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1948 was 7,632,000, an increase of 150,000 or 2·0 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,669,000, an increase of 9,000 or 0·5 per cent.

The total of 9,301,000 included 53,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 91,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 9,157,000 at the end of 1948, as compared with 9,006,000 at the end of 1947 ; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 187,000 and 186,000, respectively.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1948 :—

Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Membership	Percentage of	
			Total Number of all Unions	Total Membership of all Unions
Under 100 .. .	127	6,000	18·0	0·1
100 and under 500 .. .	208	51,000	29·5	0·6
500 " " 1,000 .. .	71	50,000	10·0	0·5
1,000 " " 2,500 .. .	96	152,000	13·6	1·6
2,500 " " 5,000 .. .	74	264,000	10·5	2·8
5,000 " " 10,000 .. .	40	276,000	5·7	3·0
10,000 " " 15,000 .. .	20	241,000	2·8	2·6
15,000 " " 25,000 .. .	19	346,000	2·7	3·7
25,000 " " 50,000 .. .	20	681,000	2·8	7·3
50,000 " " 100,000 .. .	14	1,014,000	2·0	10·9
100,000 or more .. .	17	6,220,000	2·4	66·9
Totals .. .	706	9,301,000	100·0	100·0

In spite of the progressive fall in the numbers of separate unions, consequent upon the tendency towards amalgamation, there are still over 400 unions (out of the total of 706) with fewer than 1,000 members each, and most of these have fewer than 500 members. But these numerous small unions account for only about 1 per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership. Two-thirds of the aggregate membership at the end of 1948 was accounted for by the 17 largest unions, and over 90 per cent. by the 90 unions with memberships of 10,000 or more.

Industrial Distribution of Membership

In the Table which follows, some information is given on the industrial distribution of trade union membership. The memberships of the individual unions at the end of 1948 have been grouped, as far as possible, in accordance with the "Standard Industrial Classification", which was issued in January, 1948, and which is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by various Government Departments in the United Kingdom. This classification differs in certain respects from the industrial grouping previously used for trade union statistics, and the figures below are therefore not strictly comparable with similar figures given for 1947 and earlier years in previous articles in this GAZETTE.

Group of Unions	Membership at end of 1948		
	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations	1,846,700	293,860	2,140,560
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	170,870	10,840	181,710
Coal Mining	769,340	15,390	784,730
Other Mining and Quarrying	7,470	440	7,910
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	15,880	17,110	32,990
Chemicals and Allied Trades	14,180	6,150	20,330
Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles and Other Metal Trades	1,599,790	67,070	1,666,860
Cotton	72,680	156,610	229,290
Other Textiles and Textile Finishing	87,510	85,200	172,710
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	13,930	3,590	17,520
Clothing (except Boots and Shoes)	35,700	104,210	139,910
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	62,810	34,900	97,710
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture	53,590	19,220	72,810
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	103,880	14,140	118,020
Paper and Printing	196,610	63,420	260,030
Other Manufacturing Industries	11,630	3,630	15,260
Building and Contracting	504,030	180	504,210
Gas, Electricity and Water	26,250	2,680	28,930
Railways	596,200	31,140	627,340
Other Transport and Communication (excluding General Labour Unions)	379,450	56,030	435,480
Distributive Trades	246,420	139,860	386,280
Insurance, Banking and Finance	75,710	16,040	91,750
National Government Service	229,770	123,370	353,140
Local Government Service	249,690	101,320	351,010
Education	111,300	184,150	295,450
Other Professional and Business Services	87,190	93,190	180,380
Theatres, Cinemas, Sports, etc.	61,160	24,980	86,140
Other Services	2,710	320	3,030
Totals	7,632,450	1,669,040	9,301,490

Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In particular, the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, each of which has members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in

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the group "General Labour Organisations." It is necessary to have regard to these qualifications when using these figures as evidence of the total numbers of trade union members in each of the industry groups shown in the first column.

It may be noted that, although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably textiles, clothing and education.

Totals for 1934-1948

The following Table shows the total numbers of trade unions and their aggregate memberships at the end of each of the past 15 years:—

Year	Number of Unions at end of Year	Membership at end of Year			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Membership of previous Year
		Males	Females	Total	
1934	1,063	000's	000's	000's	Per Cent.
1935	1,049	3,854	736	4,590	+ 4.5
1936	1,036	4,106	761	4,867	+ 6.0
1937	1,032	4,495	800	5,295	+ 8.8
1938	1,024	4,947	895	5,842	+ 10.3
1939	1,024	5,127	926	6,053	+ 3.6
1940	1,019	5,288	1,010	6,298	+ 4.0
1941	1,004	5,494	1,119	6,613	+ 5.0
1942	996	5,753	1,412	7,165	+ 8.3
1943	991	6,151	1,716	7,867	+ 9.8
1944	987	6,258	1,916	8,174	+ 3.9
1945	963	6,239	1,848	8,087	- 1.1
1946	781*	6,237	1,638	7,875	- 2.6
1947	757	7,186	1,617	8,803	+ 11.8
1948	733	7,482	1,660	9,142	+ 3.9
1948	706	7,632	1,669	9,301	+ 1.7

In 1892 (the earliest year for which statistics are available), the total membership of trade unions was a little over 1½ million, and by 1910 had reached a total of only 2½ million. The total increased, year by year, with a few exceptions, until in 1920 it reached a peak of nearly 8,350,000. Subsequently the total declined almost continuously until 1933 when it was just under 4,400,000. It began to rise again in 1934 and has since shown an almost continuous increase.

Federations of Trade Unions

At the end of 1948 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 50, the same number as at the end of 1947. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1940.† The Summary covers the period 1938-48 and for the years 1947 and 1948 includes an analysis by industry groups.

In the following Table a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1948, together with comparative figures for the years 1947 and 1938. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the first article in this GAZETTE relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1948	1947	1938
Number of Unions on Register	416	417	426
Number of Members	7,885,019	7,758,262	4,867,055
Income—	£	£	£
From Members	15,413,000	14,714,000	8,750,000
From other sources	1,742,000	1,949,000	831,000
Expenditure—			
Unemployment, etc., Benefit	180,000	437,000	866,000
Dispute Benefit	250,000	57,000	148,000
Sick and Accident Benefit	983,000	972,000	627,000
Funeral Benefit	442,000	465,000	378,000
Superannuation Benefit	1,695,000	1,695,000	1,166,000
Other Benefits	659,000	615,000	397,000
From Political Fund	375,000	313,000	117,000
Working Expenses	7,535,000	6,803,000	3,303,000
Other Outgoings	810,000	1,350,000	535,000
Funds at end of Year	54,398,000	50,081,000	20,014,000

In addition to the above there were 96 registered associations of employers in 1948, with an aggregate membership of 103,821.

* The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as compared with 1944, was partly due to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function independently of the parent organisation.

† Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1938-1948. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

‡ The figures exclude State unemployment benefit paid by the unions and recovered from the Ministry of Labour and National Service (£61,000 in 1948, £512,000 in 1947 and £2,336,000 in 1938).

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 385 to 402.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 18,000 (9,000 males and 9,000 females) during September, the number at the end of the month being 22,230,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 2,000, manufacturing industries rose by 29,000 and other industries and services fell by 9,000. 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 25,000 from 23,253,000 to 23,278,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 267,866 to 300,255 between 12th September and 10th October. There was a rise of 20,258 in the case of males and of 12,131 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

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

rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £134,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 783,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected labourers in the building industry, workers in civil engineering construction, certain branches of the retail distributive trades, and hairdressing undertakings.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during October in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was approximately 14,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 60,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 110, and, in addition, 12 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of shipbuilding and engineering workers at Barrow-in-Furness.

Retail Prices

At 18th October the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 112, the same figure as at 13th September. The principal changes during the month were increases in the prices of bread and flour, partly offset by reduced prices for utility clothing.

NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1948

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1948 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis. Some comparative figures for 1947 and 1946 are also included.

Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1948, 1947 and 1946, and their financial position at the end of each of those years. The figures cover the productive as well as the distributive activities of the societies.

	1948	1947	1946
Number of Societies	1,113	1,118	1,129
Membership	Thousands 10,020	Thousands 9,805	Thousands 9,574
Sales	£000's 489,887	£000's 434,215	£000's 394,590
Salaries and Wages	63,549	57,453	49,213
Surplus	45,921	46,179	44,558
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	6,583	6,857	6,992
Dividends on Sales	35,461	35,216	33,454
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	243,375	246,729	245,846
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	68,489	63,981	59,224
Other	45,192	40,748	36,491
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	39,312	38,817	37,908
Assets—			
Stocks	45,775	38,946	26,995
Investments	274,266	282,058	284,098
Other	76,327	69,271	68,376
Total Assets	396,368	390,275	379,469

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1948 was 210,000 (116,000 males aged 18 years and over, 62,000 females aged 18 years and over and 32,000 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £50,887,000.

Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position, in the years 1948, 1947 and 1946, of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production. The figures cover both the distributive and the productive activities.

	1948	1947	1946
Number of Societies	189	182	172
Membership	Thousands 55	Thousands 54	Thousands 52
Sales	£000's 331,271	£000's 293,074	£000's 267,381
Salaries and Wages	21,812	19,128	16,839
Surplus	11,782	14,106	12,898
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	905	905	895
Dividends on Sales	9,862	8,992	8,488
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	25,373	24,773	23,917
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	167,573	181,521	188,074
Other	21,743	21,482	19,016
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	26,353	25,959	24,861
Assets—			
Stocks	24,486	19,507	13,130
Investments	11,640	28,359	31,056
Other	204,916	205,869	211,682
Total Assets	241,042	253,735	255,868

Industry	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Productions			
			Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies		All Societies
				C.W.S., E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	
Food and Tobacco	31,041	£000's 8,605	£000's 37,150	£000's 48,247	£000's 7,415	£000's 92,812
Farming and Dairying	9,242	2,585	13,706	19,298	4,064	37,068
Clothing	23,318	4,985	3,441	7,801	4,064	15,306
Textiles	4,090	848	—	5,382	228	5,610
Building and Wood-working	14,384	4,314	4,766	6,452	155	11,373
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	4,913	1,457	11	2,367	1,687	4,065
Metal and Engineering	4,725	1,347	1,086	3,119	405	4,610
Miscellaneous (including Transport for Productive Departments)	8,761	2,329	190	10,322	230	10,742
Totals for 1948	100,474	26,470	60,350	102,988	18,248	181,586
Corresponding Totals for: 1947	96,763	23,428	54,732	87,001	15,836	157,569
1946	94,118	20,650	46,658	77,506	14,264	138,428

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., respectively.

The next Table gives an analysis of the *net* value of productions, i.e., the value after the cost of materials used has been deducted:—

Industry	Wholesale and Productive Societies				All Societies	
	Retail Societies	C.W.S.*	S.C.W.S.*	E.&S.J. C.W.S.*		
Food and Tobacco	£000's 11,126	£000's 5,970	£000's 1,706	£000's 195	£000's 2,285	£000's 21,282
Farming and Dairying	2,618	2,544	499	—	719	6,380
Clothing	1,871	2,741	521	—	1,756	6,889
Textiles	—	1,160	418	—	52	1,630
Building and Wood-working	2,394	2,341	470	—	69	5,274
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	5	938	298	—	1,009	2,250
Metal and Engineering	454	920	306	—	209	1,889
Miscellaneous	60	2,480	469	—	57	3,066
Totals for 1948	18,528	19,094	4,687	195	6,156	48,660
Corresponding Totals for: 1947	16,795	17,585	4,278	197	5,647	44,502
1946	14,802	15,353	3,596	133	5,005	38,889

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering.

Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1948, 1947 and 1946 are given in the next Table.

	1948	1947	1946
Number of Accounts:—			
Co-operative Societies	812	817	818
Trade Unions	14,815	14,129	13,385
Clubs	1,497	1,403	1,290
Other Mutual Organisations	19,689	18,724	16,639
Individuals	88,251	81,163	70,377
Total	125,064	116,236	102,509
Deposit Balances:—	£	£	£
C.W.S. Trade Department	146,144,289	164,591,019	169,186,578
Other Accounts	55,954,508	46,176,351	42,923,977
Current Account Balances:—			
C.W.S. Trade Department	3,659,805	3,750,824	9,496,637
Other Accounts	29,174,892	33,983,557	27,719,159
Investments	213,306,432	228,457,781	237,470,772
Total Assets	247,119,319	258,878,065	259,625,997

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. established a separate banking department in 1948. The transactions for that year included the receipt of £51,833,992 on current and other accounts and £22,040,219 on deposit accounts. At the end of the year current and other accounts totalled £893,476 (including £699,593 of the trading department) and deposit accounts £15,975,467 (including £11,411,867 of the trading department). The total assets of the banking department amounted to £16,886,183 (including investments of £14,887,122).

Insurance

The Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks. Figures of the work of this Society in 1948, 1947 and 1946 are shown in the next Table.

	1948	1947	1946
Premiums:—	£	£	£
Industrial Branch	12,927,036	11,636,469	10,328,546
Collective Life Branch	840,849	780,681	707,743
Other Branches	7,940,855	7,013,588	5,796,346
Total	21,708,740	19,430,738	16,832,635
Interest on Shares	2,625	2,625	1,855
Dividends on Premiums	77,798	71,062	63,021
Salaries and Wages	1,164,657	1,068,864	873,591
Commission	3,884,367	3,569,968	3,082,097

Laundering

Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering, but others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies to perform this service in the areas covered by the retail societies concerned. At the end of 1948 there were 16 such societies. Total figures for these societies are given in the following Table:—

	1948	1947	1946
Charges for Work Done	£ 2,962,774	£ 2,454,455	£ 2,322,756
Surplus on Year	262,112	206,311	182,403
Share Loan and Reserve Capital	2,089,189	2,093,204	2,170,976
Salaries and Wages	1,579,382	1,324,468	1,266,010

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., respectively.

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1948, 1947 and 1946. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into four groups: (i) *Requirements Societies*, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (ii) *Produce Societies*, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' agricultural produce; (iii) *Farming and Growing Societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iv) *Fishermen's Societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

	1948	1947	1946
Requirements Societies:			
Number of Societies	212	216	220
Members	133,333	125,085	120,146
Sales	£000's 26,571	£000's 22,590	£000's 20,578
Surplus on Year	1,040	886	852
Produce Societies:			
Number of Societies	167	159	160
Members	64,903	59,137	53,639
Sales	£000's 23,686	£000's 17,407	£000's 16,010
Surplus on Year	422	264	281
Farming and Growing Societies:			
Number of Societies	34	33	34
Members	1,584	1,732	1,741
Sales	£000's 281	£000's 289	£000's 227
Surplus on Year	24	68	39
Fishermen's Societies:			
Number of Societies	54	47	43
Members	1,822	1,654	1,422
Sales	£000's 317	£000's 303	£000's 193
Surplus on Year	7	9	8
All Trading Societies:			
Number of Societies	467	455	457
Members	201,642	187,608	176,948
Sales	£000's 50,855	£000's 40,589	£000's 37,008
Surplus on Year	1,493	1,227	1,180

At the end of 1948 there were also 707 *service* societies, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of small holdings and allotments, credit, threshing facilities and cattle insurance. Some were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and others under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 198,000, compared with 194,000 members of 710 societies at the end of 1947. The most important of the service societies are the small holdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1948, tenants of these societies numbered 81,000.

POLISH RESETTLEMENT

The military organisation of the Polish Resettlement Corps was brought to an end on 30th September and from that date those remaining members of the Corps who had failed to obtain resettlement through no fault of their own became the responsibility of the appropriate civilian Departments. Just over 2,000 former members of the Polish Resettlement Corps whose terms of service in the Corps would have lasted beyond 30th September were at that date in a position to apply for *ex-gratia* payments (that is, the equivalent of their Corps pay and allowances) from the National Assistance Board. This number will decrease month by month as contracts of service in the Corps expire. Further, these *ex-gratia* payments will be conditional on the recipients registering for employment as instructed by Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and on willingness to accept suitable employment. Those who refuse a suitable job will be liable, on recommendation of an Anglo-Polish Tribunal, to lose their *ex-gratia* payments. Local Offices of the Ministry are instructed to do everything possible to help these former members of the Polish Resettlement Corps who have failed to obtain resettlement during their period of service in the Corps to get suitable work, but the majority of the recipients of *ex-gratia* payments are people handicapped by age, sickness or disability and are thus likely to have difficulty in finding a suitable civilian job.

The final dissolution of the Polish Resettlement Corps marks an important stage in Polish resettlement and it is now possible to review the results of the Polish Resettlement Scheme.

The Government's plan for the formation of a Polish Resettlement Corps was first announced by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons in May, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947, pages 188 and 189), and the majority of eligible members of the Polish Armed Forces were enrolled into the Corps in autumn, 1946, and spring, 1947; but smaller groups retained on military duties abroad were brought to Great Britain for enrolment during 1948 and some individual enrolments from the Polish Forces took place as late as December, 1948, on which date enrolment ceased. In all, 114,000 Polish men and women joined the Corps (16,500 officers, 92,000 men and 5,500 women). Among these were 11,000 Polish airmen and a few airwomen who joined the Air Wing of the Corps. The families and dependants of the members of the Polish Resettlement Corps numbering about 30,000 were brought to Great Britain during 1947 and 1948.

About 21,000 of the 114,000 officers, men and women of the Corps have so far emigrated or returned to Poland and there has been wastage from the Corps of over 3,000 due to deaths and other causes, leaving about 90,000 in the United Kingdom, the great majority of whom have obtained resettlement in productive work. By the end of 1946 when the Corps was still in process of formation, 800 members of the Corps had been released to civilian employment. During 1947, 53,000 members of the Corps were released to civilian work and during 1948, 24,000, leaving about 14,000 members of the Corps awaiting resettlement at the beginning of 1949. Between January and September, 1949, special steps were taken to speed up the resettlement of these members of the Corps (over half of them aged 40 and older and more than a third of them officers) and the majority were helped to obtain resettlement either before or shortly after their discharge from the Corps. Thus, when the Corps was wound up on 30th September there remained only about 2,000 former members to be dealt with.

The members of the Polish Resettlement Corps were accepted for resettlement in Great Britain in recognition of their war service and the Corps necessarily contained a considerable proportion of people unsuitable for manual work in the British undermanned industries.

Consultations between representatives of employers and workers in industries likely to be in a position to absorb appreciable numbers of members of the Polish Resettlement Corps resulted in joint agreements for the employment of Polish workers in more than 40 industries and occupations. These agreements have proved of great help in ensuring that groups of Polish workers entered British industry in circumstances likely to lead to permanent absorption and with the goodwill of the British workers with whom they were to be employed. Subject to the terms of such agreements, members of the Corps have been offered any jobs for which no suitable and willing unemployed British worker has been available and bearing the same wages and conditions as would have been offered to a British worker.

In all, over 80,000 members of the Corps have been placed in work, including some who later emigrated or were repatriated. The industries receiving the larger numbers of these were as follows:—

Building and Civil Engineering	11,000
Agriculture	8,000
Coal Mining	7,000
Textiles	6,000
Hotels and Catering	6,000
Brickmaking	3,000
Iron and Steel	2,000
General Engineering and Allied Industries	2,000

It is impossible to estimate how far these Polish workers are still employed in the industries in which they were first placed but the evidence available suggests that there is no abnormal turnover of Polish labour, that few Polish workers have suffered from prolonged unemployment and that the majority are settling down in the jobs found for them.

In placing members of the Polish Resettlement Corps in civilian work, Local Offices of the Ministry encountered very great difficulty in placing men with families, in placing the older members of the Corps—and particularly the older officers—and in placing the unfit and disabled.

The family men have naturally been reluctant to leave dependants to whom they have often only recently been reunited after long periods of separation abroad and in the present housing shortage very few jobs are available with family accommodation. The development of certain of the former Polish Resettlement Corps camps into Polish housing estates has provided a solution to some of these hard cases.

The elderly members of the Corps who are unfit for heavy manual work have been handicapped in seeking clerical and other non-manual vacancies by imperfect knowledge of English, and the availability of British candidates for many of these jobs has limited the scope for placing members of the Polish Resettlement Corps in this kind of work. Many of the younger officers of the Corps have adapted themselves to work very different from what they would have expected to obtain, and for which they would have been qualified, in their own country.

The disabled members of the Corps have benefited from the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, and in all about 1,500 of these are registered under the Act as "disabled persons". With the assistance of the Disablement Resettlement Officers many of these disabled Poles have been found suitable employment in industries and occupations employing disabled persons. Some provision has also been made in a Remploy factory in Lancashire for those fit only for sheltered employment.

Of the families and dependants of the Polish Resettlement Corps, about 15,000 are still accommodated in Polish hostels but almost all the men and women among them capable of work and available for outside employment are now working in some form of productive employment.

That so large a proportion of the members of the Polish Resettlement Corps has obtained resettlement in productive employment during the lifetime of the Corps shows the willingness of the Poles to accept the opportunities available to them in Great Britain. The arrangement made by which members of the Corps refusing jobs could be discharged compulsorily from the Corps on the recommendation of an Anglo-Polish Tribunal has only had to be invoked in about ten cases.

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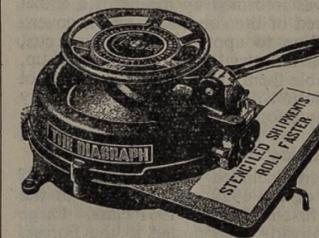
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DISBANDMENT OF WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 31st October the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries announced that the Government had decided to maintain the Women's Land Army for a further twelve months and to bring it to a close at the end of November, 1950. In making this announcement the Minister pointed out that the Women's Land Army had been created to meet a war-time need but that the labour difficulties of the agricultural industry since the war had made it necessary to prolong the life of the organisation. The supply of regular workers in agriculture had, however, steadily improved and the prospects of further recruitment seemed reasonably satisfactory. Concurrently, the strength of the Land Army had fallen from 54,000 in September, 1945, to under 15,000 in September, 1949. In this situation the Government had been obliged to consider whether the purpose for which the Women's Land Army was established had been achieved and had reached the decision announced.

The Minister stated that recruitment for work with County Agricultural Executive Committees had been stopped, but that, within the limit set by demand, girls would be accepted up to 31st March, 1950, for employment with individual farmers. Similar action would be taken in Scotland in regard to the Scottish Women's Land Army. He emphasised that the winding up of the organisation, and of the privileges at present attaching to membership of it, did not mean that existing members would lose their employment. On the contrary, it was hoped that as many as possible would decide to remain permanently in agriculture in company with the many other women workers in the industry. Consideration would be given during the coming months to the question whether there was a call for any special provision for the welfare of ex-members of the organisation remaining on the land after 1950.

The Minister added that the Women's Land Army, besides serving emergency needs, had introduced many women brought up in the towns to a career in agriculture and the countryside. A means of continued access to the industry for such women would be afforded by the vocational training scheme now being put on a permanent footing by the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949. On behalf of the Government, he thanked past and present members of the Women's Land Army and officers of the organisation for their loyal and devoted service through so many difficult years.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Call-up and Deferment of Men born in 1929, 1930 and first half of 1931

In an article in the June, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 197) information was given about the position under the National Service Acts of men born in 1929 and 1930, with particular reference to the numbers whose call-up for service in the Armed Forces had been deferred. The information was based on returns obtained on 25th March, 1949. Similar information is now available for 30th September, 1949, in respect of the first half of the 1931 class as well as the whole of the 1930 and 1929 classes, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 21st May, 1949. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training before call-up, and to full-time students to enable them to take the Higher School Certificate or a similar examination or to complete a University course of training. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 30th September were 297,400 of the 1929 class, 301,700 of the 1930 class and 142,200 of the first half of the 1931 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers in these various classes were as follows:—

	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class— First Half
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	195,700	171,500	56,800
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	29,900	30,900	15,800
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination	2,100	3,900	13,800
Applications for deferment of call-up under consideration	300	600	1,300
Call-up deferred:—			
Apprentices	34,300	52,200	30,600
Agricultural workers	17,400	19,900	10,000
Coal mining workers	7,800	8,700	3,500
Seamen	3,000	3,800	1,300
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1950 (to take Higher School Certificate, etc.)	—	500	1,800
University students, student teachers, etc.	6,000	7,600	4,000
All others (including hardship, postponements, "approved school" cases, etc.)	900	2,100	3,300
Total	297,400	301,700	142,200

SUPPLY OF LABOUR IN WINTER EMERGENCIES

In accordance with the usual practice, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have instructed their Local Offices to make arrangements well in advance for the supply of labour, if necessary this winter, to keep roads, railways and canals open for traffic and to prevent or minimise flooding. These arrangements are now being made in consultation with highway, railway, canal and catchment authorities.

In areas where the labour reserve is small, arrangements will be made wherever possible to obtain the services of building and civil engineering and agricultural and forestry workers whose normal employment is temporarily suspended owing to severe weather conditions. Provision will also be made for military or Royal Air Force labour to be used in the last resort, if the need is urgent and civilian labour is not available or cannot be obtained in time. Servicemen will be replaced as soon as possible by civilians; but where Servicemen are employed the authority concerned will be charged the civil rates for the work performed.

POST OFFICE TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN CHRISTMAS SEASON

In order to facilitate the engagement of temporary postal staff for the Christmas season, the Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed all Head Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Great Britain to be Local Offices for the purposes of the Control of Engagement Orders, 1947 and 1948, for the period commencing 1st November and ending 31st December, 1949.

This means that persons to whom these Orders apply will be able, during that period, to obtain Post Office employment direct from Head Postmasters and Sub-Postmasters. Men or women of any age or occupation may be engaged by such officers without reference to Employment Exchanges for either part-time or whole-time work for the Christmas season on the understanding: (a) that temporary engagements will be for the period of Christmas pressure only; (b) that, if men and women already employed upon work of national importance are engaged for part-time Post Office work, their Post Office hours of duty will be arranged so as not to interfere with their normal work; and (c) that persons normally employed in coal mining, agriculture or the textile industries (cotton and wool), within the ages of 18 to 50 (inclusive) in the case of men and 18 to 40 (inclusive) in the case of women, are not engaged.

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined.

In view of the pressing need for man-power in agriculture and coal mining, the arrangements have been continued under which men necessarily employed in these two industries are not being called up at present. Men who enter coal mining before an enlistment notice is issued to them are eligible to have their call-up deferred on the same grounds as those who were already in the industry.

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1950, to take the Higher School Certificate or similar examination, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or other form of training.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the vast majority (about 16,500) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

Previous articles in this series included an occupational analysis of the number of apprentices who had been granted deferment in order to continue their training, but an analysis on those lines was not obtained on this occasion.

Registrations under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 3rd December. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October, 1931, and 31st December, 1931, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they may be eligible for deferment of call-up by reason of the nature of their employment, e.g., in coal mining or agriculture or as apprentices or learners. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date and furnish the necessary particulars on which their position can be determined.

RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS

Articles published in the October issue of this GAZETTE (page 342), 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 further Orders under this Act in respect of the Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain), the Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain), which came into operation on 14th, 18th and 31st October respectively. These Orders bring the constitution of the Councils into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

The Orders are entitled The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1883), dated 7th October, The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1892), dated 11th October, and The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1974), dated 24th October. Copies can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free).

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Hours of Women and Young Persons in Milk and Cheese Factories in Northern Ireland

On 29th September the Ministry of Labour and National Service for Northern Ireland made the Factories (Milk and Cheese) Regulations—Hours of Women and Young Persons) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949, under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, as amended by the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.

The Regulations relate to women and young persons aged 16 and over employed in factories where milk products are made or milk is treated. They deal with the period of employment, the notices fixing hours of employment, overtime employment, employment during intervals, Sunday employment and annual holidays. The Regulations came into force on 1st November, from which date the Order made by the Secretary of State on 23rd October, 1903, under Section 42 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (which relates to the employment of women and young persons in creameries), has been revoked so far as it applies to Northern Ireland.

Copies of the Regulations (*Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1949 No. 169*) may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

Guide to the Factories Acts

Reference was made in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1948 (page 344), to the preparation of an Abstract of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, in a form prescribed by the Minister of Labour and National Service for posting in factories (Form I. Abstract for Factories—October, 1948). The substance of this Abstract has been reproduced in pamphlet form, under the title "A Short Guide to the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948", and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

In the preface, the pamphlet is stated to be designed to give some general guidance as to the kinds of safety, health and welfare rules which the main Factories Act, 1937, as altered and extended by the Factories Act, 1948, requires to be obeyed in factories, and as to the legal restrictions imposed by those Acts on the hours and times of work of women and young persons in factory employments. It is pointed out that, while neither Factory Inspectors nor the Factory Department can decide whether there is a breach of the law in any particular case, the District Inspector of Factories can be consulted about safety, health or welfare conditions which are felt to be unsatisfactory and perhaps illegal, and may be able to help in securing improvements.

The pamphlet describes briefly the requirements as to health, safety, welfare, the employment of women and young persons, and miscellaneous matters which affect factories and certain places other than factories which are to some extent within the scope of the Factories Acts.

A separate and rather fuller Guide to those provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, which deal with hours and holidays of women and young persons employed in factories (Factory Form 480), published by H.M. Stationery Office, is also available, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

Appended to the article on the Personnel Management Advisory Service which was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for last month (pages 333 and 334) was a list of Regional Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service to which enquiries regarding the Advisory Service should be addressed. To these should be added the Regional Office for Nottingham, address: 14 Villa Road, Nottingham.

Sickness Benefit in Long-term Cases

As indicated in last month's GAZETTE (page 344), the National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary drafts of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949, and the National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949. On account of urgency, the Minister of National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury made provisional Regulations on 26th October entitled The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations,

1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1982) and The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1985), which came into operation on 1st November. These Provisional Regulations enable claims for sickness benefit to be made in advance in certain cases and enable the Minister, with the consent of the Treasury, to make payments by way of sickness benefit in certain cases pending the determination of claims for such benefit by the determining authorities.

Copies of the new Regulations described in this article can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

International Labour Office Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines

A technical tripartite Conference was held in Geneva from 12th to 24th September to consider and adopt a Model Code of Safety Regulations for Underground Work in Coal Mines, which had been designed to assist in reducing the heavy toll of accidents in the coal mines of the world (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 312). The Conference was attended by about 60 delegates and advisers and the following 15 countries were represented: Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The principal coal-mining countries sent tripartite delegations of Government, employers' and workers' representatives. Representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and of the United Nations were also present.

The United Kingdom delegates were 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. L. Horner, General Secretary, National Union of Mineworkers, for the workers. Each delegate was accompanied by advisers. Mr. Bryan was unanimously elected President of the Conference. He had been Chairman of the Committee of Experts which met earlier in the year and, except for the Electrical Rules, had revised the Code for submission to the Conference. Mr. G. M. Harvey, H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines, who was an adviser on electrical matters to the Government delegate, was elected Chairman of a Committee of Electrical Experts which met a few days prior to the Conference to complete the revision of the electrical provisions of the Code.

The technical tripartite Conference held 16 plenary sessions and considered a large number of amendments to the draft text before it. The Model Code, as amended by the Conference, was approved at the final session. It will now be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for its approval and subsequently published for the guidance of Governments and industry in all coal-mining countries.

The Model Code will not be a binding instrument; it does not require ratification by any Government, and its provisions are not obligatory. It is general in scope and covers all well-recognised underground mining risks. Where, in respect of some operations or dangers, it is not practicable to lay down specific requirements having a general application for all mines in each country, the Code allows a considerable amount of latitude, by providing that such matters shall be regulated nationally or locally.

In addition to its work on the Model Code, the Conference also considered and adopted unanimously four resolutions. Two of these requested the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the preparation as speedily as possible of model codes of safety regulations for underground work in all mines except coal mines, and for work in surface mines of all kinds, and also a model code of health regulations for all persons employed in and about coal mines. These resolutions requested that technical tripartite Conferences should be set up to discuss such codes. The third resolution requested the Governing Body to convene a Conference of men with practical experience in coal mining to advise upon (a) methods of coal-mining which will result in the minimum degradation of coal and rock and the minimum formation of pathologically dangerous dust, and (b) effective methods for the suppression of whatever dangerous dust is inevitably made in mining operations, so as to prevent such dust from becoming airborne; and to prepare a model code of regulations for the guidance of Government and industry and convene a technical tripartite Conference to discuss such a code. The fourth resolution pays tribute to the research work carried out for the development of safety in coal mines, welcomes the collaboration achieved in this respect between the research stations of different countries, and expresses the hope that this activity will be continued and extended in all mining countries, and that liaison between these countries will be strengthened, in particular by the regular publication of information on the work of each station, by the exchange of these publications between the various countries and their widespread distribution, and by means of periodical international conferences of research stations. The Conference decided that a fifth resolution, concerning first aid and rescue organisation, should be included as a requirement in the Model Code.

International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held in Geneva from 26th September to 8th October. It was attended by delegates from 25 countries and by observers from four others, together with representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, the United Nations and the Food and Agricultural Organisation. Mr. Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the United States Department of Labor, was elected Chairman of the Conference.

On the subject of wages, a resolution was adopted on the methods and procedure to be followed in utilising pay-rolls as a basis for statistics of earnings. Another resolution urged the various countries which have not yet ratified the Convention on wages and hours statistics to proceed to do so and it also put forward proposals for the development of certain wage statistics additional to those required under the Convention. The Conference also requested the Governing Body to arrange for consideration to be given to methods to be adopted in the study of real wages in the various countries and to the question of occupational wages. Recognising the importance of adequate information on the subject of social charges, particularly in relation to earnings, the Conference proposed that the subject of the methods of obtaining such information should be placed on the agenda of a future Conference.

A further series of resolutions adopted by the Conference related to the study of family living conditions as a basis for the calculation of retail price indices and to provide information with regard to levels and standards of living. The first of these resolutions dealt with the nature of the information required, the methods of organising enquiries and the analysis and presentation of results. Other resolutions proposed family living studies in less well developed areas and the study of the measurement of standards of living, with special reference to elements of the standard of living not covered by family living studies.

On the subject of statistics of labour productivity, the Conference recommended the distribution to the various countries of a report prepared by the International Labour Office, with a request for comments, and the placing of the subject on the agenda of the next Conference.

A further resolution recommended the adoption of nine groups of occupations into which the occupational unit groups in the national classifications used for population census purposes should be assembled. The Conference further recommended that the Office should assist the countries in their application of this grouping, that they should develop comparable sub-groups and unit groups in regional groups of countries and from the experience so gained should extend the development over a wider field.

Another resolution proposed the study, in co-operation with other international agencies, of the classification of population by industrial status. The remaining resolution proposed that the subject of statistics on industrial injuries and occupational diseases should be placed on the agenda of the next Conference.

Asian Conference of Experts on Vocational and Technical Training

Under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation an Asian Conference of Experts on Vocational and Technical Training was held in Singapore from 12th to 23rd September and was attended by representatives from twelve countries. The United Kingdom representatives were Sir Harold H. Wiles, K.B.E., C.B., Deputy Secretary, and Mr. F. C. Watts, M.M., Chief Inspector of Training, of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The United States, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Japan and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation sent observers.

The Conference had a full discussion on the means of organising and developing vocational and technical training, on ways of meeting requirements of materials and equipment for the purpose and of providing and training competent instructors. The Conference unanimously adopted a comprehensive resolution making recommendations in considerable detail on all aspects of the problem and this will come before the next meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The resolution attached much importance to the following points:—

(1) All programmes of vocational and technical training should be based on the short-term and long-term needs of industry, so that workers trained may be taken into employment without delay.

(2) Much of the training in some Asian countries should be for handicraft and cottage industries rather than for large scale industry.

(3) Vocational and technical training programmes should include such basic education as may be necessary having regard to the educational level of the trainees and to the character of the training they are receiving.

(4) The vocational training schools in each country should be developed.

(5) Apprenticeship schemes should be developed and properly supervised for trades requiring a high degree of skill.

(6) Facilities for the training of adults should be developed, including provision for the up-grading of workers.

(7) The activities of all authorities and bodies concerned with training should be co-ordinated, and assisted by advisory bodies including representatives of employers and workers.

(8) In carrying out plans of economic development, Governments should facilitate the provision of premises, tools and equipment for training schools.

(9) Special arrangements should be made for the training of instructors.

(10) Through the I.L.O. training manuals, syllabuses, standard lists of equipment, instructional films and other information derived from the more advanced countries should be made available to all.

(11) Experts from other countries should be made available and arrangements made for officials to be trained abroad to fill key posts in the organisation of training in their own countries. All countries, including the United Kingdom, which have highly developed training arrangements undertook to do their utmost to assist the Asian countries in this way.

Third Session of the Metal Trades Committee

The Third Session of the Committee on Metal Trades, one of the eight Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened in Geneva on 8th November. The agenda is as follows:—

1. General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Second Session; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the metal trades.

2. Vocational training and promotion in the metal trades.

3. Systems of wage calculation in the metal trades.

The following representatives from the United Kingdom are attending the Third Session of the Metal Trades Committee: Mr. J. A. Diack, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. C. J. A. Whitehouse, Principal, Ministry of Supply, for the Government; Mr. Alexander Collie Low, C.B.E., Secretary, Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and Mr. William Watson, Secretary, Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, for the employers; and Mr. R. Openshaw, Member of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and Mr. E. J. Hill, General Secretary, United Society of Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, for the workers.

The Second Session of this Committee was held in Stockholm in September, 1947, and was attended by delegations from sixteen countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, pages 373 and 374).

Third Session of the Iron and Steel Committee

The Third Session of the Committee on Iron and Steel of the International Labour Organisation, one of the eight Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened in Geneva on 22nd November. The agenda is as follows:—

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Second Session; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; (c) recent events and developments in the iron and steel industry.

(2) Guaranteed wages in the iron and steel industry.

(3) Technological improvements in the iron and steel industry and their effects on employment.

The following representatives from the United Kingdom are attending the Session: Mr. D. C. Barnes, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. T. Stanes, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Supply, for the Government; Mr. Richard Mather, Member of Executive Committee, British Iron and Steel Federation, Chairman, Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., and Mr. Augustus Rigby, Member of Executive Committee, British Iron and Steel Federation, Managing Director of London Works (Barlows) Ltd., for the employers; and Mr. J. Owen, General Secretary, National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades, Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and Mr. H. Douglass, Assistant General Secretary, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, for the workers. The employers' representatives are accompanied by advisers.

The Second Session of this Committee was held in Stockholm in August, 1947, and was attended by delegations from fourteen countries (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, pages 373 and 374).

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Employment, Unemployment, Earnings, Working Hours and Prices in the United States, 1945-1949

Statistics of employment and unemployment, earnings and hours of work, and retail prices in the United States of America are published periodically by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The course of some of these statistics during the period 1939-40 to 1945-46 was described in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946 (pages 150 and 151). The present article continues these figures, so far as they are still available, during the four years from the middle of 1945 to the middle of 1949.

Employment and Unemployment

The Bureau of the Census publish a *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, which gives current information on the distribution of man-power, employment and unemployment in the United States. The revised series of statistics now being issued was started in July, 1945. The figures are compiled from data obtained through personal interviews each month with about 25,000 sample households throughout the country. These households have been selected as representative of the total population, other than persons in the Armed Forces and persons in certain kinds of institution, e.g., prisons, mental hospitals and homes for the aged, infirm and needy.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total non-institutional population of the United States, aged 14 years and over, rose from about 105.4 million in July, 1945, to nearly 109.7 million in July, 1949, an increase of about 4.3 million. During the same period, the number of males rose from 52.1 to 53.9 million and that of females from 53.3 to 55.8 million, so that the preponderance of females in the population increased from 1.2 to 1.9 million.

The population, as defined above, is divided by the Bureau into persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force. The labour force comprises (a) persons employed in agricultural, industrial and other activities and (b) the unemployed, who together constitute the civilian labour force, and (c) persons serving in the Armed Forces. Employed persons include all who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business. In addition to persons actually at work in the week of the survey, the Bureau include as employed persons those who were in a job in that week but who were absent from work on account of illness, bad weather, holidays, industrial disputes or being temporarily laid off by employers. Persons not in the labour force comprise persons engaged in house-work in their own homes, persons at school, retired persons and others voluntarily idle, persons permanently unable to work, and miscellaneous other persons who have no work and are not looking for work. The numbers in these categories at half-yearly intervals between July, 1945, and July, 1949, are shown in the following Table:—

Date	Employed			Unemployed	Total Civilian Labour Force	Armed Forces	Not in Labour Force
	Agriculture	Other Employment	Total				
July, 1945	9,900	44,500	54,400	950	55,350	12,100	37,940
Jan., 1946	6,720	44,300	51,020	2,300	53,320	6,170	46,460
July, "	9,970	47,870	57,840	2,270	60,110	2,710	43,540
Jan., 1947	6,500	48,890	55,390	2,400	57,790	1,720	47,460
July, "	10,066	50,013	60,079	2,584	62,663	1,372	43,469
Jan., 1948	7,060	50,089	57,149	2,065	59,214	1,241	47,524
July, "	9,163	52,452	61,615	2,227	63,842	1,293	43,462
Jan., 1949	6,763	50,651	57,414	2,664	60,078	1,468	47,571
July, "	9,647	50,073	59,720	4,095	63,815	1,463	44,386
July, 1945	7,190	27,600	34,790	480	35,270	11,830	5,020
Jan., 1946	5,840	29,550	35,390	1,770	37,160	6,060	9,140
July, "	7,810	33,140	40,950	1,760	42,710	2,660	7,170
Jan., 1947	5,850	34,060	39,910	1,950	41,860	1,700	9,230
July, "	8,134	34,937	43,071	1,789	44,860	1,353	6,730
Jan., 1948	6,254	35,018	41,272	1,574	42,846	1,225	9,063
July, "	7,356	36,633	43,989	1,448	45,437	1,278	6,720
Jan., 1949	5,957	35,193	41,150	2,011	43,161	1,453	9,044
July, "	7,623	34,799	42,422	2,845	45,267	1,445	7,186
July, 1945	2,710	16,900	19,610	470	20,080	270	32,920
Jan., 1946	880	14,750	15,630	530	16,160	110	37,320
July, "	2,160	14,730	16,890	510	17,400	50	36,370
Jan., 1947	650	14,830	15,480	450	15,930	20	38,230
July, "	1,932	15,076	17,008	795	17,803	19	36,739
Jan., 1948	806	15,071	15,877	491	16,368	16	38,461
July, "	1,807	15,819	17,626	779	18,405	15	36,742
Jan., 1949	806	15,458	16,264	653	16,917	15	38,527
July, "	2,024	15,274	17,298	1,250	18,548	18	37,200

The Table indicates that, between July, 1945, and July, 1949, the total male and female labour force showed a net decrease of 2.2 million, the reduction in the Armed Forces being 10.6 million while the net addition to the civilian labour force was 8.4 million. The number of persons not in the labour force increased during the period by nearly 6.5 million. The effect of the transition from war-time to peace-time conditions in industry is manifest in the divergent trends of the activities of men and women during the four-year period. Thus, while the number of men in the civilian labour force rose by 9.9 million, that of women fell by 1.5 million. On the other hand, the number of women not in the labour force rose by 4.3 million, compared with an increase of 2.2 million only in the case of men.

Employment in agriculture showed seasonal variations, which were most marked in the case of women, but the total number in agricultural employment showed little net change between July, 1945, and July, 1949. The number of men in industrial and other non-agricultural employment increased at each half-year until July, 1948, but by July, 1949, had fallen to slightly below the level of two years before; the net increase over the four-year period was 7.2 million. Between July, 1945, and July, 1946, the number of women in non-agricultural employment fell by 2.2 million, but between the latter date and July, 1948, it rose by 1.1 million. By July, 1949, the figure was reduced by half-a-million, so that the net decrease over the whole period was about 1.6 million. The total number unemployed, which was less than a million in July, 1945, rose to 2.3 million during the next six months, and thereafter fluctuated slightly from date to date until July, 1948, when the figure was 2.2 million. There was a marked increase in unemployment during the next twelve months and at July, 1949, there were over 4 million unemployed.

Monthly estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners employed in manufacturing and certain other non-agricultural undertakings in the United States are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the journal *Monthly Labor Review*. The estimates are based upon reports submitted by co-operating undertakings and differ in several respects from those of the Bureau of the Census quoted above, which are obtained by household interviews. They include all full-time and part-time wage and salary earners who worked or received pay in the undertakings during the period studied. Persons who worked in more than one undertaking during the period are counted more than once in the totals. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers and members of the Armed Forces are not included.

The next Table shows the numbers of workers employed in the principal groups of non-agricultural undertakings as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at half-yearly intervals between July, 1945, and July, 1949.

Date	(Thousands)						Total
	Manu- facturing	Mining	Con- struction	Trans- port and Public Utilities	Trade, Finance and Service	Federal, State and Local Government	
July, 1945	15,693	832	1,187	3,927	12,760	6,002	40,401
Jan., 1946	13,524	861	1,220	3,932	13,962	5,613	39,112
July, "	14,681	901	1,820	4,051	14,749	5,492	41,676
Jan., 1947	15,677	910	1,690	4,018	15,313	5,455	43,063
July, "	15,580	890	2,043	4,155	15,677	5,341	43,686
Jan., 1948	16,267	922	1,871	4,020	16,025	5,498	44,603
July, "	16,158	921	2,219	4,136	16,045	5,599	45,078
Jan., 1949	15,890	925	1,906	3,978	15,890	5,761	44,350
July, "	14,951	889	2,149	3,970	15,799	5,751	43,509

The movement between July, 1945, and July, 1949, in the groups included in the Table was roughly parallel to that of persons in non-agricultural employments shown in the third column of the first Table above. The number in manufacturing employment declined from about 15.7 million in July, 1945, to 13.5 million in January, 1946. During the next two years it rose again to 16.3 million in January, 1948, but fell thereafter to 15.0 million in July, 1949, or nearly three-quarters of a million less than in July, 1945. Large net increases occurred over the four-year period in the construction and the trade, finance and service groups. There was a fairly steady rise until January, 1949, in the number employed in mining. In the transport and public utilities groups fluctuations in employment were slight. The number in Federal, State and local government fell somewhat during the first half of the period; it increased again subsequently, but in July, 1949, it was a quarter of a million below the level of July, 1945.

Earnings and Hours of Work

Estimates of the average hourly and weekly earnings and the average weekly number of hours of work of workers employed in manufacturing industries and some non-manufacturing industries and services are calculated for each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from returns furnished by co-operating undertakings and are published in the *Monthly Labor Review*. For the manufacturing industries, the figures relate to production workers in both full-time and part-time employment and include working foremen and all non-supervisory workers. Included also are employees on paid vacation during the pay period covered, but not members of the Armed Forces or pensioners, etc. The types of

payments taken into account are wages and salaries before deductions for social security contributions, taxation, etc., and include wages paid during sickness and holidays, but not bonuses received at irregular intervals or the value of payments in kind. Hours of work include hours of absence through sickness or paid holidays.

The Table below shows the average hourly and weekly earnings and the average weekly numbers of hours of work of workers in manufacturing undertakings at half-yearly intervals between July, 1945, and July, 1949. Average hourly earnings and average weekly hours are based upon a slightly smaller sample than are average weekly earnings.

Date	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours of Work
	Cents	Dollars	
July, 1945	103.3	45.45	44.0
Jan., 1946	100.4	41.15	41.0
July, "	109.3	43.38	39.7
Jan., 1947	116.1	47.10	40.6
July, "	123.0	48.98	39.8
Jan., 1948	128.5	52.07	40.5
July, "	133.2	52.95	39.8
Jan., 1949	138.0	54.51	39.5
July, "	138.3	53.66	38.8

Average weekly hours of work fell from 44.0 to 41.0 during the six months ended January, 1946. During the remainder of the period the figure fluctuated, but by July, 1949, it had fallen to 38.8. Average hourly earnings fell during the first six months, but rose at each succeeding half-year, and at July, 1949, they were 35 cents higher than in July, 1945. Average weekly earnings fell likewise during the first six months, but rose at each succeeding half year until January, 1949, when the average was 9.06 dollars higher than in July, 1945. During the next six months, however, the figure fell by 0.85 dollar.

Retail Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculate monthly index figures of retail prices which are published in the *Monthly Labor Review* under the title of "Consumers' price-index for moderate income families in large cities". The index measures average changes in the retail prices of selected goods, house-rent and services, weighted by the quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities. The following Table shows the aggregate and group index figures at half-yearly intervals between July, 1945, and July, 1949:—

Date	(Base, average of 1935-39 = 100)						
	All Items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, Electricity and Ice	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous
July, 1945	129.4	141.7	145.9	108.3	111.2	145.6	124.3
Jan., 1946	129.9	141.0	149.7	108.3	110.8	148.8	125.4
July, "	141.2	165.7	158.7	108.5	113.3	157.9	128.2
Jan., 1947	153.3	183.8	179.0	108.8	117.3	179.1	137.1
July, "	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	184.3	139.5
Jan., 1948	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	192.3	146.4
July, "	173.7	216.8	197.1	117.3	134.8	195.9	150.8
Jan., 1949	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	138.2	196.5	154.1
July, "	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	186.8	154.3

It will be seen that the all-items index figure showed a rise at each of the periods included in the Table between July, 1945, and July, 1948, but fell somewhat in the next twelve months, the net increase between July, 1945, and July, 1949, being about 30 per cent. The course of the index figures for the food, clothing, fuel, etc., and house furnishings groups of expenditure items was similar on the whole to that for all items. The largest net increase, over 42 per cent., occurred in the food group. There was a gradual rise in house-rent throughout the period. The index figure for miscellaneous items continued to rise after July, 1948. The net increase of 30 per cent. in the cost of living over the four-year period may be compared with the rates of increase over the same period in the average earnings of workers in manufacturing industries as shown in the preceding Table, viz., approximately 34 per cent. for average hourly earnings and 18 per cent. for average weekly earnings.

Employment, Wages and Cost of Living in Luxembourg

The figures relating to employment, wages and the cost of living in Luxembourg contained in this article have been extracted from a *Résumé* of economic statistics during post-war years which has recently been issued by the Luxembourg Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Employment

The active population of Luxembourg at the census of 1935 was nearly 153,000, of whom 27 per cent. were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing and 34 per cent. in mining and other industries, the remaining 39 per cent. being engaged in commerce, transport

and other activities or having no occupation. According to the reports of the Inspectors of Works and Mines, the average number of manual workers in industrial employment in 1948 was 46,500, distributed between the principal groups of industries as follows:—

Iron Ore Mining	2,500
Slate and Other Quarrying	1,400
Chemicals, Brick, Pottery, etc.	1,300
Iron and Steel Manufacture	18,600
Foundries and Engineering	1,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,100
Handicrafts	7,600
Building	4,500
Other Industries	8,300
All Industries	46,500

It will be seen that nearly half of all the industrial workers of Luxembourg were engaged in iron ore mining, the manufacture of iron and steel or the engineering, etc., industries. The small numbers of women and of persons under 16 years of age included in the total, 2,700 and 1,600 respectively, were mostly engaged in the handicraft industries (*artisanat*). The number of persons in receipt of unemployment assistance in 1948 was very small.

Wages

In order to guarantee a minimum wage adjusted to the movement of the cost of living, minimum rates are fixed from time to time by Grand-Ducal Orders. For men of normal physical capacity minimum hourly rates were fixed in December, 1944, of from 9 to 10 francs for unskilled workers and from 11 to 12 francs for other workers. These rates were raised to 12 and 14 francs in June, 1945, and 15.50 and 17.50 francs in January, 1946, for unskilled and other workers respectively. In August, 1948, a minimum hourly rate of 17.50 francs was fixed for men, irrespective of class. Minimum rates for women are from 80 to 90 per cent. of the minimum rate for men. Special minimum rates apply to agricultural workers, and the wages of domestic workers are left to individual agreement. (The Luxembourg franc is on a parity with the Belgian franc.)

In mining, the manufacturing industries, gas, water and electricity supply, and construction, average gross hourly earnings increased from 15.56 francs in 1945 to 21.03 francs in 1946 and 22.78 francs in 1947. The total number of hours worked in these industries (including hours of paid holiday) rose from 48.5 million in 1945 to 65.3 million in 1946 and 72.3 million in 1947. The Table below shows the average daily or hourly gross cash earnings in 1938, 1947 and 1948 and at 1st January, 1949, of adult male workers in some of the principal occupations in iron ore mining, iron and steel manufacture and the engineering, etc., industries. The figures include production bonuses but do not take account of extra payments for overtime and Sunday work. Family allowances, made general for wage earners by legislation in October, 1947, are also excluded.

Industry and Occupation	1938				1947				1948				1st Jan., 1949			
	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	Fr. Day	
Iron Ore Mining	82.00	287.12	342.27	363.13	65.00	229.06	294.69	315.47	76.00	277.68	329.29	350.02	6.49	23.24	26.73	27.95
Miners, Underground Workings..	65.00	229.06	294.69	315.47	76.00	277.68	329.29	350.02	6.49	23.24	26.73	27.95	5.34	22.35	25.78	26.99
" Open Workings ..	76.00	277.68	329.29	350.02	6.49	23.24	26.73	27.95	5.34	22.35	25.78	26.99	7.34	24.84	28.99	31.07
Hauliers, Underground Workings	6.49	23.24	26.73	27.95	5.34	22.35	25.78	26.99	7.34	24.84	28.99	31.07	6.66	26.37	30.57	31.56
Iron and Steel Manufacture	6.66	26.37	30.57	31.56	6.34	22.75	26.13	27.00	6.34	22.75	26.13	27.00	5.23	20.78	22.58	22.93
Blastfurnacemen, 1st Hands ..	5.83	20.78	22.58	22.93	4.24	16.98	18.41	18.66	5.83	20.78	22.58	22.93	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
" 2nd Hands ..	4.24	16.98	18.41	18.66	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	3.50	12.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
Converter Men, 1st Hands ..	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	3.50	12.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
Rollers, 1st Hands ..	3.50	12.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	3.50	12.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
Shearers, 1st Hands ..	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	3.50	12.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	5.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
Rolling Mill Labourers ..	3.50	12.00	14.00													

Employment, Earnings and Prices in Japan

Statistics of employment, wages, retail prices and other aspects of labour conditions in Japan are published regularly by the Japanese Labour Ministry in the *Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin*. Some of the figures that have appeared in recent issues of the *Bulletin* are given below.

Employment

The Bureau of Statistics of the Office of the Japanese Prime Minister carry out a monthly survey of the labour force, relating to the first week or ten days of the month, based upon returns obtained from about 15,000 representative households. In May, 1949, the total population of Japan, aged 15 years and over by Japanese reckoning (roughly equivalent to 14 years and over by Western reckoning), was estimated at 55,630,000, of whom 36,730,000 were counted as in the labour force. The labour force, for the purpose of the monthly survey, includes all persons, 15 years and over by Japanese reckoning, who were "employed" or "unemployed" during the survey period. "Employed" persons comprise (a) working employers, managers, etc., self-employed persons, unpaid members of family undertakings, and salary and wage earners who did at least half-an-hour's work during the survey period, and (b) persons in similar circumstances who did no work during the period on account of paid holidays, temporary absence through illness, bad weather, industrial disputes, or urgent personal or family affairs. "Unemployed" persons are those who did less than half-an-hour's work during the survey period but who were seeking work and had at least 25 hours available for work during the period.

The following Table gives an analysis of the Japanese labour force as estimated by the survey at three-monthly intervals between May, 1947, and May, 1949 :—

non-manual workers in manufacturing industries at three-monthly intervals between May, 1947, and May, 1949 :—

Period	Manual Workers		Non-Manual Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
May, 1947	1,563	633	1,979	933
August, 1947	2,196	937	2,863	1,334
November, 1947	2,748	1,205	3,209	1,672
February, 1948	3,258	1,407	4,168	1,975
May, 1948	4,064	1,992	5,310	2,490
August, 1948	5,999	2,587	7,680	3,604
November, 1948	7,673	3,056	9,754	4,493
February, 1949	8,821	3,793	11,025	5,097
May, 1949	8,792	3,797	11,328	5,148

The average monthly wages in May, 1949, of male and female manual workers in the principal groups of manufacturing industries were as shown below.

Industry Group	Males		Females	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Chemicals	9,225	4,361	10,269	4,628
Pottery, etc.	10,456	5,471	8,267	4,585
Metals	6,189	3,080	9,351	4,422
Engineering	5,351	2,887	8,548	5,020
Textiles	5,982	3,680	8,792	3,797
Food				
Woodworking				
Printing and Bookbinding				
Other				
All Manufacturing Industries	8,792	3,797		

(Thousands)

Period	Number Employed			Number Un-employed	Total Labour Force*
	Males	Females	Total*		
May, 1947	20,020	11,100	31,120	790	31,920
August, 1947	20,850	13,050	33,900	510	34,410
November, 1947	21,280	14,190	35,560	320	35,870
February, 1948	20,590	11,870	32,460	360	32,820
May, 1948	21,370	13,640	35,010	180	35,190
August, 1948	21,650	14,010	35,660	160	35,820
November, 1948	21,800	15,110	36,910	240	37,150
February, 1949	21,220	13,440	34,660	450	35,110
May, 1949	21,810	14,470	36,290	440	36,730

An analysis by status (*i.e.*, employer, self-employed person, wage earner, etc.) of the numbers of persons in the "employed" category is not available. The distribution by industrial group and sex of the 36,290,000 in this category in May, 1949, is shown below.

Industrial Group	(Thousands)		Total
	Males	Females	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9,260	9,440	18,700
Mining	450	60	500
Manufacture (including Gas, Electricity and Water Supply)	3,360	1,320	4,670
Manufacture and Retail Trade Combined	1,380	490	1,870
Commerce and Finance	2,050	1,330	3,390
Construction	1,050	70	1,120
Transport and Communication	1,460	210	1,670
Professional Services	830	540	1,360
Government and Non-Profit Organisation	1,180	370	1,540
Other	810	650	1,460
All Groups	21,810*	14,470*	36,290*

Earnings

A monthly survey of earnings in the principal industries of Japan is carried out jointly by the Bureau of Statistics and the Labour Ministry. The survey covers approximately 4,500 undertakings, with at least 30 workers each, employing regularly a total of 1,900,000 wage and salary earners in manufacturing and other industries and services. The figures published represent average gross monthly earnings before deductions on account of income and social security taxes, trade union contributions, etc., and are obtained by dividing the total cash earnings for the month by the number of workers on the pay-roll at the end of the pay period. The averages include (a) regular cash earnings, comprising base pay, production bonuses, overtime pay, piece-work earnings, allowances for special working conditions, family allowances and cost-of-living or other allowances paid regularly on a monthly basis, and (b) special cash earnings, comprising allowances paid at intervals of two or more months, and half-yearly and yearly bonuses.

The following Table shows the average total cash wages or salaries (regular and special) of male and female manual and

* In the *Bulletin* the figures are shown correct to the nearest 10,000, and the totals do not in all cases agree exactly with the sums of the constituent items.

Family Income

The amounts and sources of income in approximately 2,000 households (with an average of approximately 4.6 members each) of manual and non-manual workers in 20 cities are investigated monthly by the Bureau of Statistics. The enquiry relating to May, 1949, showed that the average total cash receipts for that month in the households studied amounted to 12,757 yen, of which 12,064 yen constituted income proper and 693 yen represented withdrawals from savings, repayments of loans, borrowings, sales of goods, etc. Of the income proper, 11,658 yen were derived from wages and salaries, 160 yen from homework and subsidiary occupations and 246 yen from interest and dividends, rents, money gifts, pensions, annuities, relief allowances, etc. The total income from wages and salaries included 10,099 yen earned by the head of the household and 1,559 yen earned by other members. Income represented by payments in kind was not included in the total and was believed to be insignificant in amount.

Prices and Family Expenditure

A monthly consumer's price index is calculated from data collected by the Bureau of Statistics from approximately 5,000 poor, middle-class and wealthy households selected at random in 28 representative cities of Japan. The index takes account of the prices of 119 items, accounting for from 65 to 70 per cent. of total household expenditure, purchased at legal, black market and free market prices, the base period for comparison being the eight months August, 1946, to March, 1947.

The next Table shows the figures of the consumer's price index at three-monthly intervals from May, 1947, to May, 1949.

(Average of August, 1946—March, 1947=100.)

Period	All Items	Food	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Housing	Miscellaneous
May, 1947	163.3	161.6	173.9	132.4	160.1	173.5
August, 1947	216.1	213.4	209.0	269.6	168.6	236.7
November, 1947	250.1	220.2	333.4	329.9	214.8	349.2
February, 1948	302.3	283.9	339.5	353.1	228.8	386.0
May, 1948	328.7	304.9	347.4	349.6	263.5	476.3
August, 1948	420.5	365.0	442.1	557.3	311.7	765.7
November, 1948	433.0	360.3	506.0	612.8	377.2	806.3
February, 1949	466.2	387.4	580.9	570.8	390.4	902.2
May, 1949	493.1	415.1	602.7	562.6	377.5	948.9

It was estimated that the average total expenditure in May, 1949, of the households contributing to the consumer's price index was 11,940 yen, divided as follows between the groups of items :—

	Yen
Food, Staple	2,949
Food, Non-Staple	4,548
Clothing	1,285
Fuel and Light	465
Housing	553
Miscellaneous	2,140
All Items	11,940

These expenditure figures relate to families of various social classes and are therefore not strictly comparable with the figures of family income set out in a previous paragraph, which relate to the households of manual and non-manual workers only.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased during September by 25,000 (12,000 men and 13,000 women), mainly due to the entry of more school leavers into the employment field.

The size of the Forces was reduced during September by 12,000 to a total of 746,000. The estimated number of men and women on release leave increased during the month by 3,000 to 21,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 10th October was 300,300, compared with 267,900 at 12th September. The October figure represented about 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.3 per cent. in September.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 18,000 (9,000 men and 9,000 women) during September.

There was no appreciable change in the level of employment in the basic industries during the month. A fall of 4,200 in the number of wage earners on colliery books was partly offset by small increases elsewhere.

The number employed in the manufacturing industries increased by 29,000 (12,000 men and 17,000 women). There were increases of 7,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles, 6,000 in textiles†, 3,000 in clothing and 3,000 in chemicals and allied trades.

The number estimated to be employed in building and contracting increased by 7,000 during the month.

The level of employment in the distributive trades did not change appreciably during September. There was a decrease of 9,000 in employment in professional, financial and miscellaneous services, mainly in the hotel and catering trades. Employment in National Government service fell by 6,000.

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

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-Aug., 1949	End-Sept., 1949	Change during Sept., 1949
Total Working Population*	16,057	16,069	16,056	16,068	+ 12
Men	7,089	7,116	7,197	7,210	+ 13
Women	8,968	8,953	8,859	8,858	- 5
Total	23,146	23,185	23,253	23,278	+ 25
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men	807	774	728	717	- 11
Women	39	34	30	29	- 1
Total	846	808	758	746	- 12
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	92	18	18	21	+ 3
Registered Unemployed ..	282	348‡	265‡	281‡	+ 16
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men	14,945	15,019	15,113	15,122	+ 9
Women	6,981	6,992	7,099	7,108	+ 9
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,212	22,230	+ 18

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

† The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end September, 1949, was : Cotton—324,000. Wool—217,000. Other textiles—453,000.

‡ End of month estimate.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-Aug., 1949	End-Sept., 1949	Change during Sept., 1949
Basic Industries					
Coal Mining					
Total Man-power	787	788	779	775	- 4
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(725)	(726)	(717)	(713)	(- 4)
Other Mining and Quarrying	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	296	301	311	312	+ 1
Transport and Communication	1,814	1,803	1,815	1,815	—
Agriculture	1,227	1,230	1,234	1,235	+ 1
Fishing	41	41	41	41	—
Total, Basic Industries ..	4,247	4,245	4,262	4,260	- 2
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	426	433	443	446	+ 3
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,894	3,901	+ 7
Textiles	948	971	988	994	+ 6
Clothing	700	716	747	750	+ 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	725	738	768	767	- 1
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,442	1,453	+ 11
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,114	8,201	8,282	8,311	+ 29
Building and Contracting ..	1,497	1,480	1,490	1,497	+ 7
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,739	2,789	2,788	- 1
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	3,925	3,876	3,924	3,915	- 9
Public Administration—National Government Service	688	694	683	677	- 6
Local Government Service ..	766	776	782	782	—
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,212	22,230	+ 18

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	Aug., 1949	Sept., 1949	Mid-1948	Aug., 1949	Sept., 1949	Mid-1948	Aug., 1949	Sept., 1949
	Mining, etc.	775.5	767.3	763.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	778.8
Coal Mining	775.5	767.3	763.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	778.8	774.6
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	229.1	232.5	232.9	77.8	79.2	79.3	306.9	311.7	312.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	69.3	71.4	71.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	76.7	79.1	79.2
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	34.2	35.7	35.7	42.1	43.3	43.3	76.3	79.0	79.0
Glass (other than containers)	29.6	30.3	30.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	41.2	42.2	42.2
Glass Containers	19.9	20.0	20.0	5.6	6.0	6.0	25.5	26.0	26.0
Cement	12.9	13.1	13.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	14.3	14.4	14.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	63.2	62.0	62.2	9.7	9.1	9.2	72.9	71.1	71.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	294.8	304.6	306.0	126.1	133.7	135.0	420.9	438.3	441.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16.8	17.1	16.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.6	17.4
Chemicals and Dyes	143.4	144.3	145.0	52.1	53.6	54.1	195.5	197.9	199.1
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery ..	12.6	13.3	13.4	18.2	20.5	20.9	30.8	33.8	34.3
Explosives and Fireworks	21.6	22.8	23.2	12.2	13.4	13.7	33.8	36.2	36.9
Paint and Varnish	25.9	26.8	26.8	11.1	11.3	11.3	37.0	38.1	38.1
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	27.2	28.0	28.1	19.7	21.0	20.9	46.9	49.0	49.0
Mineral Oil Refining	24.7	25.0	25.1	6.0	6.6	6.7	30.7	35.4	35.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	22.6	23.5	23.5	6.3	6.8	6.9	28.9	30.3	30.4
Metal Manufacture	438.4	438.1	438.8	57.6	55.2	55.4	496.0	493.3	494.2
Blast Furnaces	19.3	19.7	19.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.4	20.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified ..	178.8	182.3	182.4	15.9	15.4	15.4	194.7	197.7	197.8
Iron Foundries	91.1	90.8	91.1	15.3	14.5	14.6	106.4	105.3	105.7
Timplate Manufacture	14.3	14.6	14.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	17.0	17.4	17.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	17.3	17.4	17.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	18.5	18.6	18.6
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	33.0	33.7	33.9	6.3	5.9	5.9	39.3	39.6	39.8
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	84.6	79.6	79.6	15.5	14.7	14.8	100.1	94.3	94.4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,445.0	1,444.1	1,443.6	375.2	358.2	360.0	1,820.2	1,802.3	1,803.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	218.0	204.5	202.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	225.9	212.3	209.7
Marine Engineering	74.5	73.8	73.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	77.4	77.0	77.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.3	33.9	34.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	40.4	38.8	38.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15.8	16.5	16.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	17.5	18.2	18.3
Machine Tools	63.0	61.1	61.1	13.7	12.8	12.9	76.7	73.9	74.0
Stationary Engines	20.1	21.7	21.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	24.8	24.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	57.5	59.1	59.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	67.2	69.1	69.0
Ordnance and Small Arms	33.1	37.5	37.6	8.1	9.6	9.7	41.2	47.1	47.3
Constructional Engineering	64.7	64.0	64.7	6.4	5.5	5.5	71.1	69.5	70.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	547.3	554.0	554.9	117.5	114.2	114.3	668.2	669.2	669.2
Electrical Machinery	118.2	119.9	120.0	46.7	42.0	41.7	164.9	161.9	161.7
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	37.6	37.3	24.0	21.1	21.0	62.2	58.7	58.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27.8	29.2	29.3	16.6	16.8	16.8	44.4	46.0	46.1
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	36.0	36.1	36.1	31.2	29.8	31.2	67.2	65.9	66.0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	16.7	16.1	16.0	19.9	17.3	17.2	36.6	33.4	33.2
Batteries and Accumulators	10.7	11.1	11.1	8.6	9.4	9.8	19.3	20.5	20.9
Other Electrical Goods	68.1	68.0	68.0	51.4	48.6	48.9	119.5	116.6	116.9
Vehicles	760.2	778.4	780.1	118.7	119.0	119.6	878.9	897.4	899.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	243.8	255.6	255.6	41.6	41.5	41.7	285.4	297.1	297.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	182.8	179.5	179.8	23.0	23.8	23.9	205.8	203.3	203.7
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	120.6	129.5	130.4	21.0	21.7	21.9	141.6	151.2	152.3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	52.1	53.2	53.6	20.5	19.7	19.7	72.6	72.9	73.3
Railway Locomotive Shops	56.2	53.8	53.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	59.1	56.5	56.6
Other Locomotive Manufacture	23.3	23.8	23.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	26.1	26.1
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	72.9	74.7	74.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	76.6	78.5	78.5
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8.5	8.3	8.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	12.3	11.8	11.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	313.4	308.6	309.1	178.0	170.9	172.0	491.4	479.5	481.1
Tools and Cutlery	32.6	31.5	31.6	20.6	19.8	20.1	53.2	51.3	51.7
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	21.4	21.8	21.8	19.2	18.6	18.5	40.6	40.4	40.3
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	28.0	27.5	27.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	33.3	32.7	32.8
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.1	27.7	27.8	10.2	9.7	9.7	37.3	37.4	37.5
Hollow-ware	24.9	24.7	24.7	25.6	25.5	25.9	50.5	50.2	50.6
Brass Manufactures	24.3	22.6	22.5	13.6	11.7	11.6	37.9	34.3	34.1
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.1	152.8	153.1	83.5	80.4	81.0	238.6	233.2	234.1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	79.3	81.8	82.1	45.0	47.4	47.9	124.3	129.2	130.0
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. ..	46.7	50.0	50.1	25.3	26.9	27.1	72.0	76.9	77.2
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	8.7	9.0	9.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	14.7	15.3	15.4
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	17.5	16.3	16.3	12.0	12.5	12.7	29.5	28.8	29.0
Musical Instruments	6.4	6.5	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	8.1	8.2	8.4
Textiles	384.7	404.5	406.7	554.5	575.6	578.9	939.2	980.1	985.6
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	60.7	63.0	63.2	114.3	116.5	116.6	175.0	179.5	179.9
Cotton Weaving, etc.	43.7	47.0	47.1	90.2	96.2	96.5	133.9	143.2	143.6
Woolen and Worsted	91.9	94.7	95.4	113.4	117.6	118.4	205.3	212.3	213.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	28.1	31.4	31.8	14.7	15.2	15.3	42.8	46.6	47.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	16.8	18.1	18.1	24.0	24.9	25.0	40.8	43.0	43.1
Linen and Soft Hemp	5.3	5.2	5.2	8.1	7.2	7.2	13.4	12.4	12.4
Jute	7.9	7.5	7.6	12.4	10.6	10.8	20.3	18.1	18.4
Rope, Twine and Net	7.1	6.7	6.7	12.3	11.1	11.2	19.4	17.8	17.9
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	27.3	30.2	30.4	80.8	89.5	90.5	108.1	119.7	120.9
Lace	4.9	5.1	5.2	8.3	8.7	8.8	13.2	13.8	14.0
Carpets	10.8	11.9	12.0	12.7	14.5	14.5	23.5	26.4	26.5
Narrow Fabrics	6.3	6.3	6.4	15.2	15.7	15.7	21.5	21.9	22.1
Made-up Textiles	6.4	6.5	6.5	13.5	13.1	13.2	19.9	19.6	19.7
Textile Finishing, etc.	54.3	57.9	58.1	25.5	26.4	26.5	79.8	84.3	84.6
Other Textile Industries	13.2	13.0	13.0	9.1	8.5	8.6	22.3	21.5	21.6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	49.0	48.1	48.2	30.3	30.1	31.0	79.3	78.2	79.2
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	32.7	32.2	32.2	9.5	9.2	9.3	42.2	41.4	41.5
Leather Goods	11.5	11.9	11.9	16.0	16.9	17.6	27.5	28.8	29.5
Fur	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.0	4.1	9.6	8.0	8.2
Clothing	195.2	204.4	204.6	427.2	464.3	467.8	622.4	668.7	672.4
Tailoring	74.0	80.1	80.1	184.0	200.7	201.5	258.0	280.8	281.6
Dressmaking	12.4	13.2	13.4	89.1	97.8	99.3	101.5	111.0	112.7
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	6.7	7.3	7.4	49.1	52.7	53.5	55.8	60.0	60.9
Hats, Caps and Millinery	7.3	7.1	7.0	12.6	13.1	12.9	19.9	20.2	19.9
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	8.6	8.9	8.9	30.4	32.0	33.1	39.0	41.8	42.0
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	59.9	62.8	63.0	57.8	63.1	63.5	117.7	125.9	126.5
Repair of Boots and Shoes	26.3	25.0	24.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	30.5	29.0	28.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	407.2	427.1	428.0	285.2	308.2	306.2	692.4	735.3	734.2
Grain Milling	31.5	32.2	32.7	8.4	8.6	8.8	39.9	40.8	41.5
Bread and Flour Confectionery	108.6	112.6	112.3	68.0	71.3	71.2	176.6	183.9	183.5
Biscuits	13.7	14.3	14.3	19.3	21.1	21.7	33.0	35.4	36.0
Meat and Meat Products	15.6	17.3	17.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	25.4	28.0	28.0
Milk Products	25.3	27.2	26.8	12.3	12.7	12.3	37.6	39.9	39.1
Sugar and Glucose	14.1	14.8	15.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	19.3	20.2	20.2
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	24.1	27.3	27.5	34.5	44.9	44.5	58.6	72.2	72.0
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	17.4	18.9	18.8	35.0	39.3	38.2	52.4	58.2	57.0
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	31.0	32.0	32.1	24.8	24.8	24.3	56.5	56.8	56.4
Brewing and Malting	74.7	76.0	76.0	18.9	19.7	19.7	93.6	95.7	95.7
Wholesale Bottling	6.4	6.8	6.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	11.8	12.3	12.2
Other Drink Industries	24.6	27.5	27.6	14.5	16.3	15.9	39.1	43.8	43.5

Unemployment at 10th October, 1949

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th September and 10th October, 1949, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th September	190,256	9,121	61,493	6,996	267,866
10th October	212,000	7,635	74,290	6,330	300,255

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 10th October represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 12th September was 1.3.

In the week ended 24th September, 1949, about 19,000 operatives in manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 14 hours each on the average; on the other hand 930,000 were working on an average 7 hours overtime.

The analysis of the figures for 10th October is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	60,375	51,021	96,724	208,120	3,880	212,000
Boys under 18	3,582	2,274	1,688	7,544	91	7,635
Women 18 and over	30,590	19,775	21,769	72,134	2,156	74,290
Girls under 18	3,217	1,534	1,401	6,152	178	6,330
Total	97,764	74,604	121,582	293,950	6,305	300,255

The total of 300,255 includes 36,014 married women.

The changes between 12th September and 10th October, 1949, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern	12th Sept.	20,468	10,807	11,872	43,147	330	43,477
	10th Oct.	26,333	13,856	12,912	53,101	649	53,750
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 5,865	+ 3,049	+ 1,040	+ 9,954	+ 319	+ 10,273
Eastern	12th Sept.	3,507	2,309	2,250	8,066	49	8,115
	10th Oct.	3,895	2,665	2,981	9,541	39	9,580
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 388	+ 356	+ 731	+ 1,475	+ 10	+ 1,465
Southern	12th Sept.	4,770	3,157	3,235	11,162	33	11,195
	10th Oct.	5,139	3,791	4,341	13,271	21	13,292
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 369	+ 634	+ 1,106	+ 2,109	+ 12	+ 2,097
South-Western	12th Sept.	4,027	3,138	4,944	12,109	114	12,223
	10th Oct.	4,822	3,736	5,634	14,192	98	14,290
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 795	+ 598	+ 690	+ 2,083	+ 16	+ 2,067
Midland	12th Sept.	5,777	2,553	2,909	11,239	394	11,633
	10th Oct.	5,389	2,661	3,803	11,853	346	12,199
	Inc. or Dec.	- 388	+ 108	+ 894	+ 614	+ 48	+ 566
North-Midland	12th Sept.	2,270	1,275	1,917	5,462	129	5,591
	10th Oct.	2,109	1,417	2,507	6,033	62	6,095
	Inc. or Dec.	- 161	+ 142	+ 590	+ 571	- 67	+ 504
East & West Ridings	12th Sept.	4,724	2,956	4,828	12,508	432	12,940
	10th Oct.	4,421	3,180	6,315	13,916	453	14,369
	Inc. or Dec.	- 303	+ 224	+ 1,487	+ 1,408	+ 21	+ 1,429
North-Western	12th Sept.	14,064	11,609	17,058	42,731	1,390	44,121
	10th Oct.	15,638	12,351	19,660	47,649	1,110	48,759
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,574	+ 742	+ 2,602	+ 4,918	- 280	+ 4,638
Northern	12th Sept.	7,300	7,206	12,942	27,448	542	27,990
	10th Oct.	8,746	8,561	14,510	31,817	675	32,492
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,446	+ 1,355	+ 1,568	+ 4,369	+ 133	+ 4,502
Scotland	12th Sept.	14,905	14,740	25,865	55,510	1,681	57,191
	10th Oct.	14,358	14,457	28,703	57,518	1,688	59,206
	Inc. or Dec.	- 547	+ 283	+ 2,838	+ 2,008	+ 7	+ 2,015
Wales	12th Sept.	6,694	7,170	19,001	32,865	525	33,390
	10th Oct.	6,914	7,929	20,216	35,059	1,164	36,223
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 220	+ 759	+ 1,215	+ 2,194	+ 639	+ 2,833
Great Britain	12th Sept.	88,506	66,920	106,821	262,247	5,619	267,866
	10th Oct.	97,764	74,604	121,582	293,950	6,305	300,255
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 9,258	+ 7,684	+ 14,761	+ 31,703	+ 686	+ 32,389

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th October, 1949, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th October, 1949			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	37,555	16,195	53,750	1.1	0.9	1.1
Eastern	7,071	2,509	9,580	1.0	0.7	0.9
Southern	8,675	4,617	13,292	1.3	1.5	1.4
South-Western	9,964	4,326	14,290	1.3	1.3	1.3
Midland	8,997	3,202	12,199	0.7	0.5	0.6
North-Midland	4,617	1,478	6,095	0.5	0.3	0.4
East and West Ridings	11,166	3,203	14,369	0.9	0.5	0.8
North-Western	35,810	12,949	48,759	1.9	1.2	1.7
Northern	24,438	8,054	32,492	2.7	2.3	2.6
Scotland	45,163	14,043	59,206	3.2	2.0	2.8
Wales	26,179	10,044	36,223	3.8	4.2	3.9
Great Britain	219,635	80,620	300,255	1.6	1.2	1.5

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			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1939	934,332	258,088	1,192,420	78,347	1,407,959	1,486,324	
1940	468,777	222,373	691,150	58,549	850,088	918,054	
1941	105,973	97,701	203,674	27,476	260,425	299,273	
1942	62,019	31,859	93,878	3,196	97,665	119,117	
1943	47,191	20,574	67,765	733	69,293	85,538	
1944	45,062	17,634	62,696	518	63,608	77,929	
1945	86,273	53,004	139,277	584	140,410	159,977	
1946	251,914	107,840	359,754	1,218	363,069	394,164	
1947	234,895	78,756	313,651	102,738	468,349	498,323	
1948	225,566	70,567	296,133	4,289	303,570	311,323	
1949							
10th Jan.	273,652	91,948	365,600	5,872	4,241	375,713	
14th Feb.	259,137	92,426	351,563	5,181	3,539	360,283	
14th Mar.	245,809	86,393	332,202	4,924	3,280	340,406	
11th Apr.	235,689	78,696	314,385	6,700	3,788	324,873	
9th May	220,758	73,614	294,372	7,185	2,608	304,165	
13th June	194,204	61,867	256,071	5,008	2,564	263,643	
11th July	182,296	54,527	236,823	3,359	2,859	243,041	
15th Aug.	191,452	62,801	254,253	2,764	4,372	261,389	
12th Sept.	195,986	66,261	262,247	3,391	2,228	267,866	
10th Oct.	215,664	78,286	293,950	3,971	2,334	300,255	

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 10th October, 1949, was 323,262, including 227,397 men, 8,277 boys, 80,801 women and 6,787 girls. Of the total, 316,435 (including 4,731 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 6,827 temporarily stopped.

The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 10th October, 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	35,544	1,641	14,653	1,263	53,101
Eastern	6,851	203	2,264	223	9,541
Southern	8,362	305	4,255	349	13,271
South-Western	9,584	319	3,933	356	14,192
Midland	8,567	243	2,850	193	11,853
North-Midland	4,326	248	1,237	127	6,033
E. and W. Ridings	10,658	223	2,795	240	13,916
North-Western	33,890	1,411	11,669	679	47,649
Northern	23,107	881	6,989	840	31,817
Scotland	42,519	1,248	12,990	761	57,518
Wales	24,712	822	8,499	1,026	35,059
Great Britain	208,120	7,544	72,134	6,152	293,950
Northern Ireland	15,203	629	6,221	432	22,485
United Kingdom	223,323	8,173	78,355	6,584	316,435

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Bureaux in each administrative Region at 10th October, 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 12th September, 1949.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 10th October, 1949				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 12th Sept., 1949
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	35,901	14,927	2,922	53,750	+ 10,273
London (Administrative County)	17,112	5,680	270	23,062	+ 3,796
Acton	173	88	8	269	+ 52
Brentford and Chiswick	234	69	17	320	+ 31
Brighton and Hove	1,763	716	97	2,576	+ 754
Chatham	646	562	124	1,332	+ 125
Croydon	811	321	65	1,197	+ 118
Dagenham	430	282	60	772	+ 178
Ealing	292	155	35	482	+ 109
East Ham	405	142	—	547	+ 112
Enfield	245	149	32	426	+ 14
Harrow and Wembley	563	348	59	970	+ 91
Hayes and Harlington	111	119	27	257	+ 35
Hendon	473	215	39	727	+ 113
Ilford	388	167	42	597	+ 99
Leyton and Walthamstow	619	217	46	882	+ 153
Tottenham	508	164	46	718	+ 28
West Ham	882	423	41	1,346	+ 430
Willesden	356	78	28	462	+ 45
Eastern	6,868	2,286	426	9,580	+ 1,465
Bedford	137	77	14	228	+ 63
Cambridge	88	77	13	178	+ 161
Ipswich	162	66	23	251	+ 2
Luton	118	47	25	190	+ 23
Norwich	704	101	20	825	+ 105
Southend-on-Sea	1,068	301	62	1,431	+ 509
Watford	89	94	8	191	+ 53
Southern	8,370	4,262	660	13,292	+ 2,097
Bournemouth	922	319	34	1,275	+ 393
Oxford	93	101	11	205	+ 16
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,211	1,536	188	3,935	+ 654
Reading	417	257	25	777	+ 38
Slough	192	97	15	304	+ 48
Southampton	1,472	5			

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 10th October, 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	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,685	1,177	960	55	9,645	1,232	10,877	11,085	1,300	12,385
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,671	1,150	21	52	6,894	1,202	8,096	7,008	1,269	8,277
Forestry	434	18	—	2	454	20	474	447	20	467
Fishing	2,580	9	939	1	3,519	10	3,529	3,630	11	3,641
Mining and Quarrying	2,880	112	10	1	2,990	113	3,003	3,087	113	3,200
Coal Mining†	2,152	83	4	—	2,156	83	2,239	2,178	83	2,261
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	30	1	—	—	30	1	31	30	1	31
Stone Quarrying and Mining	408	6	5	—	413	6	419	553	6	559
Slate Quarrying and Mining	74	3	—	—	74	3	77	74	3	77
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	121	3	—	—	121	3	124	154	3	157
Other Mining and Quarrying	95	16	1	1	96	17	113	98	17	115
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,868	722	33	17	2,901	739	3,640	3,042	762	3,804
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	861	147	18	—	879	147	1,026	907	147	1,054
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	368	126	7	15	375	141	516	387	154	541
Glass (other than containers)	387	178	4	1	391	179	570	397	183	580
Glass Containers	360	130	—	1	360	131	491	377	131	508
Cement	50	16	—	—	51	16	67	58	17	75
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	842	125	3	—	845	125	970	916	130	1,046
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,768	1,571	7	21	3,775	1,592	5,367	3,857	1,606	5,463
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	217	3	—	—	217	3	220	218	3	221
Chemicals and Dyes	1,185	495	2	17	1,187	512	1,699	1,227	519	1,746
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	129	153	1	1	130	154	284	137	156	293
Explosives and Fireworks	1,170	477	1	—	1,171	477	1,648	1,175	477	1,652
Paint and Varnish	284	102	1	1	285	103	388	298	103	401
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	227	225	—	—	227	225	453	233	228	461
Mineral Oil Refining	212	55	—	—	212	55	267	217	58	275
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	344	61	2	1	346	62	408	352	62	414
Metal Manufacture	4,237	770	406	22	4,643	792	5,435	4,862	799	5,661
Blast Furnaces	149	11	6	—	155	11	166	165	11	176
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,508	195	183	1	1,691	196	1,887	1,711	196	1,907
Iron Foundries	975	157	3	4	978	161	1,139	1,062	162	1,224
Tinplate Manufacture	128	84	83	4	211	88	299	211	88	299
Sheet Steel Manufacture	99	49	110	—	209	49	258	215	50	265
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	370	59	7	—	377	59	436	382	62	444
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	1,008	215	14	13	1,022	228	1,250	1,116	230	1,346
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	26,462	4,285	523	97	26,985	4,382	31,367	28,492	4,500	32,992
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	13,257	397	415	19	13,672	416	14,088	14,427	420	14,847
Marine Engineering	1,003	70	67	3	1,070	73	1,143	1,209	76	1,285
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	473	43	1	—	473	44	517	497	54	551
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	105	7	—	—	105	7	112	126	7	133
Machine Tools	478	69	—	—	478	69	547	491	69	560
Stationary Engines	86	14	—	—	86	14	100	94	17	111
Textile Machinery and Accessories	330	51	—	8	330	59	439	565	78	643
Ordnance and Small Arms	735	206	—	—	735	206	941	740	208	948
Constructional Engineering	1,254	160	30	3	1,256	163	1,419	1,288	163	1,451
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	6,159	1,169	20	15	6,189	1,184	7,373	6,465	1,204	7,669
Electrical Machinery	749	400	2	45	751	445	1,196	767	448	1,215
Electrical Wires and Cables	329	311	—	—	329	311	640	330	311	641
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	188	183	—	—	188	183	371	188	184	372
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	368	436	1	1	369	437	806	373	441	814
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	146	139	—	1	146	140	286	146	142	290
Batteries and Accumulators	116	110	2	—	118	110	228	122	155	277
Other Electrical Goods	636	520	4	1	640	521	1,161	662	523	1,185
Vehicles	7,256	964	16	10	7,272	974	8,246	7,742	1,039	8,781
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,699	330	10	2	2,709	332	3,041	2,787	351	3,138
Motor Repairs and Garages	2,017	153	5	—	2,022	153	2,175	2,149	156	2,305
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,296	182	—	—	1,296	182	1,478	1,528	208	1,736
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	549	208	—	—	549	208	757	560	209	769
Railway Locomotive Shops	99	7	—	—	99	6	105	105	6	111
Other Locomotive Manufacture	206	7	1	7	207	14	221	209	15	224
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	229	16	—	—	229	16	245	231	16	247
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	161	62	1	—	161	63	224	173	78	251
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	4,171	1,831	295	368	4,466	2,199	6,665	4,583	2,228	6,811
Tools and Cutlery	293	125	27	11	320	136	456	328	136	464
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	219	177	6	2	225	179	404	232	179	411
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	390	23	76	1	466	24	490	495	26	521
Wire and Wire Manufactures	288	136	2	4	290	140	430	297	141	438
Hollow-ware	420	442	20	19	440	461	901	448	469	917
Brass Manufactures	203	84	2	15	205	99	304	207	99	306
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,358	844	162	316	2,520	1,160	3,680	2,576	1,178	3,754
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	794	374	56	71	850	445	1,295	876	469	1,345
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	418	210	4	—	422	210	632	431	221	652
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	186	98	1	67	187	165	352	199	173	372
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	128	55	51	4	179	59	238	182	64	246
Musical Instruments	62	11	—	—	62	11	73	64	11	75
Textiles	2,761	2,612	57	184	2,818	2,796	5,614	3,679	5,118	8,797
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	501	504	1	52	502	556	1,058	511	560	1,071
Cotton Weaving, etc.	212	244	—	39	251	283	495	216	285	501
Woolen and Worsted	458	316	40	52	498	368	866	509	388	897
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	167	96	3	3	170	99	269	180	104	284
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	79	86	3	3	82	89	171	91	100	191
Linon and Soft Hemp	110	100	—	6	110	106	216	804	1,885	2,689
Jute	255	216	1	6	256	222	478	256	226	482
Rope, Twine and Net	142	218	2	3	144	221	365	171	516	687
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	100	231	1	3	101	234	335	112	253	365
Lace	33	19	—	1	33	20	56	26	61	87
Carpets	69	101	—	1	70	102	172	75	120	196
Narrow Fabrics	35	45	—	3	35	48	83	35	54	89
Made-up Textiles	107	218	2	5	109	223	332	114	335	449
Textile Finishing, etc.	344	122	2	1	346	123	469	408	167	575
Other Textile Industries	149	96	1	3	150	99	249	161	99	260

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

† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 10th October, 1949, who, although previously employed in coal mining, have been found to be medically unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

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	499	255	29	9	528	264	792	547	276	823
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	253	102	8	—	261	102	363	273	108	381
Leather Goods	143	116	2	2	145	118	263	152	122	274
Fur	103	37	19	7	122	44	166	122	46	168
Clothing	3,165	2,567	562	702	3,727	3,269	6,996	4,016	3,687	7,703
Tailoring	1,970	1,395	242	334	2,212	1,729	3,941	2,330	1,819	4,149
Dressmaking	139	536	11	46	150	582	732	158	629	787
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	43	212	—	7	43	219	262	63	426	489
Hats, Caps and Millinery	70	74	271	302	341	376	717	345	379	724
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	62	160	8	12	70	172	242	91	236	327
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	214	167	13	1	227	168	395	243	174	417
Repair of Boots and Shoes	667	23	17	—	684	23	707	786	24	810
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,839	4,580	39	175	5,878	4,755	10,633	6,289	5,358	11,647
Grain Milling	256	88	—	—	256	88	344	270	91	

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.2 (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, agriculturists, 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 10th October, 1949, was 5,691*; this figure included 3,986 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,705 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 675 ex-Service men and women.

The number of vacancies notified and filled between 13th September, 1949, and 10th October, 1949 (4 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 13th September	..	4,443
„ notified during period	..	407
„ filled during period	..	210†
„ cancelled or withdrawn	..	485
„ outstanding at 10th October	..	4,155

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, which states the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices.

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	4,944	673	4,665	600
Cambridge	490	296	37	37
Reading	461	44	282	45
Winchester	475	26	323	18
Bristol	971	96	540	84
Birmingham	1,657	145	473	93
Nottingham	713	61	186	34
Leeds	1,006	105	329	93
Liverpool	997	85	329	64
Manchester	1,717	138	429	78
Newcastle-on-Tyne	841	69	261	48
Edinburgh	997	216	430	120
Glasgow	1,342	200	405	118
Cardiff	476	41	383	66
Total†	17,087	1,949	9,331	1,498

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th October, 1949, was 29,865‡, consisting of 26,418 men and 3,447 women. Of these, 14,454 men and 467 women were ex-Service personnel. The number on the registers included 17,087 men and 1,949 women who were in employment, while 9,331 men and 1,498 women had registered as unemployed

* This figure includes 959 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices and 165 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† Including 74 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 407 persons registered for overseas employment only and 5,064 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 10th October. Of those in employment 9,106 men and 257 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 5,348 men and 210 women.

During the period 13th September to 10th October, 1949, there were new registrations by 2,879 men and 805 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,356 men and 645 women lapsed.

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

	Men*	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 13th September	..	4,975
„ notified during period	..	1,516
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period	..	1,128
„ filled during period	..	669
„ unfilled at 10th October	..	4,694

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 12th July to 10th October, 1949, were 2,150 for men and 600 for women, which included 1,305 filled by ex-Service men and 96 filled by ex-Service women.

Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of student and trained nurses and midwives in vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Service Branch of Appointments Department. The Branch also provides a Careers Advice Service for potential students and qualified persons seeking other posts. (A short article dealing with the scope and functions of Nursing Appointments Offices was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1946, page 317.) Eleven of the Regional Appointments Offices have special Nursing Sections, and there are also 33 Nursing Appointments Offices situated in all parts of Great Britain.

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

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st July	..	2,727
„ filled during period	..	458
„ outstanding at 30th September	..	2,783

The total of 33,587 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 2,983 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing orderlies, etc. An analysis of the remaining 30,604 vacancies, by grade of nurse (or midwife) and by type of institution or service, is given in the following Table:—

Institution or Service	Trained Nurses	Student Nurses	Midwives and Pupil Midwives	Assistant Nurses, Pupil and Probationer Assistant Nurses
General Hospitals	3,322	3,924	764	2,252
Chronic Sick Hospitals	571	—	63	1,796
Sick Children Hospitals	138	219	—	62
Infectious Disease Hospitals	1,013	1,258	—	558
Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria	871	875	—	522
Maternity Hospitals, Homes and Domiciliary Midwifery Services	80	—	1,337	157
Mental Hospitals and Institutions	1,754	5,632	—	289
Other Hospitals	740	616	12	391
District Nursing	282	—	75	3
Other Nursing†	720	—	36	272
Total	9,491	12,524	2,287‡	6,302§

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

† These figures include, respectively, 65 vacancies filled and 460 vacancies outstanding for nursery nurses. In the case of vacancies filled, the figures given in the Table include 368 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

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

§ These figures include, respectively, 1,078 vacancies for pupil midwives and 909 vacancies for pupil and probationer assistant nurses.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st October was 714,700, compared with 718,900 for the four weeks ended 27th August, and 725,100 during five weeks ended 2nd October, 1948. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 647,300 in September, 596,400 in August and 662,400 in September, 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 September, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with August, 1949 and September, 1948.

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

District	Average numbers of wage-earners on Colliery books during 5 weeks ended 1st October, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th August, 1949	5 weeks ended 2nd October, 1948
Northumberland	42,800	—	+ 300
Cumberland	5,800	—	—
Durham	110,200	—	—
South Yorkshire	98,700	—	—
West Yorkshire	41,000	—	—
North and South Derbyshire	43,800	—	—
Notts. and Leicestershire	53,500	—	—
Lancashire and Cheshire	50,700	—	—
North Wales	8,700	—	—
North Staffordshire	20,300	—	—
Cannock Chase	17,600	—	—
South Staffs., Wores. and Salop	5,700	—	—
Warwickshire	15,900	—	+ 200
South Wales and Mon.	104,700	—	+ 3,300
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	7,000	—	—
Kent	6,100	—	—
England and Wales	632,500	—	—10,300
Fife and Clackmannan	22,400	—	+ 600
The Lothians	12,500	—	+ 300
Lanarkshire, etc.	34,000	—	+ 1,300
Ayrshire, etc.	13,300	—	+ 300
Scotland	82,200	—	— 100
Great Britain	714,700	—	—10,400

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 4,390 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 9,390; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 5,000. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 2,600.

The average number of shifts† worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.95 in September, 4.67 in August and 4.94 in September, 1948. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.27, 4.99 and 5.22.

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 September and August and September, 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

	September, 1949	August, 1949	September, 1948
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary	7.20	8.45	8.05
Involuntary	8.17	8.05	7.29
All Workers:			
Voluntary	5.55	6.57	6.41
Involuntary	7.16	7.09	6.40

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.02 tons in September, compared with 2.95 tons in the previous month and 2.92 tons in September, 1948. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.16 tons in September; for August, 1949, and September, 1948, the figures were 1.12 tons and 1.11 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in June was 2.1 per cent. lower than in May but 0.1 per cent. higher than in June, 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 second quarter of 1949 was 0.8, the same as in the preceding quarter, compared with 0.9 in the second quarter of 1948.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,400 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st August in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.1 per cent. higher than at 1st July but 0.9 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1948. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August was 0.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.2 per cent. lower than at 1st August, 1948.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 489,000 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of June was 1.8, compared with 3.2 at the end of March and 1.3 at the end of June, 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 August is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,027,000. This was 1.2 per cent. higher than the figure for July, but 3.3 per cent. lower than that for August, 1948. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed an increase of 3.0 per cent. in August compared with July, but a decrease of 9.9 per cent. compared with August, 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 August was approximately 3,689,000, compared with 4,095,000 at the middle of July and with 1,941,000 at the middle of August, 1948.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during August was 214,683, compared with 220,469 during July and 122,549 during August, 1948. The number of working days lost in August as a result of unemployment was over 4,960,000 compared with about 6,400,000 in July and about 3,670,000 in August, 1948.

GERMANY

In the British and United States Zones (not including Berlin) the total number of persons unemployed at the end of July was 1,254,548 of whom 900,574 were fully capable of work. The corresponding figures at the end of June were about 1,238,000 and 890,000 and at the end of July, 1948, 650,500 and 407,000. In the French Zone the number unemployed at the end of July was 48,309, compared with 45,590 at the end of June and 16,333 at the end of July, 1948.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th October was 50,452, compared with 41,849 at 24th September. The increase was largely due to the return to the registers, on the termination of the First and Second Employment Periods, 1949, of certain classes of persons residing in rural areas. At 30th October, 1948, the number on the live register was 55,616; this total is directly comparable with the figure for 29th October, 1949.

ITALY

The number of persons registered for employment at the end of July was 1,787,321, of whom 1,180,557 were wholly unemployed, with a previous history of employment, and the remainder were young persons and others registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,815,768, including 1,198,438 wholly unemployed.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 915,000 showed that 1.7 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st July, compared with 2.0 per cent. (final figure) at the end of the previous month and 1.9 per cent. at 31st July, 1948.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of August who were wholly unemployed was 4,734 or 3.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 4,081 or 2.7 per thousand at the end of July; in August, 1948, the number wholly unemployed was 1,229 or 0.8 per thousand.

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WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in October

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £134,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 783,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected labourers in the building industry, workers in civil engineering construction, certain branches of the retail distributive trades, and hairdressing undertakings. Other workpeople receiving increases included silk workers, shipyard labourers, and workers employed in match manufacture and seed crushing.

In the building industry in England and Wales there was an increase of ½d. an hour for labourers. Men engaged in civil engineering construction in Great Britain also received an increase of ½d. an hour. Statutory minimum remuneration was fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in the retail food trades, the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades, and the retail bookselling and stationery trades. In the retail food trades minimum rates had hitherto been agreed by the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council in England and Wales, and by the employers' associations and the trade union concerned in Scotland, and the statutory minimum rates now fixed are higher than these agreed rates. In the case of shop assistants the increases in the minimum rates in England and Wales amounted to 6s. a week for men and 5s. for women in London and certain provincial areas, and 5s. and 4s. respectively, in other areas. In Scotland the increases ranged from 1s. to 8s. a week, according to age and area of employment. Statutory minimum rates were also fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in hairdressing undertakings. These minimum rates are higher than the minimum rates previously payable under the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hairdressing Craft, the differences varying according to occupation and area of employment.

Of the total increase of £134,000, about £89,000 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £39,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement;

about £4,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £600 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January—October, 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 ten 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 ..	172,500	38,300
Metal Manufacture ..	175,500	19,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	56,000	5,300
Vehicles ..	26,000	4,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	93,000	17,700
Textiles ..	583,500	143,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	30,500	6,400
Clothing ..	133,000	23,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	180,000	32,600
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	40,500	7,300
Paper and Printing ..	58,500	15,500
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	43,500	9,500
Building and Contracting ..	1,091,000	121,300
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	100,500	36,500
Transport and Communication ..	336,500	89,200
Distributive Trades ..	322,000	81,900
Public Administration ..	195,500	21,000
Miscellaneous Services ..	214,000	76,700
Total ..	4,976,000	946,300

In the corresponding months of 1948 there was a net increase of £1,748,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 7,159,000 workpeople

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland	31 Oct.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.) for boys.
	West Cumberland	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d.) for boys.‡
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay week following 7 Oct.	Building craftsmen employed in heavy chemical works	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 1d. an hour, (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 0½d., elsewhere 2s. 11½d. Chemical plumbers and leadburners continue to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.‡
Match Manufacture	Great Britain	7 Oct. for preceding pay week	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 1d. an hour for all workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—London (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross) 2s. 3½d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 3d., youths and boys 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 1¼d. at 15, rising to 2s. 3d. and 2s. 2½d. at 20; women 18 and over 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 6d., girls 1s. and 11½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4d. at 17.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain	12 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male workers 21 years or over, of 1½d. for female workers 18 years or over, of ½d. for girls; 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. or 1d. for girls; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—men 21 years or over 2s. 2d. an hour, youths and boys 10½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 years or over 1s. 5½d., girls 9d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 2d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 4½d. an hour, female workers 1s. 7d.‡
Seed Crushing, Compound Food and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (certain districts)	3 Oct.	Men, youths, boys and women	New minimum weekly rates adopted, based upon a regrading of mills into four grades, and resulting in increases in some cases of amounts varying from 6d. to 5s. a week, according to area. Minimum rates after change: adult male general labourers, Grade I areas 100s. a week, Grade 2 98s., Grade 3 96s., Grade 4 94s.; women, 18 years and over, employed in the sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted), and messroom attendance continue to receive two-thirds of the appropriate minimum rate for men.

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

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

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

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

¶ This increase does not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 368 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During October—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire	Sunday preceding first pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) for workers 18 years and under 21, and by 0-6d. (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period commencing 31 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-4d. a shift (6s. 10-6d. to 7s.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 1-95d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (3s. 5-3d. to 3s. 6d.) for boys under 18.
Light Castings Manufacture	England and Scotland	17 Oct.	Female time-workers under 21 years employed on work normally done by male labour	Revised wages schedules adopted, resulting in increases of amounts varying from 1s. 3d. to 7s. a week, according to age, during the first 8 weeks of service, and of 3d. or 6d. in certain cases during later periods of service. Rates after change: moulding 39s. at 17 years during first 8 weeks, 49s. 3d. during next 12 weeks and 58s. thereafter, rising to 85s. 6d. at 20 (after 32 weeks); grinding and polishing 27s. 6d. at 15, rising to 80s. 6d.; fitting, sheet iron working 27s. 6d. to 77s. 9d.; dressing, Berlin blacking 27s. 6d. to 76s. 3d.
			Female time-workers under 21 years employed on work normally done by female labour (including hand and machine core-making)	Increases of 1s. 3d. to 7s., according to age, in weekly bonus. Rates after change, including bonus: 27s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 68s. 6d. at 20.
			Female piece-workers under 21 years	Increase of 1s. 3d. to 7s., according to age, in weekly bonus. Bonus after change: 14s. 3d. a week at 15 years, rising to 36s. 6d. at 20.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	Federated shipbuilding and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom†	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 Oct.	Adult male unskilled workers employed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 2s. a week in the national uniform plain time rate for workers employed on new shipbuilding work. Rate after change: 92s. a week, inclusive of bonus, with an additional repair allowance of 3s. a week on work recognised by practice as ship repairing work.
Engineering and Allied Trades	Great Britain	3 Oct.	Men 21 years and over employed on typewriter service and repair	New minimum rates, inclusive of national bonus of 41s., fixed for a 44-hour week as follows: London (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross), qualified typewriter service mechanics 117s. 1d. a week, other workers 99s. 8d., Provinces 112s. 6d., 96s. 7d.
	Coventry	Beginning of first pay week following 27 Oct.	Skilled and unskilled labourers employed at Admiralty industrial establishments	Increase of 6s. a week (95s. to 101s.) in the minimum rate.
Wool-comb, Hackle and Gill Making	Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Keighley and district	Pay day in week ending 8 Oct.	Men, apprentices and trainees	Increases of 2½d. an hour for skilled men, of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for apprentices and of varying amounts, according to period of employment, for trainees. Rates after change include: circle repairers and finishers in shops, circle drillers 3s. 1½d. an hour, pin-setters in mills 3s., faller men in shops, faller drillers 2s. 11½d.; apprentices 1s. 1d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20.
Shuttle-making	Lancashire and Yorkshire	Beginning of next pay week following 27 Oct.	Men, apprentices and trainees	Increases* of ½d. an hour in daywork rate for journeymen, apprentices and trainees, and of 1½ per cent. in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum rates after change include: daywork—journeymen 2s. 10d. an hour (2s. 11½d. in Yorkshire); piecework—double piecework list price plus one-fifth, plus 3 per cent.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire	9 May‡	Assistant engineers, boiler firemen, oilers and greasers and ashwheelers employed in cotton spinning establishments	Increase of 5 per cent. on minimum hourly rates; further increase of 1d. an hour for assistant engineers. Inclusive minimum rates after change: assistant engineers 32-645d. an hour, boiler firemen 31-645d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 29-091d.
	do.	do.‡	Mill engine tenters, enginemmen, etc., employed in cotton weaving establishments	Increase of 5 per cent. on minimum hourly rates; further increase of 1d. an hour for assistant engineers. Inclusive minimum rates after change: mill engine tenters 34-073d. an hour, enginemmen and firemen 33-259d., assistant engineers 32-645d., boiler firemen 31-645d., ashwheelers, oilers and greasers 29-091d.
Fustian Cutting	Great Britain	10 Oct.	Female workers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of ½d. or ¾d., according to occupation and period of employment, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piece work basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: power machine cutting and hand cutting—learners during 1st month of employment 7½d. an hour, during 2nd month 8½d., all other workers 1s. 6d.; ending and mending—learners during 1st 3 months of employment 7½d. an hour, during 2nd 3 months 9d., during 3rd 3 months 11½d., during 4th 3 months 1s. 2½d., all other workers 1s. 6d. Piece work basis time rates for power machine cutting, hand cutting and ending and mending 1s. 8d. an hour.‡
Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom	Pay day in week commencing 11 July	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except maintenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change: males 36s. at 15, rising to 95s. at 21 and over, females 36s. at 15, rising to 65s. at 18 and over.
Trawl Net Manufacture	Aberdeen	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Oct.	Qualified riggers and net fixers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: riggers 2s. 4½d. an hour, net fixers 2s. 1d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick	First full pay week commencing after 26 Oct.	Men and women	Increase* of 5 per cent. (50 to 55 per cent.) on all basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 2s. 6d. a week for journeymen and of 1s. 7½d. for journeywomen. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of the percentage bonus of 55 per cent. on basic rates, and the flat rate bonus of 20s. for men and 15s. for women: journeymen 97s. 6d., journeywomen 64s. 10½d.
Cotton Waste Reclamation	Great Britain	31 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over and female workers 18 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. an hour, youths and boys 11d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20; women 18 years or over 1s. 4½d. an hour (England and Wales) or 1s. 4½d. (Scotland), girls 8½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 1½d. at 17.¶
Baking	Plymouth and district	Pay day in week ending 8 Oct.	Mens, youths, boys, women and girls	Minimum rates of wages adopted at amounts higher than the current rates operative under the Baking Wages Council Order, as follows:—men 21 years and over 4s. a week, women 21 years and over 3s., younger workers 2s.

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

† The centres affected are those where the rates were formerly 90s. a week on new shipbuilding work or 93s. on repair work.

‡ These increases were agreed in October and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 368 of the October issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal and had retrospective effect to date shown.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 406 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During October—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland	17 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over and for female workers 18 years or over, and of ½d. or ¼d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male and female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 1d. an hour, women 18 years or over 1s. 4½d., youths and boys 7½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 7½d. at 20, girls 7½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 0½d. at 17; piecework basis time rates: male workers 2s. 3d., female workers 1s. 5½d.*
Sawmilling	Scotland	1 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of ½d. an hour (2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Sign Production and Display	Great Britain	3 Oct.	General display workers (unskilled)	Increase of ½d. an hour.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen)	Pay day in week ending 8 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and boxmakers, female workers and apprentices	Increase of 1d. an hour (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8½d.) for adult male sawyers and boxmakers, of ½d. an hour (2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d.) for woodcutting machinists, and of proportional amounts for female workers, dilutes and apprentices.
	Aberdeen	do.	Woodcutting machinists, sawyers and apprentices	Increases of ½d. an hour (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8d.) for adult male workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Aberdeen	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 Oct.	do.	Increases of ½d. an hour (2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d.) for adult male workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Building	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Labourers	Increases of ½d. an hour in the standard rates for labourers and of proportional amounts for young labourers. Rates after change for labourers: London (within a 12-miles radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district) 2s. 5d. an hour, London (from 12 to 15 miles radius) 2s. 4½d., Grade A districts 2s. 3½d., Grade A1 2s. 3½d., Grade A2 2s. 3d., Grade A3 2s. 2½d.†
	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Bricklayers' labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in membership of unions in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases of ½d. an hour for labourers and of proportional amounts for young labourers.†
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain	3 Oct.	Men, youths and boys (including watchmen)	Increases of ½d. an hour for men, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 3d. a shift for watchmen. Rates after change: navvies and labourers—London super-grade 2s. 5d. an hour, Class I 2s. 4d., Class IA 2s. 3½d., Class II 2s. 3d., Class IIA 2s. 2½d.; watchmen—England and Wales, London super-grade 15s. a shift (day or night), Class I and IA 14s., Classes II and IIA 13s. 6d., Scotland, Classes I, IA, II and IIA 13s. 6d.
Asphalt Manufacture and Laying	Great Britain	3 Oct.	Labourers	Increase of ½d. an hour in minimum rates for manufacturing and "classified" labourers. Rates after change: London area, manufacturing labourers 2s. 5½d., "classified" labourers 2s. 5½d., provincial areas, 2s. 4½d. and 2s. 4½d.
Demolition Contracting	England and Wales	3 Oct.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ½d. an hour for men and youths 18 years or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within a 12-miles radius) and Liverpool (Mersey and district) 2s. 5d. an hour, London district (from 12 to 15 miles radius) 2s. 4½d., Grade A districts 2s. 3½d., Grade A1 2s. 3½d., Grade A2 2s. 3d., Grade A3 2s. 2½d.
Electricity Supply Undertakings	Northern Ireland	23 Sept.	Workpeople employed on shift work	New shift rates adopted as follows: 2d. an hour to be added to the day rates for all hours worked, payment at the rate of double time to be made for all hours worked on Sunday, and at the rate of time-and-a-half for all hours worked on public holidays.
Road Haulage (Goods)	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 24 May‡	Workpeople (excluding horse carters) employed in the Road Freight Section of the Ulster Transport Authority	Increases of 2s. 6d. a week for workers 21 years and over, and of 1s. 3d. for younger workers. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of 2 tons and under carrying capacity, Belfast and Londonderry 98s. a week, elsewhere 94s.; drivers of lorries of over 2 tons carrying capacity 105s. 6d., 101s. 6d. (1s. a day extra for drivers of lorries with trailers and drivers of 6 or 8 wheeled heavy vehicles); assistants on lorries 96s. 6d., 87s. 6d.; checkers 101s. 6d., 91s. 6d.; porters 92s. 6d., 87s. 6d.; loaders (Belfast Quay) 101s. 6d.; youths engaged as lyster truck drivers, Belfast and Londonderry—43s. 9d. at 16 years, rising to 73s. 9d. at 20; other youths, including parcels messengers, Belfast and Londonderry—21s. 3d. at 14 years, rising to 69s. 9d. at 20, elsewhere 16s. 3d. to 64s. 9d.‡
Retail Food Distribution	England and Wales	17 Oct.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed as follows: branch shop managers, London area 109s. a week where weekly trade is under £50, to 166s. where weekly trade is £730 or over, Provincial A areas 105s. to 162s., Provincial B areas 99s. to 156s.; branch shop manageresses, London 93s. to 150s., Provincial A 89s. to 146s., Provincial B 82s. to 139s.‡ These rates are higher than the minimum rates previously payable under the agreement of the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council by the following amounts:—6s. for men and 5s. for women in London and Provincial A areas, and 5s. for men and 4s. for women in Provincial B areas.
			Shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers and central warehouse workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed as follows: male workers, London area 38s. a week at under 16, rising to 102s. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 33s. to 98s., Provincial B areas 30s. to 92s.; female workers, London 32s. to 75s., Provincial A 27s. 6d. to 71s., Provincial B 24s. to 64s.‡ These rates are higher than the minimum rates previously payable under the agreement of the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council by the following amounts:—6s. for men and 5s. for women 24 years or over in London and Provincial A areas, 5s. for men and 4s. for women in Provincial B areas, and varying amounts for younger workers, according to age and area.
			All other workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed as follows: male workers, London area 37s. a week at under 16, rising to 96s. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 32s. to 91s. 6d., Provincial B areas 29s. to 90s.; female workers, London 31s. to 69s., Provincial A 26s. 6d. to 64s. 6d., Provincial B 23s. to 61s.‡ These rates are higher than the minimum rates previously payable under the agreement of the Retail Food Trades Joint Industrial Council by the following amounts:—6s. for men and 5s. for women 24 years or over in London and Provincial A areas, 9s. for men and 7s. for women in Provincial B areas, and varying amounts for younger workers, according to age and area.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 406 of this GAZETTE.

† This increase is the first stage adjustment of the labourers' rates from 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rates to a fixed margin in each district of 5½d. an hour below the craftsmen's current standard or exceptional rate. The second stage adjustment becomes due on 6 February, 1950, and the third stage adjustment on 3 July, 1950.

‡ These increases were the result of an award of the Transport Staff Tribunal, Northern Ireland and, were made retrospective to the date shown.

§ These rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 337 and 368 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. The statutory weekly minimum remuneration specified above relates (a) in the case of a worker 16 years or over engaged whole-time in the sale of excisable liquors in an undertaking with a 7-day licence to a week of 48 hours exclusive of overtime, (b) in the case of a worker 16 years or over employed in a shop wholly or mainly engaged in the sale of cooked meats or other cooked foods to a week of 47 hours exclusive of overtime, and (c) in the case of any other workers 16 years or over to a week of 46 hours exclusive of overtime. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During October—continued.

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Food Distribution (continued)	Scotland	17 Oct.	Branch shop managers and manageresses	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: branch shop managers 107s. a week where weekly trade is less than £50, to 126s. where weekly trade is £200, branch shop manageresses 81s. to 110s.; plus in each case 1s. a week for each additional complete £10 of weekly trade above £200 and up to £350, a further 1s. for each additional £20 of weekly trade above £350 and up to £750, and a further 1s. for every additional £40 of weekly trade.* These rates are higher than the minimum rates previously payable under an agreement between the employers' associations and the trade union concerned by the following amounts:—3s. to 8s. for men, according to weekly trade, and 1s. to 3s. for women.
			Shop assistants, central warehouse workers and all other workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, area 1 30s. a week at 15 years, rising to 100s. at 24 or over, area 2 28s. to 96s.; female workers, area 1 29s. to 72s. at 24 or over, area 2 27s. to 68s.* These rates are 1s. to 8s. higher for male and female workers, according to age and area, than the minimum rates previously payable under an agreement between the employers' associations and the trade union concerned. (The rates for males under 16 and females under 17 remain unchanged.)
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Distribution	England and Wales	24 Oct.	Shop managers and manageresses	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 48 hours, as follows: shop managers, London area 110s. a week where the number of staff employed is one or none, 115s. where the number of staff is two, and 120s. where the number is three, Provincial A areas 106s., 111s., 116s., Provincial B areas 100s., 105s., 110s.; shop manageresses, London 82s., 87s., 92s., Provincial A 78s., 83s., 88s., Provincial B 72s., 77s., 82s.*
			All other workers (other than street news-vendors)	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 48 hours, as follows: male workers, London area 36s. a week at 15 years, rising to 100s. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 33s. to 96s., Provincial B areas 30s. to 90s.; female workers, London 32s. to 72s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 28s. to 68s., Provincial B 25s. to 62s.*
			Male and female street news-vendors	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for workers of any age employed in any area, as follows: morning newspapers session—10s. for any part or parts of any one day in which a news-vendor is employed on the sale of one or more morning newspapers; evening newspapers session—10s.; Sunday newspapers session—12s. 6d.*
	Scotland	do.	Managers and manageresses	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: workers 20 years or over—the rates payable to other workers, according to age and area; under 20 years—the rates payable to other workers at 20; plus in each case an addition of 10s. a week where the number of other staff employed is one or none, 15s. where the number is two, and 20s. where the number is three or more.*
			Other workers (including shop assistants and central warehouse workers)	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, area 1 32s. a week at 15, rising to 97s. at 24 and over, area 2 30s. to 93s.; female workers, area 1 27s. to 68s., area 2 24s. to 64s.*
Retail Book-selling and Stationery Distribution	Great Britain	24 Oct.	Shop managers and manageresses	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: shop managers, London area 125s. a week, Provincial A areas 121s., Provincial B areas 115s.; shop manageresses, London 110s., Provincial A 106s., Provincial B 100s.*
			All other workers (except cleaners, messengers and porters)	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, London area 38s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 110s. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 33s. to 106s., Provincial B areas 28s. 6d. to 100s.; female workers, London 33s. to 85s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 27s. 6d. to 81s., Provincial B 23s. to 75s. (The minimum remuneration for a worker entering the trade for the first time at 18 years or over is to be 15 per cent. less than the above rates during the first twelvemonth's employment.)*
			Cleaners, messengers and porters	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, London area 35s. a week at under 16, rising to 100s. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 30s. to 96s., Provincial B areas 26s. to 90s.; female workers, London 30s. to 75s., Provincial A 25s. to 71s., Provincial B 21s. to 65s.*
Hairdressing	Great Britain	17 Oct.	Managers, manageresses and charge hands	Statutory minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: managers—ladies' saloon, London area 135s. a week, Provincial areas A and B 130s., gentlemen's saloon 125s. and 120s., manageresses—ladies' and gentlemen's saloons, London area 125s., Provincial areas 120s., male charge hands, ladies' saloon, 120s. and 115s., gentlemen's saloon 110s. and 105s., female charge hands, ladies' and gentlemen's saloons 110s. and 105s.†
			Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Statutory minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: operative hairdressers, ladies' saloon—London area 60s. a week in first year, 85s. in second year and thereafter 110s. for male workers and 100s. for female workers, Provincial areas A and B 55s. for male workers, 80s. second year and thereafter 105s. for male workers and 95s. for female workers; gentlemen's saloon—London area 70s. in first year and 100s. thereafter, Provincial areas A and B 65s. in first year and 95s. thereafter; apprentices, ladies' or gentlemen's saloon—London area 25s. a week during 1st six months of apprenticeship, rising to 50s. during the 6th six months of apprenticeship, Provincial areas A and B 20s. to 45s.†
			Clerks, receptionists and manicurists	Statutory minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, London area 38s. a week at under 16, rising to 110s. at 25 or over, Provincial A areas 33s. to 106s., Provincial B areas 30s. to 100s. 6d., female workers, 32s. to 81s. 6d., 27s. 6d. to 77s., 24s. to 71s.†
			Sales assistants, cashiers and clerical assistants	Statutory minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, London area 38s. a week at under 16, rising to 104s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 33s. to 100s., Provincial B 30s. to 94s. 6d., female workers, 32s. to 77s., 27s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.†
			Other workers	Statutory minimum rates of remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows: male workers, London area 37s. at under 16, rising to 96s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 32s. to 92s., Provincial B 29s. to 90s., female workers, 31s. to 72s., 26s. 6d. to 67s. 6d., 23s. to 61s. 6d.†
Catering	Belfast	Week commencing 3 Oct.	Chargehands, assistants and apprentices employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 6s. a week for chargehands and assistants (after 5 years' service), and of 5s. for assistants (during first two years after apprenticeship) and apprentices. Rates after change: chargehands 112s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. a week according to staff; assistants—1st year after apprenticeship 80s. a week, 2nd year 92s. 6d.; after 5 years' service (including 3 years' apprenticeship) 110s.; apprentices—1st year 40s., 2nd year 47s. 6d., 3rd year 60s.

* These statutory minimum rates took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 338 and 368 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. Definitions of the areas are contained in the Orders.

† The statutory minimum rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See pages 337 and 368 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. The rates are higher by varying amounts, according to occupation and area, than those previously payable under the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Hairdressing Craft. The Order provides that, where a chargehand, manager or manageress is responsible for both a ladies' and a gentlemen's saloon, the rate applicable is to be the rate appropriate for work in a ladies' saloon, and in the case of an operative hairdresser, where under the terms of his employment a worker may at any time be required to do hairdressing for both ladies and gentlemen, the rate applicable, in whichever saloon he is employed, is to be the rate appropriate to the worker when employed in either a ladies' or a gentlemen's saloon, whichever is the higher. A definition of the areas is also contained in the Order.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
September .. .	101	101	102	101
December .. .	103	103	106	103
1948				
March	105	106	107	105
June	105	107	108	106
September .. .	106	108	109	106
December .. .	107	109	110	107
1949				
January	107	109	110	108
February .. .	107	109	110	108
March	108	110	111	108
April	108	110	111	108
May	108	111	111	108
June	108	111	111	109
July	108	111	112	109
August	108	111	112	109
September .. .	108	111	112	109
October	109	112	112	109

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STATISTICAL information is at present arranged under the following headings and the scope is revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available.

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 110. In addition, 12 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 122 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at over 14,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 60,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in October, the coal mining industry accounted for 72, involving nearly 6,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 9,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in October 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		
Fishing	—	1	1	1,000	5,000
Coal Mining .. .	1	71	72	5,700	9,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	4	17	21	3,900	26,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. .	1	1	2	300	2,000
Transport	1	4	5	700	3,000
Other Industries and Services	5	16	21	2,700	15,000
Total, October, 1949	12	110	122	14,300	60,000
Total, September, 1949	11	134	145	34,500	142,000
Total, October, 1948 ..	10	151	161	18,800	54,000

Of the total of 60,000 days lost in October, 42,000 were lost by 12,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 12,000 were directly involved and 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 October also included 18,000 days lost by 1,600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 108 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during October, 45, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted two days; 13, directly involving 500 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 3,300 workers, lasted over six days.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER

Occupations† and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended		
FISHING:— Trawler deck hands, engineers, cooks, etc.—Hull	1,000	—	13 Oct.	20 Oct.	Objection to owners' proposal to reduce rate of payment to crews for fish oil	Work resumed on owners' terms, the new rate to operate as from 1st November.
ENGINEERING:— Engineering and foundry workers—Workington (one firm)	890	—	17 Oct.	26 Oct.	Objection to employers' proposal to alter the shift-working arrangements of a small number of men, and other grievances	Work resumed on conditions in operation prior to the stoppage.
SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING:— Boilermakers, platers, angle-iron-smiths, welders, riveters, holders-on, caulkers and other workers employed in shipbuilding, marine and general engineering—Barrow-in-Furness (one firm)	670	200	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	Demarcation dispute between welders and drillers respecting the operation of stud welding machines	Dispute to be referred to arbitration.
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY:— Electrical fitters, general fitters, labourers, etc. employed at an electric power station—Swansea	330	—	9 Oct.	13 Oct.	Claim by workpeople who were in receipt of "excess" rates that they were entitled to an additional 1½d. an hour under an award by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry	Work resumed on the understanding that the dispute would be referred to the Joint Industrial Council.
ROAD TRANSPORT:— Corporation omnibus and trolley-bus drivers and conductors—Huddersfield	630	—	2 Oct.	5 Oct.	Objection to the introduction of new running schedules on the ground that they would increase the difficulties of working	Work resumed on the advice of a trade union official.
OTHER INDUSTRIES:— Production and maintenance workers engaged in fur skin dressing and dyeing—London (one firm)	450	—	13 Oct.	11 Nov.	Demand that employers should agree to the principle of a "closed shop" and enter into an agreement with workers' trade union respecting wages and working conditions	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
Fur skin dressers—London (one firm)	100	—	17 Oct.	11 Nov.	In sympathy with the workpeople involved in the above dispute	

* 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 195,000, and in the corresponding period in 1948 was approximately 130,000, 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 335,000 and 330,000.

‡ 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.

Causes

Of the 110 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 8, directly involving 1,000 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 36, directly involving 3,600 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 2,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 31, directly involving 3,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 800 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN 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 ten months of 1949 and in the corresponding months of 1948:—

Industry Group	January to October, 1949			January to October, 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 .. .	766	238,400†	735,000	988	171,300†	417,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	5	300	1,000	9	900	9,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. .. .	11	900	3,000	23	2,500	11,000
Engineering .. .	84	13,800	83,000	77	47,600	130,000
Shipbuilding .. .	46	10,200	71,000	61	17,600	239,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal .. .	85	16,500	56,000	85	35,700	520,000
Textile	25	7,200	68,000	39	14,500	55,000
Clothing	18	1,500	7,000	23	6,400	26,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	10	600	3,000	24	3,800	17,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .	9	700	13,000	16	900	5,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	6	800	5,000	10	3,500	26,000
Building, etc. .. .	50	12,200	30,000	26	4,300	16,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply .. .	4	2,900	18,000	7	300	2,000
Transport	72	91,900†	528,000	91	67,100†	331,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc. .. .	8	900	1,000	14	3,400	12,000
Other Industries and Services .. .	40	6,600	43,000	40	8,300	28,000
Total	1,239	405,400†	1,665,000	1,533	388,100†	1,824,000

The number of workers involved in stoppages which began in the period January to October was 404,600, the number of days lost in such stoppages being 1,663,000. 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.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 18th October, 1949

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

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

The following Table shows the indices at 18th October, 1949, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :-

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th OCTOBER, 1949	WEIGHT
I. Food	119 (119.0)	348
II. Rent and rates	100 (100.3)	88
III. Clothing	117 (116.8)	97
IV. Fuel and light	114 (113.8)	65
V. Household durable goods	108 (107.9)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	113 (113.1)	35
VII. Services	106 (105.6)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	108 (107.5)	217
All items	112 (112.3)	1,000

The group indices, as calculated to the nearest first place of decimals, are shown in brackets in the above Table because these are the figures to which the weights have been applied for the purpose of computing the "all items" index. These decimal figures are shown only in order that, if desired, calculations may be made of the effect of combining particular groups and excluding others.* The information available as to price changes, however, is such that no precise significance can be attributed to the decimals, and for any other purpose, therefore, the figures should be used to the nearest whole number.

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 18th October was 112, the same figure as at 13th September. The principal changes during the month were increases in the prices of bread and flour, partly offset by reduced prices for utility clothing.

Food

Following the raising of the maximum permitted prices on 25th September, the retail prices of bread rose by about 22 per cent. and the prices of flour by nearly 17 per cent. Small increases were also reported in the prices of a number of other items of food. As a result of these changes, the average level of food prices rose by nearly 2 per cent. and the index figure for the group as a whole was 119 at 18th October, compared with 117 at 13th September.

Clothing

The average level of prices for most of the items included in the clothing group showed some fall compared with a month earlier as a result of reductions in the maximum prices of utility clothing, which came into force on 26th September. The effect of these reductions was to a small extent offset by some price increases following advances in manufacturing costs such as have been reflected in clothing prices for a number of months. As a result of these changes, the average level of clothing prices fell by about 2 per cent. between 13th September and 18th October and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index for the group at 18th October was 117, compared with 119 at 13th September.

Fuel and Light

There were seasonal increases in the charges for electricity in a few areas, as a result of the operation of winter tariffs, and in a small number of areas the charges for gas were increased. The prices of seaborne coal were increased in a few towns, as a result of a reduction in the freight subsidy. As a result of these increases the average level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., and the index figure at 18th October, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 114, compared with 113 at 13th September.

Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods the principal changes in the level of prices were reductions in the prices of utility sheets and towels resulting from the reduction of wholesalers' and retailers' permitted margins, which came into force on 26th September. For the group as a whole the fall in the average level of prices was less than one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure at 18th October, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 108, the same figure as at 13th September.

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

Services

In the services group there were increases in bus fares in a few areas and increases in the charges for miscellaneous services, including hairdressing and domestic help. For the group as a whole the change in the average level of charges was slight, but sufficient to alter the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which was 106 at 18th October, compared with 105 at 13th September.

Other Groups

In the three remaining groups, covering rent and rates, miscellaneous goods and drink and tobacco, respectively, there were relatively few changes in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 100, 113 and 108, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All Items												
1947	104	106	106	108	108	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	—	—
Food												
1947	104	108	109	109	108	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	108	109	108	108	114	113	108	107	107	108	108	109
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	117	119	—	—

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Industrial Relations Handbook, Supplement No. 2, Index of Retail Prices," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 407 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items*	July	379	- 2	- 17
Food	July	361	- 3	- 25
Finland	Aug., 1938-July, 1939 = 100			
All Items	Sept. (end)	813†	+ 5	+ 1
Food	Sept. (end)	979†	+ 5	+ 83
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris	Aug.	1,744	+ 40	+ 28
Other large towns	Aug.	1,744	+ 40	+ 28
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Aug.	156.5	- 2.9	+ 0.5
Food	Aug.	161.5	- 5.8	+ 14.5
Hungary (Budapest)	Jan., 1947 = 100			
All Items	June (end)	104.5	- 0.5	- 12.3
Food	June (end)	101.6	- 0.3	- 23.5
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items	July	472.8	- 0.4	+ 28.4
Food	July	614.1	- 1.1	+ 32.8
Switzerland	June, 1914 = 100			
All Items	Aug. (end)	221.4	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Food	" "	228.1	+ 0.3	Nil
Other Countries				
Burma (Rangoon)	1941 = 100			
All Items † (a)	July	459	+ 27	+ 164
" (b)	"	494	+ 35	+ 182
Food ‡ (a)	"	517	+ 49	+ 202
" (b)	"	518	+ 56	+ 214
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Sept. (beginning)	162.3	- 0.5	+ 3.4
Food	Sept. (beginning)	207.0	- 2.2	+ 3.1
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942 = 100			
All Items	July	140	Nil	- 4
Food	July	142	+ 1	+ 3
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100			
All Items	June	131	+ 3	- 10
Food	June	128	+ 6	- 4
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	Aug.	306	+ 4	- 15
Food	Aug.	372	+ 8	+ 7
South Africa, (9 urban areas) Union	1938 = 100			
All Items	June	154.7	+ 0.5	+ 6.2
Food	June	166.1	+ 1.9	+ 4.8
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Aug. (middle)	168.8	+ 0.3	- 5.7
Food	Aug. (middle)	202.6	+ 0.9	- 14.0

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

† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

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

§ The figures relate to (a) a Burmese family, (b) single Indians (Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas).

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in October was 114, compared with 108 in September, 1949, and 156 (revised figure) in October, 1948. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 9 fatal accidents were reported in October, compared with 5 in September, 1949, and 19 in October, 1948.* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of October, 1949.

Mines and Quarries†	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts :	Electrical Stations
Underground	42
Surface	5
Metalliferous Mines	1
Quarries	2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	50
	Other Industries
	4
	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships
	4
	Building Operations
	13
	Works of Engineering Construction
	2
	Warehouses
	—
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT
	52
	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	4
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	4
Metal Extracting and Refining	1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	5
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.	4
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture	2
Shipbuilding	1
Other Metal Trades	2
Cotton	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	2
Other Textile Manufacture	—
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	1
Food and Drink	3
General Woodwork and Furniture	1
Paper, Printing, etc.	3
Rubber Trades	1
Gas Works	1
	Brakemen, Goods Guards
	1
	Engine Drivers, Motor-men
	3
	Firemen
	2
	Guards (Passenger)
	—
	Labourers
	—
	Mechanics
	—
	Permanent Way Men
	5
	Porters
	1
	Shunters
	—
	Other Grades
	—
	Contractors' Servants
	—
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
	12
	Total (excluding Seamen)
	114
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels
	6
	Fishing Vessels
	3
	TOTAL, SEAMEN
	9
	Total (including Seamen)
	123

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch
Plumbing and Soldering	11
Shipbreaking	6
Other Industries	2
TOTAL	19
	Chrome Ulceration
	Manuf. of Bichromates
	3
	Chromium Plating
	5
	Other Industries
	5
	TOTAL
	13
	Total, Cases
	41
	II. Deaths
Anthrax	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	Pitch
1	1
TOTAL	1

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

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th October, 1949, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 1st October, 1949, and the 5 weeks ended 30th October, 1948.

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

Accidents in the Coal Mining Industry

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 1st October, 1949, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 111, compared with 129 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949, and 102 in the 13 weeks ended 25th September, 1948. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 493, 566 and 614. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	1st October, 1949	2nd July, 1949	25th September, 1948	1st October, 1949	2nd July, 1949	25th September, 1948
Underground :						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	1	1	1	6	20	23
Falls of ground	59	64	56	174	204	219
Haulage	25	30	24	116	119	157
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	12	21	18	147	156	162
Total	97	116	99	443	499	561
Surface :						
All causes	14	13	3	50	67	53
Total, underground and surface	111	129	102	493	566	614

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 365). They relate to the four weeks ended 19th September, 1949.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 1,358, and 6,202 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 5,397 males and 805 females; of the total 3,256 were disabled persons. During the period 708 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	594	111	705
Disabled	563	90	653
Total	1,157	201	1,358
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,802	193	1,995
Disabled	1,692	81	1,773
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	353	199	552
Disabled	406	168	574
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	314	85	399
Disabled	417	14	431
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	413	65	478
Total	5,397	805	6,202
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	345	60	405

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the number of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 17th October, the number in attendance at the end of that period and the number who completed courses during the period. The figures continue those published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 365).

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	505	23	528
Number of persons in attendance at courses at end of period ..	920	45	965
Number of persons who completed courses during period ..	412	15	427

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 17th October, 1949, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 10,228.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee, appointed under the Act, to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1949 was 95. This figure shows a decrease compared with 129 for the second quarter of 1949. The total number of cases decided up to 30th September, 1949, was 8,272.

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

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the September quarter of 1949, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 30th September, 1949. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE.)

	September Quarter, 1949	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants ..	20	1,572
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default ..	11	709
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation ..	19	1,850
Total of orders made ..	50	4,131
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned ..	45	4,141
Total of cases decided ..	95	8,272

The Act provides in certain circumstances for a right of appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th September, 1949, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 1,049 appeals. In 628 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 421 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 30th September, 1949, was 38, of which 22 were decided in favour of the applicant. Eight cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in seven of which the determination of the Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures given below relate to applications for training under the scheme of business training for ex-regular members of H.M. Forces to which reference was made in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 51). The scheme was started about the end of February and the figures show the position at 29th October.

Number of applications received ..	635
" " applicants found ineligible ..	91
" " applicants found eligible ..	463
" " cases in which eligibility had not been determined ..	32
" " applicants selected for training ..	260
" " applications withdrawn at various stages ..	117

Grants for Training in Business Administration

The figures given below relate to the arrangements for financial grants from the Government to students entering the courses of training in business administration set up under the auspices of local education authorities. These courses normally last for three terms, although there are some shorter courses of three months' duration to meet the needs of older candidates. The figures are in continuation of those published in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 292).

The total number of students who at 15th October, 1949, had been awarded grants in respect of three-term courses was 1,239 (of whom 123 had been eligible for grants under the Business Training Scheme but had failed to obtain training places in the last of the General Business Courses); in addition, 356 awards were made in respect of the three-month courses.

The following Table gives various figures in relation to the arrangements (a) during the 13 weeks ended 15th October, and (b) during the period from the inception of the arrangements, about the end of 1947, to 15th October:—

	13 weeks ended 15th October, 1949		Cumulative Totals, 15th October, 1949	
	Three-term Courses	Three-month Courses	Three-term Courses	Three-month Courses
Number of applications: Received ..	93	37	2,243	842
Withdrawn ..	18	10	475	185
Rejected ..	34	13	626	282
Number of awards made ..	83	13	1,239*	356
Number of applications under consideration at end of period ..	26	19	—	—

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of October; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The particulars relate to the progress made under the Scheme (a) during October, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 31st October, 1949.

	October, 1949		
	Men	Women	Total
Number of applications for assistance made ..	1,952	39	1,991
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service ..	355	2	357
Ministry of Education ..	1,491	30	1,521
Other award-making Departments ..	344	2	346
Total awards ..	2,190	34	2,224
Number of applications rejected ..	633	26	659
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn ..	342	10	352
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of October, 1949 ..	192,957	14,689	207,646
Number of applications for assistance made ..			
Ministry of Labour and National Service ..	41,669	1,364	43,033
Ministry of Education ..	75,336	6,194	81,530
Other award-making Departments ..	17,116	1,750	18,866
Total awards ..	134,121	9,308	143,429
Number of applications rejected ..	35,672	2,774	38,446
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn ..	21,119	2,328	23,447
Cases under consideration at end of period ..	2,045	279	2,324†

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

† This figure includes over 1,400 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During October the National Arbitration Tribunal issued fourteen awards,* Nos. 1338 to 1351. Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1339 (10th October).—Parties: Members of the Aberdeen Trawl Net Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them as riggers and net fixers. **Claim:** For increased rates of wages and for certain specific conditions of employment. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1d. an hour in the rates of wages of the riggers and net fixers, and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation those parts of the claim which related to matters other than wages.

Award No. 1340 (10th October).—Parties: The National Coal Board, and members of the Colliery Winders' Federation of Great Britain employed by them as winding enginemen. **Claim:** For a flat rate of 35s. a shift and for variations in certain conditions of employment of winding enginemen. **Award:** For full details of the Tribunal's conclusions on that part of the claim which related to the shift rate, reference should be made to the actual award in which certain action by the Minister of Fuel and Power was recommended. The Tribunal found that the remaining parts of the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1344 (21st October).—Parties: Members of the Master Ladies' Tailors' Organisation, and members of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers in their employment. **Matter in dispute:** The dispute arose out of a claim by the employers for the institution of certain specified basic wage rates, and the fixing of production targets by agreement between management and workers, with the payment of bonuses on production in excess of targets. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim as put forward by the employers had not been established, but recommended that negotiations between the parties with a view to correlating earnings with production should be resumed.

Award No. 1345 (24th October).—Parties: Members of the associations which constitute the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Silk Industry, and members of the trade unions which constitute the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in the minimum time and piecework rates of adult male and female workers, with corresponding increases for juveniles, and for existing differentials to be maintained. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that, with effect from pay day in the week commencing 11th July, 1949, the minimum time rates for adult males and females should be increased by 7s. 6d. and 5s. a week respectively, and that proportionate increases should be made in the rates for juveniles. They found that the claim for an amendment of the piecework percentage from 15 to 25 per cent. had not been established. The Tribunal referred back for local negotiation, in accordance with the custom and practice in the industry, the question as to the maintenance of differentials in operation by custom or by agreement.

Award No. 1346 (24th October).—Parties: Firms in membership of the Aberdeen and District Packing Case Manufacturers' Association, 1943, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists in their employment. **Claim:** By the workers for the abolition of the ½d. an hour differential between the wage rate for sawyers and woodcutting machinists in the packing case making industry in Aberdeen and in the rest of Scotland. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1349 (31st October).—Parties: Members of the National Federated Electrical Association, and members of the Electrical Trades Union employed by them in the electrical contracting industry in England and Wales. **Claim:** For an increase in the existing hourly rate. **Award:** The Tribunal re-emphasised the view expressed in *Award No. 1182* (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 438) that the industry is one in which a production incentive scheme should operate, and recommended that negotiations on the matter should take place without further delay. The Tribunal deferred their decision on the present claim for a period of six months.

Award No. 1350 (31st October).—Parties: Members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in the existing hourly rate. **Award:** The Tribunal expressed the view that this industry in Scotland, as in England and Wales, is one which appears to be suitable for the operation of a production incentive scheme and recommended that the parties should jointly consider the possibility of promoting such a scheme without delay. The Tribunal deferred their decision on the present claim for a period of six months.

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. 816 and 817, one of which is summarised below.

* See footnote * in second column on page 407.

Award No. 817 (21st October).—Parties: Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Belfast, and certain employees of the firm. **Claim:** Application made on behalf of stagers by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers as follows: "That the three hours' basic wages which were lost through the introduction of the 44-hour week be restored with retrospective effect to the date of the coming into operation of the National Agreement". **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

On 7th October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued an award, No. 112,* relating to a claim against the Board of Admiralty by the Institution of Professional Civil Servants for improved salary scales, with retrospective effect, for electrical engineers employed by the Admiralty. The members of the Tribunal were unable to agree as to their award and in pursuance of the terms of the agreements for arbitration in the Civil Service the Chairman awarded the following consolidated and provincially differentiated salary scales (inclusive of house allowance and subject to economic rent being charged for occupation of official residence): Assistant electrical engineer—£500 per annum linked to age 25 (subject to a maximum starting rate of £625) by annual increments of £25 to £800; electrical engineer—£850 by annual increments of £30 to £1,150; and superintending electrical engineer—£1,200 by annual increments of £35 to £1,400. The new scales are to be effective from 1st January, 1946, and the "corresponding points" principle is to be applied in the assimilation of existing staff in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the National Whitley Council.

On 26th October the Tribunal issued an award, No. 113,* relating to a claim against the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury by the Civil Service Clerical Association for the scale of pay of clerical officers of the General Service Class to be increased by 15 per cent. The Tribunal, having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the present economic situation of the country, found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued eight awards Nos. 2235 to 2242. Two of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2239 (25th October).—Parties: British Lace Operatives' Federation, Nottingham Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association and Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. **Claim:** For a variation in the basic rates of minimum (fall back) wage and/or time rate in respect of fully qualified weavers/twisthands. **Award:** The Court found that the claim for an upward variation of the rate had not been established but recommended that the parties should meet for the purpose of negotiating a rate for certain operations (at present performed on time rate) if these operations involved more than 15 hours in any week, in order to minimise the hardship involved by the loss of piece work earnings while such operations are performed.

Award No. 2242 (27th October).—Parties: National Union of General and Municipal Workers, Transport and General Workers' Union and Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. **Claim:** For the national uniform plain time rate of adult male unskilled workers on new shipbuilding work to be increased from 90s. to 92s. a week. **Award:** The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly but stated that the award was without prejudice to the question as to whether or not the 2s. a week granted should be taken into account in any settlement of the general claim which is now before the employers, a question upon which the Court expressed no opinion. The Court also stated that it was not to be assumed from the award that the Court took the view that there should of necessity be parity between the labourers' rate in shipbuilding and the labourers' rate in engineering.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During October three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two awards related to individual undertakings, the other is summarised below.

Parties: The Rhondda and Pontypridd Master Bakers' Association and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. **Claim:** To determine whether the commission paid to bread salesmen on the sales of bread should be varied so as to be 9/11ths of the new bread prices as a consequence of the altered prices of bread and flour due to the revaluation of the pound sterling. No alteration was sought in the commission rates payable on the sales of confectionery. **Award:** Claim established, the award to operate as from the first pay day after 1st November, 1949.

* See footnote * in second column on page 407.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.B.(28), dated 11th October; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

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 October the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1929 (C.W. (45)), dated 14th October and effective from 31st October. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 397.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Decisions of Commissioner under

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Act may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Local Tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Act may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, affected by the decision, or by an Association of which the claimant or deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

A decision of general interest is set out below.

Case No. C.S.I. 50/49 (7th October)

Sections 22 and 23 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and Regulations 16 and 21 and Fifth Schedule to S.I. 1948 No. 1372: Whether and to what extent deceased daughter, killed while performing duties as railway carriage cleaner, was maintaining claimant; Commissioner sets out composition of family fund out of which claimant and deceased were maintained and calculates unit cost of maintenance as £1 13s. 8d. and weekly contribution made by deceased towards claimant's maintenance as 9s. 8½d.: In making these calculations, Commissioner adheres to family fund principle established in *Umpire's Decisions under the Unemployment Insurance Act* and comments that inference resulting from actual facts of maintenance is not to be qualified in respect of legal liability to maintain, under statute or otherwise: In particular, Section 42 of National Assistance Act, which provides that a man shall be liable to maintain his wife and children, does not affect family fund calculations: As 9s. 8½d. is less than half unit cost of maintenance, but more than 5s., claim for death benefit pension must fail, but claim for death benefit gratuity allowed.

"My decision is that in respect of the death of her daughter Ethel Mary G. the claimant is not entitled to receive death benefit by a pension payable under Section 22 or Section 23 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, but is entitled under the provisions of the Act and particularly Section 22(3) and relative Regulations to receive a gratuity calculated on the basis of a weekly contribution by the claimant's daughter to her maintenance of 9s. 8½d.—as provided by Regulation 16 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948 No. 1372) and the Fifth Schedule thereto.

"A considerable amount of investigation has been made into the facts and figures relevant to questions raised in this case, and a great deal of trouble has been taken by officials concerned with it at various stages to ensure that all considerations that might be favourable to the claimant were fully presented both before the Local Tribunal and to assist me in disposing of the appeal. The claim arises from the death in the course of her work on the railway of a daughter of the claimant by her first marriage and the only question for consideration is whether, and if so to what extent, the deceased at the time of her death—within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Industrial Injuries Act, 1946—'maintaining' the claimant. The facts as to the members of the household of the claimant and her husband as at 16th July, 1948—the date of the claimant's daughter's death—and the contributions by the various members to the maintenance of the household were ascertained from them and are not in dispute, the members and their

* See footnote * in second column on page 407.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in pamphlets in the following series: Series "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "P"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Act. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 407.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.31); for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to workers and for fixing payment for such holidays. Proposal N.I.F. (N.33); for requiring payment of additional remuneration to workers employed on shift systems.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I. Bk. (N.103); varying in certain circumstances the definition of "Normal Working Day".

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During October the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned:—

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (N.I.F. (N.32)), dated 13th October and effective from 17th October. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 398.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

An Order (No. 1775) was made on 28th September by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 9th October, 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 Derby.

National Insurance Acts, 1946

weekly contributions being as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. C. (claimant's husband)	4	10	0
Claimant	—	—	—
Jean C. (claimant's daughter)	3	0	0
Albert G. (claimant's son)	2	0	0
Alexander C. (claimant's son)	1	10	0
William C. (claimant's son)	1	0	0
Kathleen C. (claimant's daughter)	1	0	0
George C. (claimant's son)	—	—	—
Ethel G. (deceased)	3	11	8
Sylvia G. (aged 11) (an illegitimate child of the deceased)	—	—	—
Richard G. (aged 4) (an illegitimate child of the deceased)	—	—	—
And for Richard (family allowance)	5	0	—

These figures show the amount of what is commonly called in relation to maintenance or dependency questions 'the family fund' to have been at the relevant time £16 16s. 8d. and that figure—taking the two children as equivalent to one adult according to the recognised practice in calculating 'the unit cost' of maintenance—gives a unit cost per adult of £1 13s. 8d. and half that amount per child. On that basis there was a total deficiency in respect of the members of the household who were not contributing or not wholly self-supporting of £6 12s. and the excess of the deceased's contribution of £3 11s. 8d. over the cost of her maintenance £1 13s. 8d.—amounting to £1 18s.—showed a figure of 9s. 8½d. as the amount of her weekly contribution towards the (unit) cost of maintenance of the claimant (on the basis of £1 18s.).

"The family fund principle has a long history under *Umpire's Decisions* on maintenance questions in cases under the Unemployment Insurance Act and other Acts and has already been applied in a number of Commissioner's Decisions under the National Insurance Acts of 1946. In the present case reference has been made to Section 42 of the National Assistance Act which provides that—for the purposes of that Act—a man shall be liable to maintain his wife and children and that 'a woman shall be liable to maintain her husband and children', in case its provisions should be thought to justify the application of some principle other than the family fund principle to the facts of the present case or in other dependency cases. There is no indication, however, in the provisions of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, relating to questions of maintenance under the sections now under consideration that the inference resulting from the actual facts of maintenance was to be qualified in respect of legal liability to maintain—under statute or otherwise. Nor in relation to this case in particular and the consideration of maintenance questions generally arising for decision under the National Insurance Acts, 1946, have Commissioner's Decisions encouraged the application of any method for calculating contributions and maintenance other than the family fund method, and—unless and until some method likely to give fairer and more satisfactory results is suggested and approved—any departure from the procedure in operation hitherto is obviously to be avoided as likely to lead to confusion. Applying that principle, as the Local Tribunal have done after a very full and careful statement of the facts, I agree with their decision so far as the claim for pension is concerned. For, on the basis of the facts of maintenance and the application of the family fund principle, the weekly contributions of 9s. 8½d. by the deceased towards the claimant's maintenance was considerably less than half of £1 13s. 8d. and accordingly the claims for death benefit by way of pension for the claimant as a parent of the deceased under Section 22(2) of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, or for death

* See footnote * in second column on page 407.

benefit under Section 24(1) of that Act—by her as a person having the care of the deceased's children—fail. That figure, however, is more than sufficient to qualify her for death benefit by way of a gratuity under Section 22(3) of the Act and the relative provisions of Regulation 21(3) of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948 No. 1372), which require an average weekly contribution of 'not less than five shillings' to qualify a claimant for a gratuity as a person maintained by the deceased 'to a substantial extent'. Accordingly so far as the claim for a gratuity is concerned I allow the appeal".

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the unmentioned Statutory Instruments* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain Regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland** additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1883), dated 7th October; *The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1892),* dated 11th October; *The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1974),* dated 24th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 379.

The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (S.I. No. 1929; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 14th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 406.

The Agricultural Wages Board Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1884); The Agricultural Wages Committees Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1885). These Regulations were made on 10th August by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Agricultural Wages Act, 1948, and came into operation on 1st November. They revoke the Agricultural Wages Board Regulations, 1924, and the Agricultural Wages Committees Regulations, 1924, as amended by subsequent Regulations, and re-enact with minor modifications such of their provisions as are not spent or had not become obsolete in consequence of the transfer of the power to fix wages from Agricultural Wages Committees to the Agricultural Wages Board (see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1946, page 351, March, 1947, page 79, and August, 1948, page 258).

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1981); The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1982); The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1983); The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1984); The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1985). These Regulations were made on 26th October by the Minister of National Insurance or the National Insurance Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See pages 379 and 380.

The Factories (Milk and Cheese Factories)—Hours of Women and Young Persons Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 169; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), made on 29th September by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949.—See page 379.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Inspectors' Powers) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 17), dated 24th January; *The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 50; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),* dated 9th March; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 73),* dated 13th April; *The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 74),* dated 13th April; *The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 75),* dated 13th April; *The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with Eire) Order (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 82; price 4d. net, 5d. post free),* dated 25th April; *The National Insurance (Isle of Man Reciprocal Agreement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 83; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 25th April; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Isle of Man Reciprocal Agreement) Order, 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 84; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 25th April; *The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 120),* dated 6th July; *The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 123),* dated 11th July; *The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Beneficiaries and Other Persons) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 124; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 6th July; *The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 129),* dated 4th July; *The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 130; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 6th July; *The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (No. 2) (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 140),* dated 30th July; *The National Insurance*

* See footnote * in next column.

(Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 141), dated 30th July; *The National Insurance (Death Grant) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 142; price 6d. net, 7d. post free),* dated 2nd July; *The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 148),* dated 10th August; *The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 149; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),* dated 10th August; *The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 154; price 6d. net, 7d. post free),* dated 18th August; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 158; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 22nd August; *The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 159),* dated 24th August; *The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 161; price 5d. net, 6d. post free),* dated 18th August; *The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 162; price 2d. net, 3d. post free),* dated 31st August; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. 1949 No. 173; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),* dated 21st September. These Orders and Regulations were made by the Governor in Council, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance or the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Joint Authorities under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland). They are similar in scope to the corresponding Orders and Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 344, and earlier issues).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Co-operative Societies.—*Co-operative Societies Statistical Summary, 1938-1948.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3d. (4d.).—See pages 375 and 376.

Factories Acts.—*A Short Guide to the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 379.

National Insurance.—(i) *Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on (a) Benefit Conditions for Seasonal Workers.* H.C. 262, Session 1948-9. Price 4d. (5d.). (b) *National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1949.* H.C. 264, Session 1948-9. Price 2d. (3d.). (c) *National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949.* H.C. 265, Session 1948-9. Price 2d. (3d.) and (d) *National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949.* H.C. 266, Session 1948-9. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 379. (ii) *Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, during the period 16th July to 15th August, 1949.* Pamphlet 1/9. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment.—*Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944.* R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 79. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

Trade Unions.—*Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1938-1948.* Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 374.

* 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 below, or through any bookseller.

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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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