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## Earnings and Hours in April, 1950

IN April, 1950, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, together with some comparative figures for October, 1938 (see the issues for November and December, 1940; March, November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February and August, 1944; February and August, 1945; February, July and October, 1946; April and October, 1947; April and October, 1948; March and September, 1949; and March, 1950). In comparing the results of the April, 1950, enquiry with those for earlier dates it should be noted that owing to changes in the industrial classification of firms the figures for individual industries and for groups of industries in April, 1950, are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, 1948.

In the enquiry of April, 1950, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in October, 1949, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1950, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes.

The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The employers were also asked to state whether they operated for all or part of their employees a wage incentive scheme, other than straight piece rates, designed to encourage increased productivity. An analysis of the replies to this question will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1950, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 60,500, of which approximately 57,500 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was nearly 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1950, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 298 and 299, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1950, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 300 and 301.

### Weekly Earnings in April, 1950

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1950, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings in this Table have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in April, 1950. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1950, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded. The inclusion of part-time women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for, if such part-time workers had been

excluded from the statistics, the general average of 80s. 6d. would have been altered by only 4d. (to 80s. 2d.), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 8d.

**Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1950\***

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal...	149 8	70 9	77 1	52 0	129 1				129 1
Chemical and allied trades	147 6	68 3	78 6	52 10	129 2				129 2
Metal manufacture	166 3	72 2	82 5	51 4	155 4				155 4
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	150 11	55 2	82 10	51 9	133 3				133 3
Vehicles	162 7	59 4	91 4	55 4	146 8				146 8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	154 6	61 11	77 10	51 7	124 6				124 6
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	154 1	58 8	84 10	52 0	122 6				122 6
Textiles	142 1	64 5	82 11	59 8	103 11				103 11
Leather, leather goods and fur	140 7	60 10	75 11	48 8	111 2				111 2
Clothing	141 1	57 7	81 11	49 0	91 4				91 4
Food, drink and tobacco	134 5	58 8	74 11	47 10	108 2				108 2
Manufactures of wood and cork	143 2	59 8	82 6	48 3	122 7				122 7
Paper and printing	164 0	53 7	79 1	49 11	125 10				125 10
Other manufacturing industries	152 5	67 3	78 8	51 4	119 8				119 8
All manufacturing industries	151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4				123 4
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	141 4	71 2	81 2	§	137 2				137 2
Building and contracting	140 0	67 11	73 0	§	133 0				133 0
Gas, electricity and water	136 10	57 10	75 7	§	131 10				131 10
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	137 2	61 10	101 7	§	132 9				132 9
National and local government service	117 0	64 11	72 10	44 8	110 11				110 11
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1				124 1

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 298 and 299, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece work or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

**Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1950**

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1950, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 300 and 301. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries.\* The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

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

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 298 to 301, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 47s. 10d. in April, 1950, and the hours worked averaged 15.7.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1950, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

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

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

‡ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 299 and 301.

**Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1950**

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal...	48.4	44.0	41.6	42.8	46.7				46.7
Chemical and allied trades	47.2	43.8	42.3	42.3	46.0				46.0
Metal manufacture	47.5	44.0	41.7	42.5	47.0				47.0
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	47.0	43.6	42.3	42.2	46.1				46.1
Vehicles	46.0	43.6	41.6	42.4	45.4				45.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	46.7	44.0	41.1	42.0	44.8				44.8
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	45.6	43.6	41.9	43.6	44.3				44.3
Textiles	47.6	44.8	42.3	43.2	44.6				44.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	45.9	44.0	41.4	43.1	44.3				44.3
Clothing	43.9	43.4	40.5	41.7	41.6				41.6
Food, drink and tobacco	48.0	44.3	43.1	43.0	46.1				46.1
Manufactures of wood and cork	45.9	44.1	41.5	42.5	45.0				45.0
Paper and printing	46.7	43.9	42.8	43.2	45.2				45.2
Other manufacturing industries	48.0	44.3	42.0	42.2	45.6				45.6
All manufacturing industries	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2				45.2
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	47.2	44.6	42.4	§	47.0				47.0
Building and contracting	47.2	45.3	40.6	§	47.0				47.0
Gas, electricity and water	47.2	43.8	40.1	§	46.9				46.9
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	48.8	45.7	44.3	§	48.5				48.5
National and local government service	44.9	43.6	39.8	40.7	44.3				44.3
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6				45.6

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 300 and 301 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1950, ranged between 44 and 49, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

**Hourly Earnings in April, 1950**

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1950, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 300 and 301.

**Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1950**

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†		Youths and Boys (under 21 years)		Women (18 years and over)‡		Girls (under 18 years)		All Workers‡
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal...	37.1	19.3	22.2	14.6	33.2				33.2
Chemical and allied trades	37.5	18.7	22.3	15.0	33.7				33.7
Metal manufacture	42.0	19.7	23.7	14.5	39.7				39.7
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	38.5	15.2	23.5	14.7	34.7				34.7
Vehicles	42.4	16.3	26.3	15.7	38.8				38.8
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39.7	16.9	22.7	14.7	33.3				33.3
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	40.5	16.1	24.3	14.3	33.2				33.2
Textiles	35.8	17.3	23.5	16.6	28.0				28.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	36.8	16.6	22.0	13.5	30.1				30.1
Clothing	38.6	15.9	24.3	14.1	26.3				26.3
Food, drink and tobacco	33.6	15.9	20.9	13.3	28.2				28.2
Manufactures of wood and cork	37.4	16.2	23.9	13.6	32.7				32.7
Paper and printing	42.1	14.6	22.2	13.9	33.4				33.4
Other manufacturing industries	38.1	18.2	22.5	14.6	31.5				31.5
All manufacturing industries	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7				32.7
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	35.9	19.1	23.0	§	35.0				35.0
Building and contracting	35.6	18.0	21.6	§	34.0				34.0
Gas, electricity and water	34.8	15.8	22.6	§	33.7				33.7
Transport and communication (excluding railways)	33.7	16.2	27.5	§	32.8				32.8
National and local government service	31.3	17.9	22.0	13.2	30.0				30.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7				32.7

**Earnings and Hours in April, 1950, compared with Earlier Years.**

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1940, and April, 1950, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

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

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys (18 years and over)*		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
October, 1938	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3				53 3
July, 1940	89 0	35 1	38 11	22 4	69 2				69 2
July, 1941	99 5	41 11	43 11	25 0	75 10				75 10
January, 1942	102 0	42 6	47 6	26 10	77 9				77 9
July, 1942	111 5	45 2	54 2	30 3	83 2				83 2
January, 1943	113 9	45 1	58 6	32 1	87 11				87 11
July, 1943	121 3	47 2	62 2	33 10	93 7				93 7
January, 1944	123 8	46 10	63 9	34 3	95 7				95 7
July, 1944	124 4	47 4	64 3	34 11	96 8				96 8
January, 1945	119 3	44 1	63 2	33 8	93 9				93 9
July, 1945	121 4	45 6	63 2	35 1	96 1				96 1
January, 1946	114 1	43 4	59 10	34 3	92 7				92 7
October, 1946	120 9	46 6	65 3	38 8	101 0				101 0
April, 1947	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6				103 6
October, 1947	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2				108 2
April, 1948	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0				114 0
October, 1948	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4				117 4
April, 1949	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4				119 4
October, 1949	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9				121 9
April, 1950	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1				124 1

Date	Men (21 years and over)		Youths and Boys (18 years and over)*		Women (18 years and over)*		Girls		All Workers*
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
October, 1938	17.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.7				13.7
July, 1943	27.5	11.8	16.3	9.0	22.5				22.5
January, 1944	28.5	11.9	16.9	9.2	23.3				23.3
July, 1944	29.1	12.2	17.3	9.5	23.9				23.9
January, 1945	29.0	11.7	17.6	9.4	23.9				23.9
July, 1945	29.3	12.0	17.5	9.7	24.3				24.3
January, 1946	28.9	11.8	17.0	9.7	24.3				24.3
October, 1946	30.4	12.5	18.4	10.9	26.2				26.2
April, 1947	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6				27.6
October, 1947	33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7				28.7
April, 1948	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2				30.2
October, 1948	35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1				31.1
April, 1949	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6				31.6
October, 1949	36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2				32.2
April, 1950	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7	</			

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1950

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

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1950				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except coal)</b>										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,915	211	18	1	5,145	148 9	74 1	—	—	145 5
Stone Quarrying and Mining	13,129	621	33	—	13,784	139 9	72 0	—	—	136 6
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,867	150	12	—	4,029	127 8	—	—	—	124 10
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	6,924	285	16	—	7,226	144 1	75 3	—	—	141 3
Other Mining and Quarrying	7,627	445	695	123	8,890	145 8	74 11	82 3	—	135 11
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	42,939	3,473	3,685	312	50,409	149 0	73 6	80 5	56 6	138 3
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	20,023	2,383	22,821	2,898	48,125	147 0	66 3	76 8	51 11	103 11
Glass (other than containers)	17,958	1,885	4,045	426	24,314	155 5	68 3	75 3	48 4	133 6
Glass Containers	14,415	1,583	2,861	210	19,069	139 9	70 3	73 1	38 8	122 10
Cement	8,278	233	218	20	8,749	160 8	75 6	74 5	—	156 0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	32,088	1,774	2,185	181	36,228	149 9	72 5	83 4	—	141 6
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	11,415	335	40	7	11,797	148 8	69 0	—	—	146 1
Chemicals and Dyes	85,759	3,855	13,738	1,734	105,372	150 9	69 11	77 5	50 11	136 6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	13,469	389	6,692	638	21,188	131 10	68 0	74 5	55 3	98 4
Explosives and Fireworks	12,121	628	3,038	198	15,985	136 6	62 11	70 5	—	119 11
Paint and Varnish	10,648	812	7,358	1,445	20,263	154 6	66 5	76 3	52 2	115 3
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	10,962	702	587	20	12,271	153 3	66 8	88 11	—	145 0
Mineral Oil Refining	14,971	493	2,056	168	17,688	141 5	69 0	71 7	—	130 4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.										
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces	16,332	475	103	—	16,910	164 2	72 5	—	—	161 1
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	149,611	10,472	5,196	125	165,404	172 9	75 3	80 6	81 6	163 7
Iron Foundries	60,551	4,964	6,026	446	71,987	159 6	64 5	81 7	50 9	145 9
Tinplate Manufacture	11,968	1,344	1,719	254	15,285	169 1	77 6	74 9	50 9	148 5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	11,647	1,055	438	16	13,156	173 0	82 5	86 9	—	162 8
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	25,779	1,338	2,326	107	29,998	161 2	68 9	85 0	—	149 10
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	59,701	2,131	6,611	315	68,758	160 4	72 6	85 5	54 0	149 11
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	138,566	15,779	1,828	139	156,312	151 5	53 5	79 1	—	140 7
Marine Engineering	60,539	8,807	755	48	70,149	141 1	53 2	78 8	—	129 3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	17,671	2,359	3	4	20,662	135 3	51 5	78 6	—	123 4
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	11,187	935	339	—	12,465	165 8	58 4	82 6	—	155 4
Machine Tools	27,832	3,072	3,578	114	34,596	154 6	56 4	77 9	—	137 6
Stationary Engines	13,184	1,090	1,251	24	15,549	164 9	58 11	85 9	—	150 9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	40,962	3,696	4,663	466	49,787	144 0	54 3	78 9	52 2	130 4
Ordinance and Small Arms	24,457	1,342	4,509	54	30,362	146 3	53 2	92 7	—	134 0
Constructional Engineering	41,266	3,406	1,148	41	45,861	153 4	55 8	79 2	—	144 1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	332,187	33,454	41,476	1,963	410,769	152 3	55 10	82 8	52 10	136 11
Electrical Machinery	64,447	8,321	20,802	982	94,552	152 0	56 7	82 10	49 0	127 4
Electrical Wires and Cables	22,006	1,230	10,419	540	34,195	145 3	56 10	77 5	42 8	119 9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	17,331	1,362	9,926	375	28,994	149 10	53 3	86 3	51 8	122 3
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	19,189	1,772	17,865	901	39,924	150 5	58 4	82 5	51 9	113 4
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	6,531	459	9,206	716	16,912	145 10	57 7	86 2	59 4	107 4
Batteries and Accumulators	5,752	111	2,159	91	8,113	162 0	—	84 0	—	138 9
Other Electrical Goods	30,110	3,722	15,596	1,008	50,436	153 4	55 1	83 4	50 9	122 5
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	167,580	13,652	15,429	892	197,553	183 6	68 10	99 7	61 9	168 5
Motor Repairs and Garages										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	54,946	10,727	2,065	110	67,848	131 4	53 2	80 0	—	117 4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	3,171	892	128	8	4,207	125 7	51 6	79 7	—	108 1
All firms supplying returns	58,117	11,619	2,193	118	72,055	131 3	53 0	79 7	—	116 9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	66,659	4,889	5,494	203	77,245	163 2	61 9	87 4	50 10	151 1
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	40,785	2,098	13,072	645	56,600	166 3	68 2	90 8	61 3	143 11
Locomotive Manufacture	12,488	1,609	2,477	65	14,350	146 2	52 10	83 8	—	134 7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trains	19,851	2,203	474	19	22,547	159 11	58 2	73 3	—	148 1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2,535	602	1,453	198	4,788	134 6	61 6	75 10	—	104 1
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery	19,698	1,741	8,817	792	31,048	151 5	58 2	75 9	45 0	122 0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	12,944	1,124	9,302	513	23,883	149 4	65 6	79 5	53 7	116 1
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	18,707	1,385	2,201	147	22,440	161 3	64 11	78 7	—	146 6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	18,273	1,218	4,142	378	24,011	157 9	62 4	76 10	51 0	137 3
Hollow-ware	14,082	1,357	16,081	2,098	33,618	148 5	65 3	70 0	49 0	103 3
Brass Manufactures	14,966	1,411	6,781	509	23,736	146 11	60 0	81 2	53 4	120 11
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	68,470	5,527	29,417	2,607	106,908	156 1	61 1	79 1	51 0	126 10
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	25,195	3,677	11,981	995	41,848	154 7	60 5	88 10	51 9	125 1
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	3,908	424	2,820	277	7,409	147 4	55 0	89 4	53 2	116 9
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	62,881	6,610	3,954	477	73,926	157 3	56 10	74 0	51 1	117 1
Musical Instruments	2,291	466	335	36	3,128	152 3	51 10	86 11	—	129 5
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47,946	3,579	76,048	6,899	134,969	142 11	77 4	86 6	67 3	105 4
Cotton Weaving, etc.	27,375	1,799	48,297	4,559	82,159	137 3	70 1	91 8	65 7	105 0
Total Cotton	75,321	5,378	124,345	11,458	217,128	140 10	74 11	88 6	66 7	107 2
Woolen and Worsted	62,881	4,553	66,566	8,957	142,957	144 6	67 1	82 8	64 0	108 2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	24,962	911	8,892	1,015	35,780	146 0	65 3	82 1	58 8	125 7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	10,935	775	15,022	2,373	29,105	143 4	69 5	91 10	65 2	108 5
Linen and Soft Hemp	10,375	4,194	24,917	6,325	45,811	113 10	50 11	63 3	48 4	71 6
Jute	5,121	461	6,900	557	13,039	118 2	61 3	74 4	57 0	90 4

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
 † For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.  
 ‡ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.  
 § Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.  
 ¶ The figures given for the industries marked ¶ are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown by the non-federated firms, viz., 14s. 10d. for the federated firms, as compared with 13s. 10d. for the non-federated firms.  
 ¶ Not including railway workshops.

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1950—continued

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1950				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Textiles—continued</b>										
Rope, Twine and Net	3,303	696	5,607	887	10,693	127 1	54 6	69 2	46 5	84 7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	18,145	1,995	42,870	10,143	73,249	162 5	59 6	86 5	59 6	100 9
Lace	3,321	385	3,803	485	7,994	133 3	62 1	73 9	53 9	96 9
Carpets	8,581	1,165	7,996	2,422	20,744	145 6	58 6	81 8	59 0	105 0
Narrow Fabrics	3,466	407	8,005	1,211	13,089	134 2	61 4	76 6	56 0	89 5
Made-up Textiles	2,741	383	8,034	1,953	13,111	127 4	57 9	70 0	49 4	78 7
Textile Finishing, etc.	39,355	2,855	14,453	2,033	59,070	142 11	69 4	74 5	57 11	119 8
Other Textile Industries	7,343	528	3,825	286	11,982	143 10	74 1	77 7	61 0	117 7
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	21,161	1,443	3,394	254	26,252	140 1	63 10	75 7	51 7	126 9
Leather Goods	4,540	742	7,938	1,340	14,560	133 3	56 10	73 0	47 10	88 8
Fur	1,671	145	1,331	1						

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1950

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

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1950, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1950, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Mining and Quarrying (except coal)</b>										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	44.4	43.5	—	—	44.4	40.2	20.4	—	—	39.3
Stone Quarrying and Mining	48.2	45.5	—	—	48.1	34.8	19.0	—	—	34.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining	43.3	—	—	—	43.2	35.4	—	—	—	34.7
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	48.2	44.7	—	—	48.0	35.9	20.2	—	—	35.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.0	43.5	42.4	—	45.6	38.0	20.7	23.3	—	35.8
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal</b>										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48.0	43.7	41.4	41.4	47.2	37.3	20.2	23.3	16.4	35.1
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	47.9	44.2	41.4	43.0	44.3	36.8	18.0	22.2	14.5	28.1
Glass (other than containers)	46.6	43.3	42.6	42.9	45.6	40.0	18.9	21.2	13.5	35.1
Glass Containers	46.4	42.5	41.3	41.5	45.2	36.1	19.8	21.2	11.2	32.6
Cement	55.4	48.1	44.9	—	54.9	34.8	18.8	19.9	—	34.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	49.0	45.3	42.7	—	48.4	36.7	19.2	23.4	—	35.1
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	47.5	45.1	—	—	47.4	37.6	18.4	—	—	37.0
Chemicals and Dyes	47.1	43.5	42.4	41.9	46.3	38.4	19.3	21.9	14.6	35.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	45.3	42.4	42.2	42.2	45.6	34.9	19.2	21.2	15.7	27.1
Explosives and Fireworks	45.2	43.0	42.5	42.8	44.3	36.4	18.8	25.9	16.6	32.3
Paint and Varnish	47.1	43.9	42.0	—	46.0	34.8	17.2	20.1	—	31.3
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	49.0	44.1	42.1	42.3	45.8	37.8	18.1	21.7	14.8	30.2
Mineral Oil Refining	47.7	44.1	42.4	—	47.3	38.6	18.1	24.0	—	36.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	48.0	45.2	42.3	—	47.2	35.4	18.3	20.3	—	33.1
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>										
Blast Furnaces	49.0	43.9	—	—	48.8	40.2	19.8	—	—	39.6
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	48.3	44.7	42.0	—	47.9	42.9	20.2	23.0	—	41.0
Iron Foundries	46.8	43.1	41.3	41.9	46.1	40.9	17.9	23.7	14.5	37.9
Tinplate Manufacture	44.0	42.1	41.6	41.2	43.5	46.1	22.1	21.6	14.8	40.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture	46.9	45.4	43.9	—	46.7	44.3	21.8	23.7	—	41.8
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	48.1	42.9	41.0	—	47.4	40.2	19.2	24.9	—	37.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	46.9	43.7	42.0	42.2	46.3	41.0	19.9	24.4	15.4	38.9
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	46.4	43.5	41.8	—	46.1	39.2	14.7	22.7	—	36.6
Marine Engineering	46.7	44.6	39.7	—	46.4	36.3	14.3	23.8	—	33.4
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	46.6	44.3	42.4	—	46.1	34.8	13.9	22.2	—	32.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	50.3	44.2	42.2	—	49.7	39.5	15.8	22.9	—	37.5
Machine Tools	46.9	43.0	41.7	—	46.0	39.5	15.7	22.4	—	35.9
Stationary Engines	47.5	43.7	42.5	—	46.8	41.6	16.2	24.2	—	38.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	45.8	43.6	41.7	42.4	45.3	37.7	14.9	22.7	14.8	34.5
Ordnance and Small Arms	45.0	40.8	42.2	—	44.4	39.0	15.6	26.3	—	36.2
Constructional Engineering	48.7	44.2	42.3	—	48.2	37.8	15.1	22.5	—	35.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	47.3	43.6	42.1	42.5	46.5	38.7	15.4	23.6	14.9	35.3
Electrical Machinery	47.0	42.9	42.2	41.8	45.5	38.8	15.8	23.6	14.1	33.6
Electrical Wires and Cables	48.7	44.2	42.6	42.5	46.6	35.8	15.4	21.8	12.0	30.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	45.6	43.2	42.6	42.2	44.4	39.4	14.8	24.3	14.7	33.0
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	46.6	43.8	42.9	41.6	44.7	38.7	16.0	23.1	14.9	30.4
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	47.5	44.3	42.7	43.0	44.6	36.8	15.6	24.2	16.6	28.9
Batteries and Accumulators	47.1	—	43.2	—	46.0	41.3	—	23.3	—	36.2
Other Electrical Goods	46.2	43.3	42.0	42.0	44.6	39.8	15.3	23.8	14.5	32.9
<b>Vehicles</b>										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	45.6	43.3	41.9	41.9	45.1	48.3	19.1	28.5	17.7	44.8
Motor Repairs and Garages:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.6	44.0	41.7	—	45.3	34.6	14.5	23.0	—	31.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	46.2	44.4	—	—	45.6	32.6	13.9	—	—	28.4
All firms supplying returns	45.7	44.0	41.7	—	45.3	34.4	14.5	22.9	—	30.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	46.1	42.5	41.8	43.3	45.6	42.5	17.4	25.1	14.1	39.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	47.3	43.3	41.6	42.6	45.8	42.2	18.9	26.2	17.3	37.7
Locomotive Manufacture	46.9	43.5	43.2	—	46.5	37.4	14.6	23.2	—	34.7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	47.1	43.4	39.0	—	46.6	40.7	16.1	22.5	—	38.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	45.6	43.4	39.3	—	43.3	35.4	17.0	23.2	—	28.8
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>										
Tools and Cutlery	45.3	43.8	40.2	41.9	43.7	40.1	15.9	22.6	12.9	33.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	47.6	43.4	41.5	41.6	44.9	37.6	18.1	23.0	15.5	31.0
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	46.5	43.1	41.2	—	45.7	41.6	18.1	22.9	—	38.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	48.7	44.7	41.4	43.6	47.2	38.9	16.7	22.3	14.0	34.9
Hollow-ware	47.4	44.5	41.9	42.0	44.3	37.6	17.6	21.2	14.0	28.0
Brass Manufactures	46.3	43.8	40.8	41.3	44.5	38.1	16.4	23.9	15.5	32.6
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	46.5	44.1	40.8	42.0	44.7	40.3	16.6	23.3	15.4	34.0
<b>Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.</b>										
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	45.7	43.6	42.6	43.4	44.6	40.6	16.6	25.0	14.3	33.7
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	45.4	42.6	42.8	45.1	44.3	38.9	15.7	25.0	14.1	31.6
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	45.5	42.8	39.9	43.1	43.2	41.5	15.9	22.3	14.2	32.5
Musical Instruments	45.9	45.2	42.0	—	45.4	39.8	13.8	24.8	—	34.2
<b>Textiles</b>										
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	47.5	45.0	42.8	43.5	44.6	36.1	20.6	24.3	18.6	28.3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	46.8	45.1	43.1	43.7	44.4	35.2	18.6	25.5	18.0	28.4
Total Cotton	47.2	45.1	42.9	43.6	44.5	35.8	19.9	24.8	18.3	28.4
Woolen and Worsted	49.0	45.0	41.7	43.3	45.1	35.4	17.9	23.8	17.7	28.8
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	45.7	44.0	42.3	41.8	44.7	38.3	17.8	23.3	16.8	33.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	46.9	45.0	41.9	43.5	44.0	36.7	18.5	26.3	18.0	29.6
Linen and Soft Hemp	47.6	44.4	43.2	43.8	44.4	28.7	13.8	17.6	13.2	19.3
Jute	46.6	45.3	42.7	42.2	44.3	30.4	16.2	20.9	16.2	24.5

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.  
† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.  
‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.  
§ Not including railway workshops.

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1950—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1950, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1950, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
<b>Textiles—continued</b>										
Rope, Twine and Net	48.3	44.4	42.9	43.1	44.7	31.6	14.7	19.3	12.9	22.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	44.5	44.0	41.6	42.8	42.5	43.8	16.2	24.9	16.7	28.4
Lace	46.1	44.2	41.7	43.6	43.7	34.7	16.9	21.2	14.8	26.6
Carpets	45.9	42.9	42.3	43.4	44.0	38.0	16.3	23.2	16.3	28.6
Narrow Fabrics	47.0	45.1	41.5	43.1	43.2	34.3	16.3	22.1	15.6	24.8
Made-up Textiles	47.2	44.6	41.4	41.9	42.8	32.4	15.5	20.3	14.1	22.0
Textile Finishing, etc.	49.7	45.7	42.4	43.9	47.4	34.5	18.2	21.1	15.8	30.3
Other Textile Industries	47.6	45.5	40.6	42.8	45.2	36.3	19.5	22.9	17.1	31.2
<b>Leather, Leather Goods and Fur</b>										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	46.5	44.3	41.9	43.0	45.8	36.2	17.3	21.6	14.4	33.2
Leather Goods	45.0	43.5	41.5	43.1	42.9	35.5	15.7	21.1	13.3	24.8
Fur	43.9	—	40.1	—	42.2	44.7	—	28.2	—	36.2
<b>Clothing</b>										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	43.8	43.7	40.5	41.9	41.5	43.5	15.8	24.6	14.6	27.0
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.8	—	41.4	42.1	42.2	39.5	—	22.6	10.9	24.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.7	—	41.3	—	41.9	36.3	—	21.4	—	26.2
All firms supplying returns	43.5	—	41.4	42.1	42.1	38.8	—	22.4	10.9	25.2
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	42.9	42.1	40.2	40.9	40.5	42.0	16.8	25.8	14.2	23.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	39.8	—	39.9	—	—	25.1	—	23.6
All firms supplying returns	42.8	42.1	40.1	40.9	40.5	42.0	16.8	25.8	14.2	23.9
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	44.9	43.6	40.4	41.6	41.0	34.3	14.5	22.9	14.2	21.8
Hats, Caps and Millinery	42.5	43.0	38.9	41.6	40.4	39.9	17.8	24.7	14.6	29.9
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	44.5	43.7	40.9	41.9	41.7	33.6	15.3	21.6	14.0	22.4
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	43.8	43.3	41.2	42.9	42.7	37.4	17.5	24.8	14.5	30.4
Repair of Boots and Shoes:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.8	44.1	43.3	—	44.5	33.9	14.5	20.5	—	28.8
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.3	—								

## 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 308 to 323.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 5,000 (+6,000 males and -1,000 females) during July, the number at the end of the month being 22,359,000. There was no change in the numbers employed in the basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing), manufacturing industries fell by 6,000 and other industries and services rose by 11,000. 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 9,000 from 23,325,000 to 23,334,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 271,975 to 288,311 between 10th July and 14th August. There was a rise of 5,003 among males and 11,333 among females.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 110. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month

resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 180,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in paper making and biscuit manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales.

### Retail Prices

At 15th August the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 113, compared with 114 at 18th July. The fall in the index was caused mainly by substantial reductions in the prices of potatoes, apples and oranges. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for eggs and by slight advances in the prices of some kinds of clothing and in electricity charges in a number of areas.

### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was 18,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 52,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 90, and, in addition, 9 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of tobacco workers in London, Liverpool and High Wycombe.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1949

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1949, which has now been published,\* follows the main lines of the Reports for previous years. It records concisely and with statistical support the activities of the Ministry during the year, arranged under the broad headings of Man-Power, Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations, and International Labour Relations. A short section on the organisation of the Ministry, and twelve detailed appendices, complete the body of the Report.

For the first time, however, this volume makes several departures from previous Reports. Each of the seventeen chapters of which it is composed is prefaced by a short "Review of the Year", and the Report contains a number of photographic illustrations as well as graphs and diagrams. It has also a cover designed to appear more attractive than the conventional "blue-book" cover.

For reasons of space it is not possible to summarise the Report at length, but the following text of the introduction gives an idea of the contents of the Report and the general trends it reveals:—

The year 1949 saw the end of what has been called the great unwinding process following the war years. Millions of men and women were released from the Services or from war production during the years 1946-8, and by 1949 the distribution of man-power had already been adjusted broadly to the pattern of peace-time needs. But it was still necessary to canalise the flow of labour in order to get the level of man-power required in the more important industries and services and in the individual firms producing goods for dollar export. In this, the placing services of the Ministry were assisted by the Control of Engagement Order combined with the system of First Preference vacancies by which workers seeking employment were first offered jobs which had been given that priority.

There was during the year an increased emphasis on the essential function of the Employment Exchanges in peace-time, namely, to satisfy the employer by sending him the kind of labour he needed and the worker by finding him a job which suited his capabilities and his wishes; thereby preventing the loss of man-power that results from inadequate organisation of the labour market.

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Although the labour force had been in the main adjusted to the needs of post-war industry it should not be assumed that it was altogether an easy matter to give all the essential industries the labour they required to meet production demands, especially of production for export. The civilian labour force increased slightly, partly because there was a small increase in the working population and partly because of a further reduction in the size of the Armed Forces, but no substantial numbers of additional workers were available; there was in consequence throughout the year a constant demand for labour in some important industries. It was necessary therefore to find ways of getting workers who were seeking a change of employment to come into these industries. There is always a considerable movement of workers between jobs—4½ million persons were placed in 1949—and the advice given at the Employment Exchanges, the persuasion of publicity campaigns and the continuance of the Control of Engagement Order combined in providing a satisfactory level of man-power in most of the more important industries, and in particular in the textile industries, in which the forecast given in the 1949 Economic Survey was reached before the end of the year.

Man-power and industrial relations in the widest sense were therefore the main concern of the Ministry during 1949. Increased demands were also made on the Ministry's services in the more orthodox sense of industrial relations. Particularly noticeable throughout the year was the number of claims for increased wages that were settled through conciliation or arbitration machinery; many of these claims covered entire industries. The number of cases referred to the National Arbitration Tribunal was the highest in any year since the end of the war. An account of the unofficial stoppages that occurred at the Bristol Channel, London and Liverpool docks in May, June and July was presented to Parliament in a White Paper.

Considerable discussion also took place on the first proposals for statutory Wages Orders submitted to the Minister by a group of Wages Councils covering retail trades. These proposals, however, were finally made effective without amendment. An inquiry was instituted towards the end of the year into the operation of the Catering Wages Act in the hotel industry.

The wide range of the functions of the Ministry in the field of overseas affairs was shown in the activities of the Labour Attachés, of whom there were 21 in different parts of the world, apart from 20 officers seconded to help foreign and colonial Governments on labour matters. It was also shown in the attendance of the Ministry's officers at international conferences such as the International Labour Conference and other meetings convened by the International Labour Organisation, at sessions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations, at meetings of the Committee on Conditions of Work and Social Policy of the Brussels Treaty Powers, and at sessions of the Manpower Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation

## EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF WHOLE-TIME SERVICE UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

The Ministers of Defence and of Labour and National Service presented to Parliament a White Paper (Cmd. 8026) setting out the proposals of H.M. Government for an increase in the length of whole-time national service with the Armed Forces. The White Paper has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

The White Paper states that the Government have had under consideration the man-power of the Forces, and that, in the light of increased commitments, the situation gives cause for disquiet. The number of regulars has not built up as rapidly as was hoped, a serious lack of balance between the regular and national service components of the Army and Air Force has ensued, and all three Services are short of experienced men. Reference is made to the urgent steps taken to attract more recruits on volunteer regular engagements and to encourage a greater proportion of men of long service to remain in the Forces; but it is pointed out that the full benefit of these measures cannot be felt for some time.

By the end of 1948 the international situation had already made it necessary to extend the period of whole-time national service to 18 months, but even with this extension the proportion of his whole-time service during which a national service man can be an effective member of his unit is found to be all too short. The Government therefore decided to recommend to Parliament that, in the present international situation, the period of whole-time service of national service men should be extended from 18 months to two years. The increased length of service would apply to men serving on 1st October, 1950, or called up after that date, although arrangements would be made for the consideration of cases of special hardship. The increase in the length of whole-time service would be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the period of part-time service from four to three-and-a-half years.

The White Paper says that the most important advantage resulting from the extension will be the addition to the Forces, over the next six months, of some 77,000 trained men. In reaching their decision, the Government considered the effect upon industry of retaining this number of men with the Forces. They point out that, although the loss is serious at the present time, the men thus withheld from industry are young and can be spared with less difficulty than those of longer industrial experience in the civilian labour force. The number, moreover, does not represent a major additional diversion of man-power to the Forces in relation to the working population of the country as a whole. In the Government's view the difficulties do not outweigh the need for the immediate accretion of strength to the Armed Forces which the extension of service will achieve.

The Government's proposals for extending the period of whole-time service have been approved by Parliament and effect has been given to them by the National Service Act, 1950\*, which received the Royal Assent on 18th September.

## TRAINING FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The Business Training Scheme, operated by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which was opened in January, 1946, has now finally come to an end, as practical training in firms which ran specialised courses ceased in June. Some statistics about the placing of trainees in industry and commerce during the period January, 1946, to July, 1949, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1949 (page 344); further and final statistics are given below.

During the period July, 1949, to June, 1950, 358 trainees completed specialised courses and, although 322 of these are known to have taken up posts in a wide range of industries, the percentage of trainees who secured posts at managerial, executive or administrative level, viz., 42 per cent. was much lower than in previous years. This was undoubtedly due to the increasingly high proportion of

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trainees in the lower age groups. Four trainees were continuing their training at the firm's expense when the Scheme terminated. A further 12 trainees were offered, and accepted, posts either with the firms giving the training or with other firms before they had completed their agreed period of training. The salaries of these entrants into industry ranged from about £300 to £800 a year.

For the last three years the arrangements for training in business administration have been the responsibility of the education authorities, but the Minister of Labour and National Service has continued to grant awards to eligible and suitable ex-servicemen to enable them to take the courses now provided, and, through the Appointments Department, has played an important part in the placing of students in employment after their training is completed.

Of the 616 students who, in 1949, completed either a one-year or a three months' course in Business Administration under these arrangements, 434 applied to Appointments Offices for help in obtaining employment. At the end of June, 1950, no students remained on the Appointments Register as unemployed.

## RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS

Articles published in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 263) and some 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. On 29th August and 8th September the Minister made further Orders under the Act in respect of the Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain). These Orders, which came into operation on 5th and 15th September respectively, bring the constitution of the Councils into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

Copies of the Orders, which are entitled The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1450), and The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1490), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free).

## REVISION OF REGULATIONS FOR SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING

The Minister of Labour and National Service has published a preliminary draft of revised Regulations under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, for shipbuilding and ship-repairing. The revision of the existing Regulations has been in contemplation for a considerable time. A Committee, on whose recommendations the Shipbuilding Regulations of 1931 were based, urged that their recommendations should be applied to the repair of ships afloat in public wet docks and harbours, as well as in shipbuilding yards and public dry docks, and that the scope of the Regulations should be extended accordingly when amending legislation had been passed enabling this to be done. Such legislation was included in the Factories Act of 1937. Further, some difficulties have been raised in connection with the existing Regulations (more especially as regards precautions against fire or explosion on oil-carrying vessels), and developments in methods and conditions of work have also to be taken into account.

Revision has been delayed in view of circumstances arising out of the war, but copies of the preliminary draft have now been circulated to the organisations concerned as a basis for consideration. An invitation has been issued to these organisations to send to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in three or four months' time, statements indicating which points on the preliminary draft they would like to discuss with representatives of the Ministry. After these discussions, it is intended to prepare a revised draft for formal publication, in due course, under the statutory procedure.

Copies of the preliminary draft of the revised Regulations, which is entitled "Revision of Regulations for Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing: Preliminary Draft of New Code", can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10d. post free).

## COMMITTEE ON NIGHT BAKING

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 14th September the Minister of Labour and National Service announced the membership of the Committee which is to consider the desirability of abolishing or limiting the practice of night baking in the bread baking and flour confectionery industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 265). The Chairman of the Committee will be Sir Frederick Rees and the other members will be Miss Mary Sutherland, C.B.E., J.P., Mr. H. L. Bullock, Sir John Falconer and Mr. Geoffrey Marchand, C.B.E. In addition, the trade union and employers' sides of the industry have each been asked to nominate two technical assessors to assist the Committee in its work.

## EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1950

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1950 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the first quarter of 1950 produced 0.9 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

### Earnings in First Quarter of 1950

	Under-ground		Surface		All Workers	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked—						
Cash Earnings	36	7.7	24	0.7	33	7.4
Value of Allowances in Kind	1	7.8	1	4.8	1	7.1
Total	38	3.5	25	5.5	35	2.5
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—						
Cash Earnings	191	5	136	6	179	0
Value of Allowances in Kind	8	8	7	11	8	6
Total	200	1	144	5	187	6

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 31s. 2.5d. in Bristol and Somerset and 32s. 0.8d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 40s. 1.6d. in Leicestershire and 40s. 4.9d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 167s. in Lancashire and Cheshire and 172s. 1d. in Bristol and Somerset to 215s. 9d. in Leicestershire and 216s. 6d. in South Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in Great Britain during the quarter amounted to 36s. 7d. per man-shift worked and 195s. 4d. per week.

Similar figures for the fourth quarter of 1949 and for the year 1949 were given on page 230 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1950. Comparison with figures relating to periods up to 31st December, 1948, is affected by the change in the basis for computing the average number of wage-earners, details of which were given on page 310 of the issue for September, 1949.

## APPREHENDED DISPUTE IN SOUTH WALES COALFIELD

Following an increase in certain omnibus fares on services to five collieries in the Rhondda Valley in July, a stoppage of work was threatened in the South Wales coalfield. On 2nd August the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with the National Union of Mineworkers, the National Coal Board, and the Ministry of Fuel and Power, appointed a Committee under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of an apprehended difference between the Board and members of the Union employed in the South Wales coalfield.

The Committee, which consisted of Professor A. N. Shimmin, M.A., Mr. A. W. Burrows and Sir John Green, sat in Cardiff on 9th August and heard evidence from the Union, the National Coal Board, and the Rhondda Transport Company. The Committee subsequently made a report to the Minister.

## LONDON PRINTERS' DISPUTE

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Professor J. L. Briery, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.M., to be Chairman, and Mr. A. J. Espley, O.B.E., M.P.S., and Mr. A. G. Tomkins, O.B.E., to be members of a Court of Inquiry set up under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with a dispute between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors. The terms of reference of the Court are to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, and to report. The inquiry opened on 13th September and at the request of the parties was adjourned in order to enable joint negotiations to proceed.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-second annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on 4th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. H. L. Bullock, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 913. The number of organisations represented was 186 and the approximate membership represented was 7,883,000, including about 1,217,000 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of about 54,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1950 and 1949 annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1950 Congress			1949 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying	4	126	644,798	4	126	644,767
Railways	3	48	580,496	3	42	620,844
Transport (other than Railways)	10	95	1,369,700	10	94	1,383,177
Shipbuilding	4	16	121,385	4	16	122,810
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	27	103	1,235,410	27	84	1,250,034
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	18	40	191,513	20	42	193,766
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	20	53	598,548	20	53	592,737
Printing and Paper	14	54	262,073	14	52	251,991
Cotton	8	36	163,506	8	34	158,029
Textiles (other than Cotton)	24	34	113,383	23	36	111,751
Clothing	5	22	180,685	5	23	172,473
Leather and Boot and Shoe	6	19	118,671	6	19	115,898
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	66	477,085	15	67	479,883
Agriculture	1	15	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees	4	24	240,931	4	23	225,017
Civil Service	7	55	418,464	7	56	429,211
Non-Manual	12	46	219,791	12	45	219,740
General Workers	4	61	811,916	4	62	823,963
Totals	186	913	7,883,355	187	890	7,937,091

The President began his opening address by describing the delegates as representatives of the largest voluntary organisation in Britain and the oldest and most efficient organisation of its kind in the world. He reviewed the changes in the country's economic position during the previous twelve months, referring to the financial crisis which led to the devaluation of sterling and to the good results which had followed this step in regard to the stimulation of exports, the ability to continue to import raw materials and food and the consequential maintenance of full employment. The circumstances had made it necessary for the General Council to urge affiliated unions to continue strict restraint as regards general wage applications, but the negotiating machinery of the unions had never ceased to function and adjustments in wages were taking place all the time. The President contrasted this position with the large-scale unemployment and wage reductions which had been the aftermath of earlier wars. As a result of the policies followed since 1945, the British people were much better off in every way than ever before; but unions still had large numbers of members with a basic wage of less than £5, and it was only right and proper that efforts should be made to secure a substantial improvement in their position.

The President referred to the good understanding and co-operation during the last five years between the Government and the Trades Union Congress and said that the nation was slowly but surely emerging from the economic chaos and industrial dislocations caused by the war. Until the war clouds gathered again in recent weeks there had been reason to hope that the time was at hand for a little more elasticity in wages and the improvement of conditions for the workers, which they had every right to claim. There must be some easement in their burdens to offset the pressure of rising prices, but such easements must be based on an objective and reasoned judgment of the national situation. Any rash or irresponsible action on a large scale by the trade union movement could easily undermine present living standards of British workers.

In reference to unofficial strikes, the President said that the development, over the years, of negotiating machinery had resulted in material increases in wages, considerable reductions in working hours and extensive improvements in such matters as paid holidays, general welfare schemes and other conditions of employment. These constructive and laborious efforts could be sabotaged and destroyed by unofficial stoppages of work, which must be resolutely opposed by the trade unions. The machinery of their movement was adequate to meet every contingency and should be used.

Turning to the international situation and the armed conflict in Korea, the President said that the trade union movement had a proud record of support for the principles of peace and freedom within a framework of collective security, and he expressed confidence that the Congress would wholeheartedly support the action taken by the Security Council of the United Nations to stop aggression and enforce its authority.

Referring to the withdrawal of the free democratic unions in this and other countries from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the President said that the recently formed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was making good progress and was growing in numbers, experience and power; its influence and presence were being felt throughout the world. Apart from its

share in the establishment of this Confederation, the Congress was proud of its other international activities. Workers in countries as yet undeveloped were being assisted to organise their own trade unions and to build up decent working conditions, wages and living standards, and this work was developing rapidly.

On the subject of the nationalisation of the coal and transport industries, the President said that it had been necessary to take over these industries in order to enable them to face their post-war difficulties successfully. Although the peak of efficiency had not yet been reached in these industries, the results so far achieved were a credit to those working in them. One consequence of the development of the policy of public ownership had been the loss of many of the most able and experienced trade union leaders, who had taken posts on the Boards of nationalised undertakings, and it was necessary to train and educate others to replace them. There had been a great extension of the educational activities of the Congress and this work must be further extended: attention must be paid to the supreme importance of the technical side of industry, in which progress tended to be slow. The trade union movement must have its own production engineers and experts who could show how plant could be re-organised, jobs done better, and the claims of the employees met by higher efficiency and more scientific methods on the managerial side.

In concluding his address the President said that success in the taking over into public ownership of sections of industry depended on the willing co-operation and understanding of all concerned. The maintenance and improvement of working standards, the safeguarding of national resources and equipment to play a proper part in international matters all depended on the use of the opportunities of the time, particularly the educational opportunities which they themselves were providing.

One of the most important debates was that concerning wages policy. The Congress was invited to endorse the General Council's recommendation that a policy of modified wage restraint should be continued. By a small majority this policy was rejected and a resolution was passed declaring that wage increases could be met without increasing prices, calling on the General Council to abandon any further policy of wage restraint, and urging the statutory control of profits.

In opposition to the advice of the General Council, a composite resolution was adopted declaring that the time was now opportune for implementing the policy of equal pay for equal work and urging that the Government should give a lead to other employers by applying the principle to their own employees.

Another composite resolution was approved which pressed for a Government enquiry into production costs in relation to retail prices and the re-examination of the effects of purchase tax on domestic goods with a view to its removal from all except luxury items.

A resolution urging the immediate discontinuance of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order was defeated after a lengthy discussion.

A supplementary report by the General Council on the public control of industry, which discussed the relative merits of various methods of controlling industry with the object of securing improvement of wages and conditions, the maintenance of full employment and the extension of the influence of workpeople in industrial policy and management, was adopted. Resolutions proposing that the administration of nationalised industries should be controlled by industrial parliaments, to be established for each industry, and that at least one-third of the members of the Boards of these industries should be representatives of the trade union movement were rejected.

Following a discussion on the increase of productivity, a resolution was carried which urged, *inter alia*, that the benefits of increased productivity should be passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices and to the workers in the form of improved wages and conditions.

A supplementary report of the General Council recommending an amendment to the rules which would provide for increased affiliation fees to the Congress to be paid by affiliated organisations was adopted.

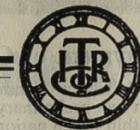
Approval was given to a composite resolution requesting the General Council to give early attention to the financial structure of the mining and transport industries with a view to securing an easement of the burden of compensation and redemption funds on these industries.

Amongst other subjects upon which resolutions were passed were the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, the need for statutory provisions for the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices and other places not covered by the Factories Act, the erection of small Health Centres, the provision of a chiropodist service under the National Health Scheme, hospital management committees, the right of *bona-fide* trade unions to negotiate on behalf of their members, joint consultation in industry, continued co-operation with Government Departments regarding full employment and economic planning, higher education, housing, building standards, the provision of protective clothing in the food trades, and Japanese competition. There were also debates on the international situation and the Government's foreign policy.

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

The Congress was addressed by the Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, C.H., M.P., and by Lord Citrine, the Chairman of the British Electricity Authority. Addresses were also given by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., representing the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union, Ltd.

Mr. Alfred Roberts, O.B.E., J.P., the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, has been elected Chairman of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.



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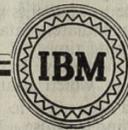
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## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Retrospective Payment of Contributions

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon two preliminary drafts of Regulations providing for the periods within which national insurance contributions may be paid by certain persons who are entitled to pay contributions if they wish, and the periods within which the contributions may then be taken into account for the purpose of right to benefits. The periods proposed are, with certain exceptions, the same as those provided in earlier Regulations for the treatment of contributions required to be paid under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

For full-time students and full-time unpaid apprentices over the age of 18 a special period is proposed of approximately four to five years from the termination of the education or apprenticeship.

For certain persons who have been abroad since 5th July, 1948, the period varies from approximately one-and-a-half to five years after their return to Great Britain, depending on the length of the time spent abroad. Similar time limits are proposed for prisoners, dependent on the length of time served in prison.

Copies of the preliminary drafts of the Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, and The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Aboard) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. and 1d. net, respectively (4d. and 2d. post free). The Committee will consider written objections to the drafts if sent before 3rd October to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Accidents to Workers in France in 1948

Statistics of accidents occurring during 1948 to workers in France in the course of their employment have been published by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security in the issue of the *Revue Française du Travail* for April-May, 1950.

The statistics have been compiled from the notifications which employers are required to send to the local Social Security Funds in respect of all accidents occurring to their workers in the course of their work and of which copies are furnished to the Ministry's Inspectors of Labour. The figures relate only to wage and salary earners, all employers and workers on their own account being excluded, and they extend to all sectors of agricultural, industrial and commercial activity, with the exception of mines and quarries, the State Railways, and the public services. The data show the numbers of persons involved in accidents rather than the numbers of accidents considered as events, and persons involved in more than one accident during the year are counted more than once in the totals. The figures relate to accidents which were immediately fatal and to accidents not immediately fatal which caused the loss of at least 24 hours of working time. It is pointed out that the figures of accidents not immediately fatal must include a considerable number of cases in which death ultimately occurred.

The statistics are analysed according to the principal groups of collective activity and according to cause. No calculation has been made of the total loss of working time involved. Rates of frequency have been worked out, for each group of activity and for all groups taken together, by dividing the numbers of accidents by the estimated total numbers of man-hours worked during the year in the respective groups, the rates being expressed as the average numbers of accidents occurring for each million man-hours.

The Table below shows, for the main groups of collective activity in France, the numbers of accidents immediately fatal and of accidents not immediately fatal which caused a loss of at least 24 hours of working time. The Table also shows the respective frequency rates (per million man-hours), and the total numbers of workers in the groups.

Collective Activity Group	Total Number of Wage and Salary Earners in Group	Accidents Immediately Fatal		Accidents not Immediately Fatal Causing at least 24 Hours' Loss of Work	
		Number	Frequency Rate	Number	Frequency Rate
			Per 1,000,000 Man-Hours		Per 1,000,000 Man-Hours
Transformation Industries:					
Extraction of Minerals ..	88	7	0.038	8,121	43.9
Production of Metals ..	191	59	0.144	47,843	116.4
Mechanical and Electrical Industries ..	1,248	196	0.073	344,177	128.0
Glass ..	45	8	0.083	12,757	132.9
Pottery, Bricks, etc. ..	94	25	0.124	22,606	111.9
Building and Public Works ..	777	277	0.160	153,745	88.8
Chemicals and Rubber ..	222	61	0.131	43,322	93.0
Agricultural Products and Food ..	360	49	0.065	39,899	52.6
Textiles ..	581	21	0.018	49,289	42.1
Clothing ..	356	—	—	10,852	16.0
Leather and Skins ..	211	8	0.019	11,955	28.5
Woodworking and Furniture ..	162	38	0.110	51,603	148.7
Paper and Cardboard ..	87	11	0.061	13,308	73.9
Printing and Bookbinding ..	137	6	0.021	6,466	22.8
<b>Total, Transformation Industries ..</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>0.080</b>	<b>815,943</b>	<b>84.8</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	1,270	69	0.026	38,044	14.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ..	125	17	0.065	17,669	67.2
Petroleum, etc. ..	24	4	0.080	2,431	48.2
Transport (excluding State Railways) ..	328	47	0.064	22,355	30.4
Commerce and Liberal Professions (excluding Public Services) ..	1,600	155	0.048	85,215	26.4
<b>All Activities ..</b>	<b>7,906</b>	<b>1,103*</b>	<b>0.067</b>	<b>1,022,358*</b>	<b>61.9</b>

\*Including, respectively, 45 accidents immediately fatal and 40,701 accidents not immediately fatal which could not be assigned to any particular group of activity.

The total number of accidents reported in 1948 as immediately fatal was 1,103, or 0.067 per million man-hours, compared with a total of 1,017 and a rate of 0.063 in the previous year. Accidents not immediately fatal but causing a loss of at least 24 hours of working time numbered 1,022,358 in 1948, or 61.9 per million man-hours; the corresponding figures for 1947 were 956,593 accidents and a frequency rate of 59.0 per million man-hours.

Of the 1,103 accidents in 1948 which were immediately fatal, 317 occurred in connection with vehicles and 233 were due to falls of workers. No other class of accident accounted for as many as 100 fatalities. Nearly half of the accidents not immediately fatal were due to shocks or blows or to falls of workers, or occurred in connection with maintenance, the figures being 197,651, 165,622 and 147,669 respectively.

### Earnings in the United States Hosiery Industry in October, 1949

An article on earnings in October, 1949, in the hosiery manufacturing industry in the United States was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for April. The article was based upon data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from undertakings employing about 29,000 workers in the full-fashioned hosiery section of the industry and undertakings employing over 15,000 workers in the seamless hosiery (men's and children's) section in seven areas in North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. All the undertakings studied employed 21 or more workers each.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings in October, 1949, of men and women engaged in production in a number of occupations in both sections of the industry in each of the areas studied. The figures include incentive payments but do not include extra payments for overtime and night work.

Occupation	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Burlington-Greensboro, N.C.	Charlotte, N.C.	Hickory-Statesville, N.C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Reading, Pa.
Full-Fashioned Hosiery: Men					
Adjusters and Fitters, Knitting Machines ..	1.98	2.13	1.79	1.80	1.96
Boarders, Machine ..	—	1.22	—	1.54	1.77
Knitters, Single-Unit or Backrack ..	1.73-2.10	1.90-2.18	1.36-2.09	2.08-2.81	2.13-2.71
Women					
Boarders, Machine ..	1.31	1.21	1.23	1.60	1.72
Folders ..	1.10	0.97	0.87	1.07	1.23
Inspectors, Hosiery ..	1.13	1.11	0.95	0.96	1.15
Loopers, Toe ..	1.31	1.24	1.15	1.34	1.41
Pairs ..	1.01	0.08	0.93	1.14	1.20
Seamers ..	1.16	1.22	1.03	1.22	1.33
Men's Hosiery					
Hickory-Statesville, N.C.					
Reading, Pa.					
Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.					
Children's Hosiery					
Chattanooga, Tenn.					
Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.					
Seamless Hosiery: Men					
Adjusters and Fitters, Knitting Machines ..	1.36	1.28	1.49	1.17	1.37
Boarders, Hand ..	0.89	1.08	1.10	0.90	0.94
Knitters, Automatic ..	0.91	0.87	1.08	—	0.94
Women					
Folders and Boxers ..	0.75	—	0.97	0.85	0.78
Inspectors, Hosiery ..	0.71	0.72	0.90	—	0.79
Knitters, Automatic ..	0.85	0.86	1.00	—	—
Knitters, Transfer ..	0.73	—	—	0.87	0.86
Loopers, Toe ..	0.81	0.93	0.99	0.85	0.94
Pairs ..	0.73	0.75	0.87	0.82	0.83

The article states that levels of earnings were generally higher in full-fashioned hosiery mills than in the seamless section. Full-fashioned hosiery undertakings were situated to a greater extent in large cities; they employed, on average, larger numbers of workers and required greater skill in production. Approximately two-thirds of the workers in the full-fashioned section and a slightly higher proportion in the seamless section were women. About three-fourths of the mill workers in both sections were paid on an

incentive basis. Knitting-machine adjusters and fixers constituted the only occupation among those studied for which pay was on a predominantly time-rate basis.

A supplementary study of hourly earnings, irrespective of occupation, was carried out in a number of mills producing men's seamless hosiery and employing about 60 per cent. of all workers in the section throughout the United States. This study showed that in October, 1949, the average hourly earnings of men and women in all occupations were, respectively, 1.04 and 0.82 dollars.

A scheduled working week of 40 hours was reported for about seven-eighths of the undertakings producing full-fashioned hosiery and for virtually all those producing seamless hosiery. Nearly all the full-fashioned hosiery mills operated a second shift at the time of the investigation and about half of these granted extra pay, commonly 5 cents an hour, for such work. About nine-tenths of the seamless hosiery mills operated a second shift, but extra pay for shift work was granted by a comparatively small number.

### Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1949

Statistics of earnings and salaries in industries and services in Switzerland in October, 1949, have been published in the June issue of *La Vie Économique*. The statistics were obtained in the latest of the enquiries into wages which are carried out annually by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour, in collaboration with the employers' organisations.

Returns were obtained from 25,700 undertakings, employing 413,000 manual and 163,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (such trades as gardener, baker, tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith, electrical installation fitter, painter or glazier). Information was collected also in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has not been included in the summary of results. The data supplied on the returns were of the number of workers employed, the number of hours worked and the total remuneration paid during a pay-period in the month of the enquiry. The remuneration comprised cash earnings, including cost-of-living and other allowances of a social nature, as well as the value of wages in kind and accessory allowances regularly received. Separate particulars were furnished in respect of the two sexes and the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, young workers and apprentices). The average hourly earnings set out in the summary were calculated by dividing the totals of remuneration by the totals of hours worked.

As regards manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1949, were 2.83 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.34 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.67 francs for women and 1.34 francs for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that earnings as a whole in October, 1949, were about one per cent. higher than in October, 1948, and more than 100 per cent. above the pre-war level (in June, 1939). It is pointed out in the summary that wage rates remained practically stationary between the two latest enquiries and that the small increase recorded in earnings was to be ascribed to changes in the composition of the labour force (due to reductions in the numbers of less skilled workers), partly offset by curtailment of overtime and piece work. The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1949, were 746 francs for men and 454 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1948, and June, 1949, being about 2 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively. (According to the Swiss official index figure of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1949, was slightly less than in October, 1948, but about 62 per cent. higher than in June, 1939.)

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1949, with comparative totals for October, 1948, and June, 1939.

Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Average Hourly Earnings			
		Men, Skilled	Men, Semi-skilled and Unskilled	Women	Young Workers
Chemical ..	17,799	Fr. 3.04	Fr. 2.58	Fr. 1.70	Fr. 1.35
Brick, Pottery, etc. ..	14,616	2.74	2.33	1.64	1.44
Metal Working and Engineering ..	113,036	2.73	2.29	1.64	1.37
Watch, Clock and Jewellery ..	37,234	3.30	2.62	2.01	1.57
Textile ..	51,912	2.66	2.22	1.64	1.25
Clothing ..	35,096	2.88	2.39	1.63	1.29
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	30,525	2.82	2.29	1.52	1.27
Woodworking ..	16,840	2.56	2.11	1.52	1.25
Paper and Leather ..	14,361	2.88	2.49	1.56	1.38
Printing and Bookbinding ..	17,096	3.37	2.34	1.52	1.21
Handicrafts ..	40,218	2.71	2.26	1.68	1.25
Transport (Private Undertakings) ..	5,056	2.93	2.30	—	—
Commerce ..	19,272	2.91	2.45	1.74	1.17
<b>Total, Oct., 1949 ..</b>	<b>413,061</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.34</b>
<b>Total, Oct., 1948 ..</b>	<b>444,715</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.37</b>
<b>Total, June, 1939 ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.54</b>

An article on the results of the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949 (page 313).

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in July

### GENERAL SUMMARY

There was little change in the general man-power situation or in the industrial distribution of man-power during July.

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during the month by 9,000 (7,000 men and 2,000 women).

The size of the Forces showed no change during July from a total of 690,000 at end-June. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was estimated at 7,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 14th August was 288,300, compared with 272,000 at 10th July. The August figure represented about 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.3 per cent. in July.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during July by 5,000 (an increase of 6,000 men partly offset by a decrease of 1,000 women).

There was no change during the month in the total number employed in the basic industries, an increase in gas, electricity and water undertakings being offset by a decrease of 1,400 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

During July the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries decreased by 6,000. The principal changes were declines of 8,000 in clothing and of 3,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group and a seasonal rise of 6,000 in the food, drink and tobacco group. The numbers in the textile industries† fell by 1,000.

The distributive trades showed an increase of 10,000 and the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group an increase of 3,000, due to a seasonal rise in catering, hotels, etc.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1948 and the end of July, 1950, are shown in the following Table:—

	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-June, 1950	End-July, 1950	Change during July, 1950
Total Working Population*					
Men .. .. .	16,057	16,069	16,055	16,062	+ 7
Women .. .. .	7,089	7,116	7,270	7,272	+ 2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,146</b>	<b>23,185</b>	<b>23,325</b>	<b>23,334</b>	<b>+ 9</b>
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men .. .. .	807	774	666	667	+ 1
Women .. .. .	39	34	24	23	- 1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>—</b>
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment	92	18	7	7	—
Registered Unemployed	282	348†	274‡	278‡	+ 4
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men .. .. .	14,945	15,019	15,184	15,190	+ 6
Women .. .. .	6,981	6,992	7,170	7,169	- 1
<b>Total in Civil Employment .. .. .</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>22,354</b>	<b>22,359</b>	<b>+ 5</b>

\* 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, the registered unemployed, and all persons in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end July, 1950, was: Cotton—330,000. Wool—222,000. Other textiles—471,000.

‡ 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-June, 1950	End-July, 1950	Change during July, 1950
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Coal Mining	787	788	760	759	- 1
Total Man-power (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(725)	(725)	(698)	(697)	(- 1)
Other Mining and Quarrying	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	296	301	324	325	+ 1
Transport and Communication	1,814	1,803	1,811	1,811	—
Agriculture	1,227	1,230	1,220	1,220	—
Fishing	41	41	41	41	—
<b>Total, Basic Industries ..</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	426	433	450	451	+ 1
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,929	3,926	- 3
Textiles	948	971	1,024	1,023	- 1
Clothing	700	716	757	749	- 8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	725	738	771	777	+ 6
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,477	1,476	- 1
<b>Total, Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>- 6</b>
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>—</b>
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,739	2,829	2,839	+ 10
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,925	3,876	3,946	3,949	+ 5
Public Administration—National Government Service	688	694	654	652	- 2
Local Government Service	766	776	788	788	—
<b>Total in Civil Employment ..</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>22,354</b>	<b>22,359</b>	<b>+ 5</b>

### 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 June and July, 1950. 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, and the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. 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

Industry	(Thousands)								
	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	June, 1950	July, 1950	Mid-1948	June, 1950	July, 1950	Mid-1948	June, 1950	July, 1950
<b>Mining, etc.</b>									
Coal Mining .. .. .	775.5	748.6	747.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	760.1	758.7
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>318.1</b>
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .. .	69.3	73.4	73.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	76.7	81.0	80.9
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) .. .. .	34.2	36.2	36.3	42.1	44.0	44.0	76.3	80.2	80.3
Glass (other than containers) .. .. .	29.6	31.0	31.1	11.6	12.4	12.5	41.2	43.4	43.6
Glass Containers .. .. .	19.9	20.2	20.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	25.5	26.0	25.8
Cement .. .. .	12.9	13.5	13.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	14.3	14.7	14.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures .. .. .	63.2	62.4	62.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	72.9	72.4	72.7
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>	<b>294.8</b>	<b>314.0</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>445.5</b>	<b>446.6</b>
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .. .	16.8	16.6	16.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.1	17.2
Chemicals and Dyes .. .. .	143.4	150.6	151.4	52.1	53.0	53.0	195.5	203.6	204.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery ..	12.6	13.9	13.9	18.2	20.2	20.2	30.8	34.1	34.1
Explosives and Fireworks .. .. .	21.6	22.3	22.2	12.2	14.1	13.9	33.8	36.4	36.1
Paint and Varnish .. .. .	25.9	27.5	27.6	11.1	11.3	11.2	37.0	38.8	38.8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches .. .. .	23.2	29.1	29.3	19.7	19.5	19.8	46.9	48.6	49.1
Mineral Oil Refining .. .. .	30.0	30.0	30.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	30.7	30.7	30.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .. .	22.7	24.0	24.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	30.7	30.7
<b>Metal Manufacture</b>	<b>438.4</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>442.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>498.7</b>	<b>497.5</b>
Blast Furnaces .. .. .	19.3	19.8	19.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.5	20.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified ..	178.8	181.9	181.6	15.9	14.7	14.7	194.7	196.6	196.3
Iron Foundries .. .. .	91.1	92.4	92.0	15.3	14.7	14.6	106.4	107.1	106.6
Tinplate Manufacture .. .. .	14.3	14.6	14.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	17.0	17.2	17.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .. .	17.3	18.1	18.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	18.5	19.2	19.1
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	33.0	35.1	35.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	39.3	41.2	41.0
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. .. .. .	84.6	81.8	81.7	15.5	15.1	15.0	100.1	96.9	96.7
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b>	<b>1,445.0</b>	<b>1,443.2</b>	<b>1,442.5</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>365.8</b>	<b>1,820.2</b>	<b>1,809.7</b>	<b>1,808.3</b>
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .. .	218.0	189.3	187.5	7.9	7.1	7.1	225.9	196.4	194.6
Marine Engineering .. .. .	74.5	69.8	69.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	78.0	73.4	73.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) .. .. .	35.3	35.8	35.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	40.4	40.7	40.8
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .. .	15.8	17.2	17.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	17.5	18.8	18.8
Machine Tools .. .. .	63.0	60.9	60.7	13.7	12.6	12.6	76.7	73.5	73.3
Stationary Engines .. .. .	20.1	22.3	22.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	25.4	25.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .. .	57.5	57.8	57.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	67.2	67.7	67.7
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .. .	33.1	33.3	32.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	41.2	41.2	40.6
Constructional Engineering .. .. .	64.7	65.8	65.6	6.4	5.5	5.5	71.1	71.4	71.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .. .	547.3	567.7	568.5	117.5	118.2	117.8	664.8	685.9	686.3
Electrical Machinery .. .. .	118.2	121.4	121.6	46.7	41.6	41.4	164.9	163.0	163.0
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .. .	38.2	36.1	36.0	24.0	21.3	21.3	62.2	57.4	57.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .. .	27.8	28.4	28.4	16.6	15.7	15.6	44.4	44.1	44.0
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones .. .. .	36.0	40.6	41.0	31.2	36.6	37.0	67.2	77.2	78.0
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. .. .	16.7	16.4	16.7	19.9	17.8	17.9	36.6	34.2	34.6
Batteries and Accumulators .. .. .	10.7	11.2	11.2	8.6	8.4	8.6	19.3	19.5	19.8
Other Electrical Goods .. .. .	68.1	69.3	69.8	51.4	50.6	50.2	119.5	119.9	120.0
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>760.2</b>	<b>788.5</b>	<b>789.2</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>878.9</b>	<b>909.7</b>	<b>910.3</b>
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. .. .	243.8	266.5	266.8	41.6	42.8	42.8	285.4	309.3	309.6
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .. .	182.8	179.0	179.8	23.0	23.9	24.1	205.8	202.9	203.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .. .	120.6	126.3	126.0	21.0	21.5	21.3	141.6	147.8	147.3
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .. .	52.1	57.8	58.4	20.5	21.4	21.5	72.6	79.2	79.9
Railway Locomotive Shops .. .. .	56.2	52.9	52.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	59.1	55.5	55.4
Other Locomotive Manufacture .. .. .	23.3	23.5	23.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	25.8	25.7
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. .. .	72.9	74.9	74.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	76.6	78.6	78.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc. .. .. .	8.5	7.6	7.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	12.3	10.6	10.2
<b>Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>310.2</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>485.9</b>	<b>485.2</b>
Tools and Cutlery .. .. .	32.6	31.2	31.2	20.6	20.4	20.4	53.2	51.6	51.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .. .. .	21.4	22.0	21.9	19.2	18.7	18.7	40.6	40.7	40.6
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified .. .. .	28.0	28.1	28.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	33.3	33.3	33.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .. .	27.1	28.0	27.9	10.2	9.5	9.5	37.3	37.6	37.4
Hollow-ware .. .. .	24.9	24.4	24						

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	June, 1950	July, 1950	Mid-1948	June, 1950	July, 1950	Mid-1948	June, 1950	July, 1950
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	218.9	230.8	229.0	51.1	52.9	52.2	270.0	283.7	281.2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	75.7	75.6	10.7	10.2	10.2	86.9	85.9	85.8
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	101.5	99.9	25.3	27.7	27.1	117.6	129.2	127.0
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	17.7	17.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	18.8	21.0	21.1
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	19.2	19.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	25.2	25.2	25.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.7	16.7	16.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	21.5	22.4	22.1
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	291.1	317.5	318.2	172.7	187.1	187.4	463.8	504.6	505.6
Paper and Board	54.8	58.0	58.3	18.3	19.2	19.2	73.1	77.2	77.5
Wallpaper	3.5	4.9	4.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	4.7	7.0	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	12.6	15.0	15.2	23.7	27.8	28.0	36.3	42.8	43.2
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	15.0	16.9	17.0	21.4	23.2	23.4	36.4	40.1	40.4
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	77.4	77.3	18.0	19.6	19.5	86.5	97.0	96.8
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	145.3	145.5	90.1	95.2	95.2	226.8	240.5	240.7
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	141.0	139.4	140.1	101.0	101.8	101.3	242.0	241.2	241.4
Rubber	64.2	65.9	66.3	32.7	33.9	33.9	96.9	99.8	100.2
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	11.8	11.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	12.5	14.5	14.5
Brushes and Brooms	9.2	8.8	8.8	9.3	7.7	7.5	18.5	16.5	16.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.8	11.3	11.4	16.1	18.9	18.6	26.9	30.2	30.0
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	10.6	10.8	11.0
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	8.0	4.3	4.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	10.5	5.8	5.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	32.9	32.9	32.0	30.7	30.6	66.1	63.6	63.5
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	1,298.0	1,291.0	1,291.2	39.0	39.1	39.1	1,337.0	1,330.1	1,330.3
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,236.7	1,228.7	1,228.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,261.4	1,261.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	62.3	62.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	67.6	68.7	68.9
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b>	271.2	294.9	296.1	24.4	28.9	29.0	295.6	323.8	325.1
Gas	117.9	123.4	124.0	9.5	10.6	10.6	127.4	134.0	134.6
Electricity	126.7	144.0	144.5	13.5	16.9	17.0	140.2	160.9	161.5
Water	26.6	27.5	27.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	28.9	29.0
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	255.8	259.0	258.9	44.4	44.4	44.4	300.2	303.4	303.3
Tramway and Omnibus Service	28.6	27.9	28.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	30.9	30.3	30.5
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.8	192.3	192.4	11.8	13.2	13.2	193.6	205.5	205.6
Goods Transport by Road									
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	1,145.3	1,197.5	1,201.5	992.0	1,079.6	1,085.1	2,137.3	2,277.1	2,286.6
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	103.4	106.4	106.2	27.3	28.8	28.7	130.7	135.2	134.9
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	72.9	75.1	75.8	24.7	25.8	25.9	97.6	100.9	101.7
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	101.4	107.8	108.4	46.9	49.4	49.2	148.3	157.2	157.6
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	370.6	381.3	382.2	299.3	325.8	328.1	669.9	707.1	710.3
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	147.7	155.3	156.3	95.2	103.6	103.4	242.9	258.9	259.7
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	326.2	346.3	347.1	462.9	511.1	511.1	789.1	855.1	858.2
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	23.1	25.3	25.5	35.7	37.4	38.7	58.8	62.7	64.2
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	66.2	62.9	62.8	73.0	73.4	73.9	139.2	136.3	136.7
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	41.1	40.2	43.2	37.2	36.8	90.8	78.3	77.0
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	227.5	228.3	229.3	507.5	484.8	488.5	735.0	713.1	717.8
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	33.6	33.9	119.2	118.1	117.9	151.2	151.7	151.8
Laundries	11.9	11.6	11.4	29.6	28.7	28.6	41.5	40.3	40.0
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.									

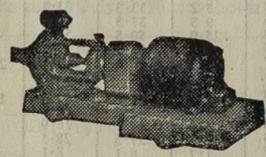
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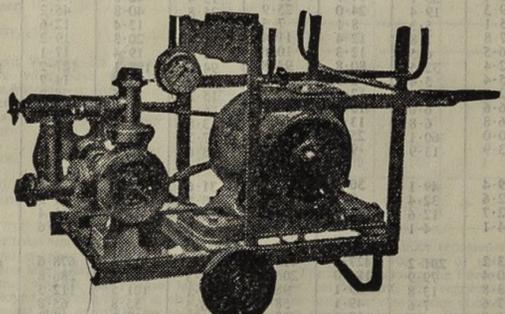
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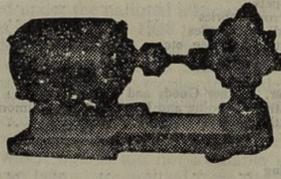
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# Unemployment at 14th August, 1950

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th July and 14th August, 1950, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
10th July	189,987	6,340	70,291	5,357	271,975
14th August	186,506	14,824	73,814	13,167	288,311

These figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges, with the exception of registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th August represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 10th July was 1.3.

The analysis of the figures for 14th August is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					Total
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	
Men 18 and over	42,252	44,458	96,176	182,886	3,620	186,506
Boys under 18	6,920	6,237	1,592	14,749	75	14,824
Women 18 and over	23,443	19,629	25,542	68,614	5,200	73,814
Girls under 18	6,230	5,392	1,345	12,967	200	13,167
Total	78,845	75,716	124,655	279,216	9,095	288,311

The total of 288,311 includes 36,959 married women.

The changes between 10th July and 14th August in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)					Total
		Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	
London & South-Eastern	10th July	16,981	12,158	15,190	44,329	3,088	47,417
	14th Aug.	18,787	14,736	15,073	48,596	1,319	49,915
Eastern	10th July	2,668	2,040	3,134	7,842	156	7,998
	14th Aug.	3,342	3,071	2,881	9,294	114	9,408
Southern	10th July	3,069	2,612	4,247	9,928	194	10,122
	14th Aug.	3,817	3,258	3,890	10,965	103	11,068
South-Western	10th July	3,529	2,832	5,597	11,958	278	12,236
	14th Aug.	3,325	3,441	5,498	12,264	263	12,527
Midland	10th July	3,700	1,933	2,854	8,487	215	8,702
	14th Aug.	4,073	2,763	2,768	9,604	358	9,962
North-Midland	10th July	2,142	1,502	2,341	5,985	311	6,296
	14th Aug.	2,724	2,039	2,421	7,184	333	7,517
East & West Ridings	10th July	4,232	3,392	6,326	13,950	1,042	14,992
	14th Aug.	4,688	3,982	6,567	15,237	844	16,081
North-Western	10th July	11,411	9,939	19,530	40,880	1,157	42,037
	14th Aug.	12,157	12,623	18,834	43,614	1,329	44,943
Northern	10th July	6,626	6,931	17,215	30,772	658	31,430
	14th Aug.	7,211	8,852	16,528	32,591	891	33,482
Scotland	10th July	5,855	1,921	687	8,463	233	8,696
	14th Aug.	6,228	13,459	30,941	56,828	2,341	59,169
Wales	10th July	5,099	6,434	19,311	30,844	732	31,576
	14th Aug.	5,385	7,600	19,776	32,761	1,024	33,785
Great Britain	10th July	71,885	63,232	126,686	261,803	10,172	271,975
	14th Aug.	78,845	75,716	124,655	279,216	9,095	288,311

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th August, 1950, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th August, 1950			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	34,261	15,654	49,915	1.0	0.8	1.0
Eastern	6,547	2,861	9,408	0.9	0.8	0.9
Southern	7,064	4,004	11,068	1.1	1.3	1.1
South-Western	8,493	4,034	12,527	1.1	1.2	1.1
Midland	6,935	3,027	9,962	0.5	0.4	0.5
North-Midland	5,211	2,306	7,517	0.5	0.5	0.5
East and West Ridings	11,419	4,662	16,081	0.9	0.8	0.9
North-Western	30,599	14,344	44,943	1.6	1.3	1.5
Northern	23,924	9,558	33,482	2.7	2.8	2.7
Scotland	43,392	16,231	59,623	3.0	2.2	2.8
Wales	23,485	10,300	33,785	3.4	4.3	3.6
Great Britain	201,330	86,981	288,311	1.5	1.2	1.4

The heaviest rates of unemployment were in the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales. These three areas accounted for 44 per cent. of the number of unemployed persons on the registers.

## 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 14th August, 1950, was 312,890, including 204,460 men, 15,751 boys, 79,095 women and 13,584 girls. Of the total, 303,443 (including 4,546 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 9,447 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 14th August, 1950, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern	30,706	3,066	12,104	2,720	48,596
Eastern	6,013	301	2,250	530	9,294
Southern	6,373	625	3,366	601	10,965
South-Western	7,898	460	3,436	470	12,264
Midland	6,216	588	2,280	520	9,604
North-Midland	4,390	683	1,492	619	7,184
E. and W. Ridings	10,352	712	3,433	740	15,237
North-Western	27,318	2,843	11,568	1,885	43,614
Northern	21,536	1,883	7,221	1,951	32,591
Scotland	40,212	2,152	13,320	1,422	57,106
Wales</					

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 Offices in each administrative Region at 14th August, 1950, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 10th July, 1950.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th August, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 10th July, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	31,182	12,891	5,842	49,915	+ 2,498
London (Administrative County) ..	15,479	5,851	1,022	22,352	- 784
Acton ..	157	61	23	241	+ 3
Brentford and Chiswick ..	215	66	25	306	+ 13
Brighton and Hove ..	1,447	456	180	2,083	+ 35
Chatham ..	666	235	1,570	2,471	+ 52
Croydon ..	636	244	95	975	+ 88
Dagenham ..	325	160	355	840	+ 243
Ealing ..	236	118	63	417	+ 29
East Ham ..	247	90	88	425	+ 49
Enfield ..	170	90	27	287	+ 165
Harrow and Wembley ..	509	263	126	898	+ 62
Hayes and Harlington ..	106	57	36	199	+ 17
Hendon ..	364	123	62	549	+ 54
Ilford ..	376	146	90	612	+ 93
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	726	250	56	1,032	- 204
Tottenham ..	714	209	224	1,147	- 73
West Ham ..	566	329	102	997	- 43
Willesden ..	326	65	236	627	+ 236
Eastern ..	6,046	2,326	1,036	9,408	+ 1,410
Bedford ..	106	47	85	238	+ 90
Cambridge ..	132	86	11	229	- 3
Ipswich ..	277	132	28	437	+ 48
Luton ..	97	19	32	148	+ 18
Norwich ..	662	102	18	782	+ 183
Southend-on-Sea ..	713	198	146	1,057	+ 106
Watford ..	113	130	16	259	+ 12
Southern ..	6,439	3,402	1,227	11,068	+ 946
Bournemouth ..	524	206	46	776	+ 17
Oxford ..	115	132	29	276	+ 50
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,862	1,359	289	3,510	+ 29
Reading ..	398	181	90	669	+ 74
Slough ..	137	90	9	236	+ 31
Southampton ..	1,251	352	140	1,743	+ 376
South-Western ..	8,031	3,547	949	12,527	+ 291
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	2,534	742	104	3,380	- 58
Exeter ..	250	168	47	465	+ 49
Gloucester ..	87	86	13	186	+ 23
Plymouth ..	1,052	886	176	2,114	+ 91
Swindon ..	67	70	32	169	- 141
Midland ..	6,338	2,498	1,126	9,962	+ 1,260
Birmingham ..	1,628	563	273	2,464	+ 435
Burton-on-Trent ..	39	64	1	104	+ 5
Coventry ..	594	263	137	994	+ 48
Oldbury ..	35	30	8	73	+ 3
Smethwick ..	64	81	1	146	+ 38
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1,907	1,029	90	2,926	+ 150
Walsall ..	238	76	50	364	+ 4
West Bromwich ..	30	31	21	82	+ 21
Wolverhampton ..	414	110	10	534	- 32
Worcester ..	147	79	3	229	- 36
North-Midland ..	4,526	1,679	1,312	7,517	+ 1,221
Chesterfield ..	178	117	65	360	+ 88
Derby ..	113	26	7	146	+ 31
Grimsby ..	1,042	227	249	1,518	+ 5
Leicester ..	344	130	34	508	+ 148
Lincoln ..	139	28	9	176	+ 18
Mansfield ..	174	39	53	266	+ 60
Northampton ..	91	80	32	203	+ 49
Nottingham ..	871	239	154	1,264	+ 161
Peterborough ..	20	73	7	100	+ 31
Scunthorpe ..	42	67	123	232	+ 87
East and West Ridings ..	10,694	3,897	1,490	16,081	+ 1,089
Barnsley ..	362	46	37	445	+ 16
Bradford ..	587	48	27	662	+ 57
Dewsbury ..	90	7	6	103	+ 22
Doncaster ..	243	184	54	481	+ 34
Halifax ..	54	24	7	85	+ 11
Huddersfield ..	94	27	—	121	+ 13
Hull ..	3,270	960	221	4,451	+ 155
Leeds ..	2,039	599	157	2,795	+ 291
Rotherham ..	167	352	57	576	- 5
Sheffield ..	1,158	369	115	1,642	+ 33
Wakefield ..	137	55	62	254	+ 38
York ..	274	100	122	496	+ 137
North-Western ..	27,746	12,441	4,756	44,943	+ 2,906
Accrington ..	63	18	15	96	+ 17
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	212	38	7	257	+ 10
Barrow ..	302	495	90	887	+ 102
Birkenhead ..	1,158	619	91	1,868	- 32
Blackburn ..	115	57	36	208	+ 78
Blackpool ..	826	221	80	1,127	+ 127
Bolton ..	437	116	113	666	+ 69
Burnley ..	202	41	5	248	+ 16
Bury ..	88	90	8	186	+ 37
Crewe ..	138	98	23	259	+ 60
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) ..	12,125	4,537	1,512	18,174	+ 234
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	2,969	1,116	805	4,890	+ 900
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) ..	387	114	35	536	+ 17
Preston ..	392	103	88	583	+ 11
Rochdale ..	139	99	7	245	+ 62
St. Helens ..	693	554	31	1,278	+ 12
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	719	123	17	859	- 12
Stockport ..	310	142	297	749	+ 224
Wallasey ..	437	116	113	666	+ 68
Warrington ..	582	509	92	1,183	+ 22
Widnes ..	283	334	57	674	- 151
Wigan ..	830	260	79	1,169	+ 142

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th August, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 10th July, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
Northern ..	22,035	7,582	3,865	33,482	+ 2,052
Carlisle ..	133	150	43	326	+ 14
Darlington ..	173	134	161	468	+ 111
Gateshead ..	1,395	357	242	1,994	+ 135
Hartlepool ..	835	346	70	1,251	+ 45
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	828	580	64	1,472	- 221
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	643	446	295	1,384	+ 222
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	3,748	1,305	901	5,954	+ 434
South Shields ..	1,801	342	194	2,337	- 41
Stockton-on-Tees ..	464	445	173	1,082	+ 130
Sunderland ..	2,863	771	316	3,950	+ 336
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) ..	462	187	20	669	- 44
Scotland ..	41,228	14,786	3,609	59,623	+ 454
Aberdeen ..	1,554	372	79	2,005	+ 228
Clydebank ..	1,088	108	56	1,252	+ 36
Dunfermline ..	1,565	588	51	2,204	+ 137
Edinburgh ..	3,050	549	240	3,839	+ 395
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) ..	14,787	4,700	997	20,484	+ 295
Greenock ..	1,590	1,019	221	2,830	+ 78
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	1,428	575	182	2,185	+ 196
Paisley ..	779	315	120	1,214	+ 116
Wales ..	22,241	8,765	2,779	33,785	+ 2,209
Cardiff ..	2,483	532	254	3,269	+ 393
Merthyr Tydfil ..	1,390	447	228	2,065	+ 278
Newport ..	646	360	138	1,144	+ 25
Rhondda ..	2,205	789	176	3,170	+ 14
Swansea ..	1,430	787	73	2,290	+ 186
Northern Ireland ..	17,954	5,281	1,344	24,579	- 341
Belfast ..	6,927	2,754	225	9,906	+ 23
Londonderry ..	2,740	198	283	3,221	- 18

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1950

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1949, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1949, and each of the first eight months of 1950.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939 ..	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959
1940 ..	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088
1941 ..	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425
1942 ..	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765
1943 ..	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293
1944 ..	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608
1945 ..	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410
1946 ..	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069
1947 ..	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349
1948 ..	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570
1949 ..	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965
1950 —					
14th Mar. ..	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406
13th June ..	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643
12th Sept. ..	195,986	66,261	3,391	2,228	267,866
5th Dec. ..	234,073	88,802	4,680	2,781	330,336
1950 —					
16th Jan. ..	258,033	105,916	4,738	3,579	372,266
13th Feb. ..	259,816	102,778	6,298	3,890	372,782
13th Mar. ..	241,218	97,406	5,737	2,922	347,283
17th Apr. ..	228,931	90,250	6,032	3,772	328,985
15th May ..	213,830	89,596	7,155	4,093	314,674
12th June ..	195,580	76,722	6,191	3,503	281,996
10th July ..	190,403	71,400	5,924	4,248	271,975
14th Aug. ..	197,635	81,581	3,695	5,400	288,311

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th July, 1950 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 930,114, compared with 936,196 at 17th April.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st August, 1950, was 59,400, of whom 55,127 were males and 4,273 were females. The total included 29,925 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 29,475 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for Ordinary employment :			
Ex-Service ..	25,922	179	26,101
Others ..	20,774	3,557	24,331
Total ..	46,696	3,736	50,432
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions :			
Ex-Service ..	3,812	12	3,824
Others ..	4,619	525	5,144
Total ..	8,431	537	8,968
Grand Total ..	55,127	4,273	59,400

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st May, to 31st July, 1950, was 37,783, including 33,605 men, 3,594 women and 584 young persons.

\* 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.  
† Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 14th August, 1950, 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 severely disabled persons

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	545	269	80	69	625	338	963	649	354	1,003
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	248	110	60	40	308	150	458	324	159	483
Leather Goods	172	126	3	15	175	141	316	183	146	329
Fur	125	33	17	14	142	47	189	142	49	191
Clothing	4,432	3,795	531	1,492	4,963	5,287	10,250	5,186	5,785	10,971
Tailoring	1,870	1,870	235	736	3,102	2,606	5,708	3,155	2,728	5,883
Dressmaking	232	897	11	382	243	1,279	1,522	246	1,365	1,611
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	35	258	3	84	36	342	378	60	566	626
Hats, Caps and Millinery	60	46	27	10	87	56	143	92	56	149
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	75	213	51	26	126	239	365	139	297	436
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	660	478	193	254	853	732	1,585	870	735	1,605
Repair of Boots and Shoes	503	33	13	—	516	33	549	624	37	661
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,022	5,954	69	312	6,091	5,366	11,457	6,560	6,165	12,725
Grain Milling	222	97	1	3	223	100	323	105	184	289
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,688	1,013	7	17	1,695	1,030	2,725	1,792	1,080	2,872
Biscuits	151	328	2	—	153	328	481	155	340	495
Meat and Meat Products	241	183	12	8	253	191	444	274	200	474
Milk Products	415	194	—	—	415	194	609	468	209	677
Sugar and Glucose	252	111	6	5	258	116	354	257	119	376
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	256	284	—	—	256	284	402	262	409	671
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	529	1,109	3	18	532	1,127	1,710	609	1,692	2,301
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	974	776	22	171	996	1,778	1,943	1,049	966	2,015
Brewing and Malting	438	242	15	1	453	243	696	466	244	710
Wholesale Bottling	115	127	—	1	115	128	243	131	130	261
Other Drink Industries	467	273	—	11	467	284	751	525	309	834
Tobacco	294	217	—	8	294	225	519	310	362	672
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,183	679	463	78	4,646	757	5,403	5,011	780	5,791
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,083	181	13	—	1,096	181	1,277	1,212	184	1,396
Furniture and Upholstery	2,338	335	422	46	2,760	381	3,141	2,893	388	3,281
Shop and Office Fitting	139	15	1	3	140	18	158	146	20	166
Wooden Containers and Baskets	400	77	15	—	415	77	492	494	86	580
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	223	71	12	29	235	100	335	266	102	368
Paper and Printing	1,522	1,019	11	27	1,533	1,046	2,579	1,641	1,096	2,737
Paper and Board	392	16	—	—	392	17	585	442	202	644
Wallpaper	18	—	—	—	18	—	35	18	—	35
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	152	199	1	17	153	216	369	168	229	397
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	65	129	1	—	66	129	195	68	133	201
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	268	67	3	1	271	68	339	300	72	372
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	627	415	6	8	633	423	1,056	645	443	1,088
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,968	1,599	22	55	1,990	1,654	3,644	2,139	1,693	3,832
Rubber	599	379	11	5	610	384	994	627	385	1,012
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	126	27	—	—	126	27	153	130	28	158
Brushes and Brooms	111	97	5	7	116	104	220	125	113	238
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	220	34	—	—	220	34	337	245	348	593
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	54	69	4	—	54	69	124	55	70	125
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	298	39	—	—	298	39	337	301	39	340
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	560	654	2	39	562	693	1,255	656	710	1,366
Building and Contracting	30,740	272	150	5	30,890	277	31,167	34,886	299	35,185
Building	19,174	171	94	2	19,268	173	19,441	22,243	186	22,429
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,105	50	9	1	1,114	51	1,165	1,165	57	1,222
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,461	51	47	2	10,508	53	10,561	11,478	56	11,534
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,943	107	14	—	1,957	107	2,064	2,157	113	2,270
Gas	919	38	5	—	924	38	962	960	41	1,001
Electricity	779	66	6	—	785	66	851	929	69	998
Water	245	3	3	—	248	3	251	268	3	271
Transport and Communication	18,070	1,485	194	33	18,264	1,518	19,782	20,561	1,552	22,113
Railways	2,599	242	7	—	2,606	242	2,848	2,862	249	3,111
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,257	504	3	8	1,260	512	1,772	1,372	517	1,889
Other Road Passenger Transport	434	28	3	—	437	28	465	501	30	531
Goods Transport by Road	2,131	64	13	3	2,144	67	2,211	2,410	67	2,477
Sea Transport	5,751	70	144	15	5,895	85	5,980	6,231	89	6,320
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,851	16	10	1	1,861	17	1,878	2,959	18	2,977
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	679	12	3	—	682	12	694	714	13	727
Air Transport	214	36	—	—	214	36	250	217	39	256
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,247	439	3	6	2,250	445	2,695	2,357	455	2,812
Other Transport and Communication	286	36	2	—	288	36	324	291	37	328
Storage	621	38	6	—	627	38	665	647	38	685
Distributive Trades	14,207	9,238	93	161	14,300	9,399	23,699	15,890	10,012	25,902
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,706	153	15	10	1,721	163	1,884	1,997	170	2,167
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,575	201	14	5	1,589	206	1,795	1,709	220	1,929
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,355	384	9	28	1,364	412	1,776	1,609	466	2,075
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,653	2,947	25	31	3,678	2,978	6,656	4,268	3,145	7,413
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,687	568	14	13	1,701	581	2,282	1,789	618	2,407
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,929	4,629	15	72	3,944	4,701	8,645	4,193	4,997	9,190
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	302	356	1	2	303	358	661	325	396	721
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,281	568	7	5	1,288	573	1,861	1,370	596	1,966
Public Administration	15,720	4,407	123	228	15,843	4,635	20,478	17,016	4,928	21,944
National Government Service	7,993	2,968	21	13	8,014	2,981	10,995	8,682	3,236	11,918
Local Government Service	7,727	1,439	102	215	7,829	1,654	9,483	8,334	1,692	10,026
Professional Services	3,921	5,317	27	586	3,948	5,903	9,851	4,135	6,369	10,504
Accountancy	170	85	4	—	174	85	259	180	89	269
Education	1,196	1,735	16	563	1,212	2,298	3,510	1,271	2,580	3,851
Law	109	136	—	1	109	137	246	115	155	270
Medical and Dental Services	1,000	3,041	3	19	1,003	3,060	4,063	1,064	3,217	4,281
Religion	143	38	1	2	144	40	184	159	43	202
Other Professional and Business Services	1,303	282	3	1	1,306	283	1,589	1,346	285	1,631
Miscellaneous Services	14,933	20,005	107	1,493	15,040	21,498	36,538	15,959	22,522	38,481
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,323	1,464	25	37	2,348	1,501	3,849	2,446	1,556	4,002
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,163	918	17	66	2,180	984	3,164	2,335	1,007	3,342
Catering, Hotels, etc.	7,349	11,494	31	1,282	7,380	12,776	20,156	7,828	13,255	21,083
Laundries	517	1,190	2	5	519	1,195	1,714	542	1,261	1,803
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	186	361	—	7	186	366	552	204	373	577
Hairdressing and Manicure	212	299	7	7	219	306	525	241	322	563
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	215	1,501	1	6	216	1,507	1,723	225	1,640	1,865
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	628	2,400	7	81	635	2,481	3,116	685	2,703	3,388
Other Services	1,340	378	17	4	1,357	382	1,739	1,453	405	1,858
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,747	321	—	—	5,747	321	6,068	5,940	331	6,271
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,990	12,846	—	—	17,990	12,846	30,836	18,542	13,247	31,789
<b>GRAND TOTAL*</b>	<b>197,635</b>	<b>81,581</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>201,330</b>	<b>86,981</b>	<b>288,311</b>	<b>220,211</b>	<b>92,679</b>	<b>312,890</b>

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,899 males and 226 females in Great Britain and 4,314 males and 232 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 5th July and 2nd August, 1950, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 5th July, 1950		Four weeks ended 2nd August, 1950		Total Number of Placings, 22nd Dec., 1949, to 2nd Aug., 1950 (32 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
	Men aged 18 and over	109,347	139,599	102,035	
Boys under 18	9,665	57,919	19,804	55,447	136,452
Women aged 18 and over	56,603	120,640	49,180	110,731	533,087
Girls under 18	9,130	76,235	20,960	73,718	135,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,745</b>	<b>394,393</b>	<b>191,979</b>		

Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 2nd August: Regional Analysis

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	31,084	31,035	5,073	13,946	15,029	31,872	5,291	19,274	56,477	96,127
Eastern	5,791	10,353	1,064	3,181	2,570	6,774	1,208	3,859	10,633	24,167
Southern	5,770	9,710	716	2,216	2,431	5,142	905	2,137	9,822	19,205
South-Western	5,189	7,936	882	2,100	2,554	5,031	978	3,567	9,603	18,654
Midland	8,143	20,968	1,734	6,193	2,962	11,757	1,775	6,662	14,614	45,580
North-Midland	5,467	12,475	1,002	6,505	2,822	8,067	1,021	8,866	10,312	35,913
East and West Ridings	7,348	11,695	1,521	6,274	3,987	10,753	1,688	8,268	14,544	36,990
North-Western	14,293	17,465	3,410	8,425	6,812	20,283	3,717	11,884	28,232	58,057
Northern	6,727	4,598	1,362	2,278	2,925	2,758	1,445	2,858	12,459	12,492
Scotland	7,387	8,279	2,140	2,910	4,963	6,368	2,111	5,370	16,601	22,927
Wales	4,836	5,093	900	1,419	2,125	1,906	821	973	8,682	9,391
Great Britain	102,035	139,607	19,804	55,447	49,180	110,731	20,960	73,718	191,979	379,503

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the five-week\* period ended 24th June, 1950, analysed according to industry

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.0
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	5.1	3.6
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.0	4.4	4.0
Glass (other than containers)	2.2	3.9	2.7	3.0	5.0	3.5
Glass Containers	4.2	7.1	4.8	5.4	6.2	5.5
Cement	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.6	4.3	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
Chemicals and Dyes	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.2	4.2	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.2
Explosives and Fireworks	1.8	5.3	3.0	2.2	5.4	3.3
Paint and Varnish	3.5	6.0	4.3	2.7	5.7	3.6
Soap, Candles, Polishers, etc.	2.4	5.4	3.6	2.2	4.2	3.1
Mineral Oil Refining	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.8	5.5	3.4	2.8	5.3	3.3
Metal Manufacture	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.7	2.8
Blast Furnaces	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
Iron Foundries	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	5.4	3.8
Tinplate Manufacture	1.7	3.0	1.9	2.1	3.2	2.2
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.8	4.3	3.1	2.9	4.6	3.2
Marine Engineering	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6
Agricultural Machinery	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6
Boilers and Boiler-house Plant	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.4
Machine Tools	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.9	6.1	3.4
Stationary Engines	2.2	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.2	3.6	2.4	2.7	5.9	3.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	4.7	3.2
Constructional Engineering	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.9	4.2	3.1	2.8	4.0	3.0
Electrical Machinery	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	2.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.8	2.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	3.8	2.3
Wireless Apparatus	3.7	6.0	4.8	3.3	6.1	4.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.5	5.4	4.6	2.8	4.8	3.9
Batteries and Accumulators	2.4	6.7	4.2	2.6	5.8	3.9
Other Electrical Goods	3.5	5.0	4.2	3.4	5.1	4.1
Vehicles	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	4.2	2.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.0
Motor Repairs and Garages	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.7	2.4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	4.3	5.6	4.7	3.6	5.1	4.0
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	3.4	1.1
Other Locomotive Manufacture	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.0	3.4	3.8	5.8	8.5	6.8
Metal Goods, not Elsewhere Specified	3.1	4.6	3.7	3.7	5.3	4.3
Tools and Cutlery	2.2	4.0	2.9	3.0	4.9	3.7
Nails, Screws, Nuts, etc.	2.8	4.6	3.6	3.4	5.2	4.2
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.3	4.7	3.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.5	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1
Hollow-ware	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	5.2	4.5
Brass Manufactures	3.2	5.3	4.0	3.6	5.5	4.3
Other Metal Industries	3.6	4.8	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.4	4.2	3.1	2.7	4.6	3.4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.6	4.3	3.2
Watches and Clocks	3.4	5.0	4.2	3.0	5.2	4.1
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2.2	4.5	3.2	2.8	5.1	3.8
Musical Instruments	2.8	4.1	3.1	2.7	4.0	2.9

\* The figures relating to May which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE covered a three-week period.  
 Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations.  
 (a) Per 100 males employed. (b) Per 100 females employed. (c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th August and 18th July, 1950, with the corresponding figures for 16th August and 19th July, 1949. The statistics, which are in continuance of those published in the previous issue of this GAZETTE (page 261), have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases. The large majority of persons in receipt of industrial disablement benefit who are also incapable of work qualify for sickness benefit and are therefore included in the columns of the Table which relate to absences due to sickness and not in those relating to absences due to industrial injury.

Region	Thousands							
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			
15th Aug., 1950	18th July, 1950	16th Aug., 1949	19th July, 1949	15th Aug., 1950	18th July, 1950	16th Aug., 1949	19th July, 1949	
London and South-Eastern	65.9	63.9	62.7	62.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.0
Eastern	37.8	37.0	36.7	36.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Southern	31.2	31.3	30.1	30.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
South-Western	45.6	44.7	43.0	43.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Midland	70.2	71.6	71.0	71.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9
North-Midland	53.8	51.9	50.0	50.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6
East and West Ridings	78.8	76.8	78.3	79.2	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.3
North-Western	136.9	132.9	138.6	138.0	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.2
Northern	58.5	55.6	56.3	55.0	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.1
Scotland	95.9	93.0	93.9	89.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.5
Wales	55.9	51.7	50.8	50.9	9.1	8.1	8.0	8.1
Total, Great Britain	817.0	795.4	795.9	793.2	62.2	60.8	59.8	61.7

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.

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 District 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 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 14th August, 1950, was 5,642\*; this figure included 3,204 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 858 students provisionally enrolled, and 1,580 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 11th July and 14th August (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th July	4,038
notified during period	531
filled during period	331
cancelled or withdrawn	475
outstanding at 14th August	3,763

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

\* This figure includes 882 registrants who were also registered at District Appointments Offices and 246 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office and at the District Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th August, 1950, was 22,094\*, consisting of 20,124 men and 1,970 women. The number on the registers included 12,662 men and 1,091 women who were in employment, while 7,462 men and 879 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 14th August.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	4,790	496	4,546	440
Bristol	701	52	486	47
Birmingham	1,122	39	359	31
Nottingham	628	44	222	32
Leeds	742	71	257	35
Liverpool	801	52	279	45
Manchester	1,355	81	355	42
Newcastle	733	45	242	36
Edinburgh	598	76	226	61
Glasgow	906	111	267	74
Cardiff	286	24	223	36
Total*	12,662	1,091	7,462	879

During the period 11th July to 14th August, 1950, there were new registrations by 2,325 men and 361 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,461 men and 483 women lapsed.

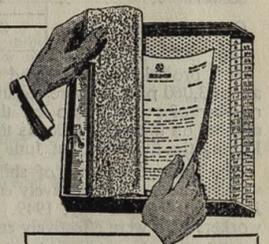
The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 11th July and 14th August, 1950.

Vacancies outstanding at 11th July	Ment		Women	
	Men†	Women	Men	Women
notified during period	2,437	254	938	212
cancelled or withdrawn during period	689	175	427	37
filled during period	2,259	254		
unfilled at 14th August				

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 15th May to 14th August, 1950, were 1,147 for men and 129 for women, which included 66 filled by registered disabled men and 19 filled by registered disabled women.

\* Excluding 174 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,960 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.  
 † This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

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## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 29th July was 697,300, compared with 698,800 for the five weeks ended 1st July and 721,000 for the four weeks ended 30th July, 1949.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 580,800 in July, 634,200 in June and 566,700 in July, 1949; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in July, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with June, 1950, and July, 1949.

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

District	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 1st July, 1950	4 weeks ended 30th July, 1949
Northumberland .. .. .	42,900	..	+ 200
Cumberland .. .. .	5,600	..	200
Durham .. .. .	108,200	- 400	- 2,600
South and West Yorkshire .. .. .	135,600	- 100	- 5,300
North Derbyshire .. .. .	36,300	- 100	- 1,200
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	44,700	- 200	- 800
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire .. .. .	14,600	..	- 300
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	49,100	- 200	- 2,300
North Wales .. .. .	8,500	..	- 300
North Staffordshire .. .. .	19,100	..	- 1,500
Canoeck Chase .. .. .	16,300	- 100	- 1,500
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire .. .. .	5,400	..	- 300
Warwickshire .. .. .	15,300	..	- 700
South Wales and Monmouthshire .. .. .	101,600	- 200	- 4,500
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. .. .	6,300	+ 100	- 900
Kent .. .. .	6,000	..	- 100
England and Wales .. .. .	615,500	- 1,200	- 22,300
Fife and Clackmannan .. .. .	23,300	..	+ 800
The Lothians .. .. .	12,500	..	+ 200
Central West .. .. .	17,200	- 200	- 1,300
Central East .. .. .	13,200	- 100	- 300
Ayrshire, etc. .. .. .	15,600	..	- 300
Scotland .. .. .	81,800	- 300	- 1,400
Great Britain .. .. .	697,300	- 1,500	- 23,700

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 3,060 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,360; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,300. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 1,700.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.95 in July, 4.79 in June and 4.97 in July, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.32, 5.13 and 5.29.

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 July and June, 1950, and July, 1949, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

### Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	July, 1950	June, 1950	July, 1949
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	7.17	6.77	7.66
Involuntary .. .. .	7.70	7.53	7.68
All Workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	5.27	4.89	5.76
Involuntary .. .. .	6.64	6.56	6.63

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.14 tons in July, compared with 3.09 tons in the previous month and 3.00 tons in July, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.18 tons in July; for June, 1950, and July, 1949, the figures were 1.18 tons and 1.13 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.  
† As from 1st January, 1950, the districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the first quarter of 1950 was 0.8, the same figure as in the preceding quarter and in the first quarter of 1949.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,000 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.8 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 1.5 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.6 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1949.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in March was 0.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.7 per cent. higher than in March, 1949.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,865,000. This was 1.3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 2.4 per cent. higher than for June, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in June compared with the previous month and of 6.2 per cent. compared with June, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of June was approximately 3,384,000, compared with 3,057,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,778,000 at the middle of June, 1949.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during June was 208,323, compared with 210,989 in the previous month and 215,316 in June, 1949. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 157,480, 165,467 and 158,873 respectively. The number of working days lost in June as a result of unemployment was about 5,010,000, compared with nearly 4,646,000 in the previous month and over 4,960,000 in June, 1949.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 126,753, of whom 49,138 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 141,103 and 53,832 at the beginning of the previous month and 122,082 and 41,126 at the beginning of August, 1949.

### GERMANY

In the British and United States Zones (not including Berlin) the number unemployed at the end of July was 1,374,472, compared with 1,455,024 at the end of the previous month and 1,254,548 at the end of July, 1949. In the French Zone the number unemployed at the end of July was 77,450, compared with 83,042 at the end of the previous month and 48,309 at the end of July, 1949.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th August was 38,246, compared with 37,991 at 29th July and 42,701 at 27th August, 1949.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 60,799, of whom 46,875 were wholly unemployed, 239 were temporarily stopped and 13,685 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 64,527 (46,518 wholly unemployed) and at the end of July, 1949, it was 46,429 (33,162 wholly unemployed).

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 4,393 or 2.9 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 5,880 or 3.9 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 3,875 or 2.6 per thousand at the end of June, 1949.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 180,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in paper making and biscuit manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workers in the cast stone and cast concrete industry in England and Wales, female workers engaged in linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Northern Ireland, and workers in the baking industry in Lancashire and the cement manufacturing industry.

For workpeople employed in paper making and paper coating mills there were increases of 2d. an hour for male adult shift workers and of 1½d. for other shift workers and for all day workers. In biscuit manufacture the minimum rates were increased by 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women. Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales received an increase of 1½d. an hour. In the cast stone and cast concrete industry in England and Wales the minimum rate for men was advanced by 1d. an hour. Female workers engaged in linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Northern Ireland received an increase in general minimum time rates of 1½d. an hour. In the baking industry in Lancashire, excluding the Liverpool area, there were increases in minimum rates of 5s. 9d. a week for men and 3s. 10d. for women; in the Liverpool area men received 5s. or 4s. and women 3s. In the cement manufacturing industry the basic rates were increased by 1d. an hour for men and ¾d. for women.

Of the total increase of £42,000, about £18,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £16,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £5,500 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and most of the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

#### Changes in January-August, 1950

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1950, 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 .. .. .	—	—
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	24,500	2,500
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	92,500	15,700
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	5,500	800
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	162,500	8,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	12,500	1,800
Vehicles .. .. .	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	18,500	4,200
Textiles .. .. .	176,500	3,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	22,000	2,000
Clothing .. .. .	102,000	16,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	51,000	9,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	124,000	23,800
Paper and Printing .. .. .	77,000	21,700
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	2,000	100
Building and Contracting .. .. .	1,106,000	164,300
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	72,500	18,100
Transport and Communication .. .. .	70,000	26,100
Distributive Trades .. .. .	526,500	135,100
Public Administration .. .. .	31,000	13,100
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	112,000	18,600
Total .. .. .	2,788,500	513,900

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of £768,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,498,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
General Stoneware Manufacture	England and Wales	Commencement of pay week which includes 23 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in standard minimum basic rates of 1½d. an hour for kiln firemen and other shiftworkers and for big ware throwers and big ware turners, of 1½d. for other skilled workers, of 1½d. for unskilled male workers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 20 and under 21 (previously the adult rate was payable at 21 years of age) and of varying amounts for youths, boys and girls: new minimum basic rate adopted for general throwers. Minimum basic rates after change: big ware throwers and big ware turners 2s. 11d. an hour, general throwers 2s. 8d., skilled men (who have served their apprenticeship) 2s. 6½d., unskilled men 21 years and over 2s. 1½d., kiln firemen, boiler firemen, continuous kiln personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure not less than 133s. for a 56-hour week; women 20 years and over 1s. 5d. an hour.
Glass Processing	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour (1½d. to 2d.) in cost-of-living bonus for men 20 years and over and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers and sandblasters, London area (within a 25-miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 4d. an hour, Provincial area 3s. 2d., bevellers, silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour printers 3s. 1d., 2s. 11d., silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 2s. 11d., 2s. 9d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 2s. 10d., 2s. 8d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 2s. 9d., 2s. 7d., leaded light cementers and packers 2s. 8d., 2s. 6d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up 2s. 7d., 2s. 5d.; women 20 years of age and over 75 per cent. of 2s. 10d. in the London area and of 2s. 8d. in the Provincial area.
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, youths, boys and women, except maintenance craftsmen	Increases of 1d. an hour in basic rates for adult male day, piece and shift workers, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1d. an hour for women. Basic hourly rates after change for able-bodied adult male general labourers: Group I works 2s. 4.3d., Group II 2s. 3.5d., Group III 2s. 2.7d.†
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	England and Wales	Commencement of first full pay week after 1 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases in minimum rates of 1d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for labourers: London 2s. 5d. an hour, remaining areas—Zone A 2s. 4d., Zone B 2s. 3½d.
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Dandy roll and paper mould makers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change: Grade 1 workers 3s. 4d. an hour, Grade 2 3s. 2½d., Grade 3 3s. 1d.

\* 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.

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

‡ Chinnor works (Oxfordshire) were upgraded from Group III to Group II from the first full pay week in August.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 1 per cent. (12 per cent. to 13 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rosendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 96s. 8d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 73s. 7d., cutting and stitching 66s. 2d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland	29 Aug.	Female workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts for learners; new general minimum time rates fixed for workers under 18, other than learners and juvenile workers engaged on stitching machines (including swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or hand smoothing; revised general minimum piece rates adopted for some classes of work, and percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (75 per cent. to 80 per cent.) or 1s. in the £ (15s. to 16s.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at swiss embroidery machines 1s. 3½d. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or hand smoothing 1s. 2½d. (after 6 months' employment for workers commencing in the trade at or over 18 years), other workers (except learners) 1s. 2½d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 4½d.†
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	18 Aug.	Certain male and female workers:— Timeworkers  Pieceworkers	Increase of 19s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rate for workers 21 years and over employed as makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear; new general minimum time rate fixed for workers employed as repairers engaged in all hand stitching operations. General minimum time rates after change include: men and women 21 years and over, employed as makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear 120s. a week, as repairers on all hand stitching operations 105s.‡ Increase in piece rates for certain specified operations in benching throughout, nailing or bradging and bespoke making (including bespoke handsewn surgical work); new rates fixed for benching (cemented work)‡
Baking	Liverpool and Birkenhead district	14 Aug.	Workpeople employed in factory bakeries	Increases of 5s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change for a 46-hour week include: foremen bakers and foremen confectioners 131s. 6d. a week, first hands and single hands 123s., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 121s., dividermen 119s., table hands and confectioners 115s., charge hand packers and operators-in-charge wrapping and slicing machines 113s., stokers 109s., forewomen 86s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 73s., single hands 80s., confectioners 21 years or over 76s., 20 and under 21 61s., 19 and under 20 58s., other female workers 21 years or over 69s. Night work 20s. a week extra.
	do.	21 Aug.	Workpeople employed in bakeries other than factory bakeries	Increases of 4s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include: men (46-hour week)—foremen confectioners 132s. 4d. a week, foremen bakers 130s. 4d., first hands and single hands 126s. 3d., second hands, dough-makers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 124s. 3d., dividermen 122s. 3d., table hands or confectioners 118s. 2d., charge hand packers 116s. 1d., stokers 112s., others 110s. 1d.; women (46-hour week)—forewomen 86s., charge hands 82s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 73s., single hands 80s., confectioners 21 years or over 76s., 20 and under 21 61s., 19 and under 20 58s., other female workers 69s. Night work 15s. a week extra.
	Lancashire (except Liverpool)	First pay day in week commencing 13 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour or 5s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years or over, of 1d. or 3s. 10d. for youths 18 and under 21 and women 21 or over, and of ½d. or 2s. 10½d. for youths and boys under 18 and girls under 21. Rates after change for a 46-hour week: foremen bakers and foremen confectioners 131s. 3½d. a week, first hands and single hands 122s. 8d., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 120s. 9d., confectioners or table hands (including oven cleaners) 115s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 113s. 1d., stokers 109s. 3d., other male workers 41s. 3d. at 15 rising to 107s. 4d. at 21 or over; forewoman 93s., charge hands 88s. 2d., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 80s. 6d., single hands 86s. 3d., confectioners 39s. 5d. at 15 rising to 82s. 5d. at 21 or over, other female workers 39s. 5d. to 76s. 8d.
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 21 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of 3s. for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum weekly rates after change include: men 21 years and over 87s. a week plus 13s. war bonus plus 4s. to 15s. according to grade of occupation; women 21 years and over 58s. plus 12s. war bonus plus 4s. or 6s.
Sawmilling (Home Grown Timber)	England and Wales (certain districts)	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Sawmill workers employed in Class "C" mills and adult male learners in Classes "A" and "B" mills.	Class "C" mills upgraded to Class "B" for wages purposes, resulting in increases of 1d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.) for skilled sawyers, of ½d. an hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d.) for other sawyers and (2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.) for crane drivers, of 1½d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 11½d.) for women 19 years and over on machines (after 9 months), and of corresponding amounts for other women on machines, girls 17 and 18 years and youths 17 to 20; new minimum hourly rates adopted for adult male learners as follows: 5d. an hour less than the skilled sawyer's rate during the first 3 months (probationary period), 4d., 3d. and 1d. less during the next 3 periods of 8 months and thereafter the skilled sawyer's rate.
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 22 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of ½d. an hour (8d. to 8½d.) in cost-of-living bonus for adult male workers and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Current minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: journeymen London district (within a 30-mile radius of Charing Cross) 2s. 11d. an hour, Provincial district 2s. 9d., hand sandpaperers 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., labourers and porters 2s. 5½d., 2s. 4d.; journeywomen—colour sprayers and women employed on braiding, bending and wrapping of legs, covering with fabric of square, rectangular or round linen baskets or ottomans, hand sandpaperers and cushion makers, sewers, sewing machinists, cushion fillers and seat padders 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10d., other female workers 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d.; women employed on men's work are paid the appropriate men's rate.
Papermaking, Papercoating and Board Making (including Hand-made Paper)	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Aug.	Process and general workers:— Dayworkers  Shiftworkers	Increase of 1½d. an hour for all workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Class 1 occupations 2s. 6d. an hour (hand-made mills only), Class 1A 2s. 4d., Class 2 2s. 3d., Class 3 2s. 2d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 5½d. Increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—Class 1 occupations 2s. 9½d. an hour, Class 1A 2s. 7½d., Class 2 2s. 6½d., Class 3 2s. 5½d.
Printing	London	Pay day in week commencing 14 Aug.	Printing machine managers employed in general printing offices	Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in the minimum rates, and of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week for workers on certain classified machines. Rates after change range from 143s. 6d. to 177s. 6d. a week.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 326 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 290 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Printing (continued)	London	Pay day in week commencing 28 Aug.	Monotype casters and type foundry employees in general printing offices	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rate (140s. to 143s. 6d.).
Asphalt Manufacture and Laying	Great Britain	3 July*	Labourers	Increases of ½d. an hour in minimum rates for manufacturing and "classified" labourers in the London area and Liverpool (Mersey district), and of ¼d. in Provincial areas. Rates after change: London area and Liverpool (Mersey district)—manufacturing labourers 2s. 7½d. an hour, "classified" labourers 2s. 7d., Provincial areas 2s. 6d., 2s. 5½d.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (excluding Metropolitan Water Board)	First full pay week in Aug.	Fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet metal workers and welders 3s. an hour.
Inland Waterways	England and Wales	do.	Other manual workers	Consolidated rates increased by 1½d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week.†
Coal Distribution	South-Eastern Region	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 July	Maintenance men, warehouse workers, and lock-keepers not working irregular hours	Increases ranging from 3s. 6d. a week for workers in the London area receiving 100s. a week to 6d. for those receiving 106s. 6d., and from 3s. 6d. for those in other areas receiving 95s. to 6d. for those receiving 101s. 6d. Minimum rates after change: London 103s. 6d. a week, other areas 98s. 6d.‡
Coal Distribution	South-Eastern Region	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Aug.	Transport workers 21 years and over	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. or 2s. a week, according to area, for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, of 4s. for drivers in Grade 1 areas of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons, of 9s. or 5s., according to area, for mates, and of 6s. or 2s., according to area, for coal yard workers, porters, horse carmen and mates acting as porters; new minimum rates adopted for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 8 tons. Minimum rates after change: drivers, 21 years and over, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 98s. a week, Grade 2 areas 94s., of over 2 tons and up to and including 5 tons 102s., 98s., of over 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 106s., 102s., of over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 110s., 106s., of over 12 tons 114s., 110s.; coal yard workers, porters, horse carmen, mates, and mates acting as porters 98s., 94s.§
Wholesale Meat Distribution	London	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 Aug.	Drivers and mates	Increase of 8s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of vehicles of up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity 115s. a week, of over 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 119s., of over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 123s., of over 12 tons 127s.; mates 109s.
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Distribution	Great Britain	21 Aug.	Transport workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 58s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 104s. at 21 or over, Provincial A areas 56s. to 100s., Provincial B areas 52s. to 94s., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 108s., Provincial A 104s., Provincial B 98s., of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 112s., 108s., 102s., of over 5 tons carrying capacity 116s., 112s., 106s.¶
Local Authority Services	Antrim	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 July	Road surfacemen and foremen employed by the County Council	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: male workers, London area 35s. a week at under 16 years, 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.¶

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

† This increase took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the district): Northern 2s. 5d. an hour; Yorkshire 2s. 5d.; North-Western 2s. 5d.; Midlands 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4d.; South-Midlands 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4d.; South-Eastern 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4d.; South Wales and Monmouthshire 2s. 5d.; London (Metropolitan Water Board) 114s. a week.

‡ This increase took effect as a result of a decision of the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry and applies only to those undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils.

§ Grade 1 areas are defined as being the towns of Chatham, Rochester, Gillingham, Brighton and Hove.

¶ These statutory minimum rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Acts. See page 290 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is 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	108	105
June .. .. .	105	107	108	106
September .. .	106	108	109	106
December .. .	107	109	110	107
1949				
March .. .. .	108	110	111	108
June .. .. .	108	111	112	109
September .. .	108	111	112	109
December .. .	109	112	113	109
1950				
January .. .	109	113	113	110
February .. .	109	113	114	110
March .. .. .	109	113	114	110
April .. .. .	109	113	114	110
May .. .. .	109	113	114	110
June .. .. .	109	113	114	110
July .. .. .	109	113	114	110
August .. .. .	109	113	114	110

# Industrial Disputes

## DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 90. In addition, 9 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 99 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 18,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was about 52,000.

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

Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	2	69	71	6,700	14,000
Vehicles ..	2	2	4	3,600	12,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1	2	3	500	9,000
Paper and Printing ..	—	1	1	3,400	7,000
All remaining industries and services ..	4	16	20	3,800	10,000
<b>Total, August, 1950</b> ..	<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1950</b> ..	<b>13</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>250,000</b>
<b>Total, August, 1949</b> ..	<b>6</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>274,000</b>

Of the total of 52,000 days lost in August, 39,000 were lost by 16,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 16,300 were directly involved and 300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 13,000 days lost by 1,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Duration

Of 85 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during August, 40, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 10, directly involving 900 workers, lasted three days; 5, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 7, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes

Of the 90 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 4, directly involving 300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 40, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 34, directly involving 6,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 3,300

workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

## DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1950 AND 1949

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1950 and 1949:—

Industry Group†	January to August, 1950			January to August, 1949		
	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
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	3,800	43,000	2	8	611,000
Coal Mining ..	603	97,700	322,000	616	213,500	661,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	§		4	100	1,000
Treatment of Non-ferrous Metals ..	3	100	1,000	8	400	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	900	6,000	5	500	2,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	23	6,100	37,000	43	11,100	41,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	34	9,500	36,000	34	7,100	43,000
Engineering ..	46	12,000	41,000	46	6,800	34,000
Vehicles ..	33	18,400	86,000	30	5,500	41,000
Other Metal Industries ..	14	1,000	6,000	25	2,200	6,000
Textiles ..	8	700	3,000	24	7,200	43,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	100	1,000	2	100	
Clothing ..	8	700	3,000	11	900	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6	700	16,000	10	900	2,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	18	1,800	15,000	9	1,400	10,000
Paper and Printing	6	3,700	7,000	5	800	5,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	4	1,200	2,000	11	2,300	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	52	12,000	54,000	35	7,900	25,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	2	900	11,000	2	100	
Transport, etc. ..	43	27,200	143,000	59	90,000	523,000
Distributive Trades ..	7	6,400	40,000	6	300	1,000
Other Services ..	12	1,600	17,000	9	1,100	3,000
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>929</b>	<b>206,500</b>	<b>890,000</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>360,200</b>	<b>1,463,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to August through stoppages which began in that period was 876,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 205,600. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b> Colliery workers—Rotherham (one colliery)	1,390	—	14th Aug.**	19 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with a revised price list and with the non-payment of allowances for work done outside contracts; and other grievances	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE:—</b> Workers employed in car body assembly, production and service departments of a firm of motor car manufacturers—Birmingham	1,230	40	10 Aug.	18 Aug.	Refusal to work with a man who had resigned from his trade union on conscientious grounds	Work resumed. Non-unionist transferred to other work.
<b>TOBACCO:—</b> Workers employed in the manufacture, packing and despatch of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes—London, Liverpool and High Wycombe (one firm)	420	—	10 July	—	Claim that membership of a trade union should be a condition of employment.	No settlement reported.
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.:—</b> Compositors—London (various firms)	3,600	—	30 Aug.	12 Sep.	Dissatisfaction arising from difficulties in securing resumption of negotiations regarding wages and subsequent dismissal of workers who refused to discontinue restrictive practices	Agreement reached providing for the re-instatement of the dismissed workers, the discontinuance of the restrictive practices including a ban on overtime, and the holding of a conference in an attempt to settle all points of difference between the parties.

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving fewer 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.

† The grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1950 was approximately 75,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 180,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 180,000 and 300,000.

§ Less than 50. ¶ Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

\*\* The stoppage began on the night-shift of 13th/14th August.

# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 15th AUGUST, 1950

At 15th August the retail prices index was 113 (17th June, 1947=100), compared with 114 at 18th July. The fall in the index was caused mainly by substantial reductions in the prices of potatoes, apples and oranges. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for eggs and by slight advances in the prices of some kinds of clothing and in electricity charges in a number of areas.

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 15th August, 1950, 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 15th AUGUST, 1950	WEIGHT
<b>I. Food</b> .. .. .	121 (120.9)	348
<b>II. Rent and rates</b> .. .. .	101 (101.3)	88
<b>III. Clothing</b> .. .. .	120 (119.9)	97
<b>IV. Fuel and light</b> .. .. .	116 (115.7)	65
<b>V. Household durable goods</b> .. .. .	113 (113.0)	71
<b>VI. Miscellaneous goods</b> .. .. .	113 (112.9)	35
<b>VII. Services</b> .. .. .	108 (108.4)	79
<b>VIII. Drink and tobacco</b> .. .. .	104 (103.9)	217
<b>All items</b> .. .. .	113 (113.2)	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.

### Food

Following the usual seasonal reductions in the maximum retail prices for potatoes, there was a substantial fall in the average price between 18th July and 15th August. There were also substantial reductions in the average prices of cooking apples and oranges, and the prices of some kinds of vegetables, other than potatoes, were also lower than at a month earlier. The effect of these reductions was partly offset by a rise in the average price of eggs, which came into force on 23rd July. There were also small increases in the average prices for rabbits and for many kinds of fish. The net effect of all these changes was to lower the average level of food prices by about 1 per cent., and the index figure at 15th August, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 121, compared with 122 at 18th July.

### Clothing

Between 18th July and 15th August increases in prices were reported for a number of articles of clothing, clothing materials and footwear. For most of these articles the average increase was small, the largest increases being those for knitting wool, nursery squares, men's and boys' hose, overalls and cotton material. For the clothing group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices was rather less than one-half of 1 per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 15th August was 120, compared with 119 at 18th July.

### Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group the principal change was a rise of nearly 8 per cent. in the index for electricity charges as a result of the termination, in many areas, of the period in which special rebates were allowed to offset higher charges made in the winter of 1948-49. There was little change in the prices of the remaining items in this group. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116 at 15th August, compared with 115 at 18th July.

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

### Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco, respectively, there was little change in the average level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 101, 113, 108 and 104, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

FIGURES FOR 1947-50

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	—	—	—	—	—	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	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	—	—	—	—
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	117	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	121	—	—	—	—

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 328 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
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All items* .. .. .	June, 1950	368	– 2	– 13
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	340	– 4	– 24
Finland	Aug., 1938-July, 1939 = 100			
All items .. .. .	July, 1950 (end)	934†	– 2	+ 120
Food .. .. .	July, 1950	1,162‡	+ 6	+ 174
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris .. .. .	July, 1950	1,839	– 19	+ 135
Other large towns .. .. .	May, 1950 (beginning)	2,104	– 8‡	+ 225
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All items .. .. .	June, 1950	151	– 5	– 8
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	157	– 11	– 7
Italy (large towns)	1938 = 100			
All items .. .. .	June, 1950	48.23	+ 0.63	– 1.67
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	58.88	+ 0.99	– 3.04
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39 = 100			
All items .. .. .	July, 1950 (middle)	240	– 1§	+ 21
Food .. .. .	July, 1950	278	– 6	+ 27
Norway	"1948 = 100			
All items .. .. .	June, 1950 (middle)	104.5	+ 0.1	+ 4.5
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	109.0	+ 0.5	+ 8.9
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100			
All items* .. .. .	June, 1950	207.9	– 5.6	– 2.3
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	212.8	– 4.6	– 1.3
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All items .. .. .	May, 1950	521.8	– 0.8	+ 50.1
Food .. .. .	May, 1950	682.7	– 3.1	+ 68.8
Sweden	1935 = 100			
All items .. .. .	June, 1950	172¶	+ 2‡	+ 2
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	184	+ 1‡	+ 3
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All items .. .. .	July, 1950 (beginning)	167.5	+ 2.1	+ 5.4
Food .. .. .	July, 1950	214.3	+ 5.3	+ 7.1
India (Delhi)	"1944 = 100			
All items .. .. .	March, 1950	130	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .. .	March, 1950	122	Nil	+ 3
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All items .. .. .	July, 1950	319	+ 7	+ 17
Food .. .. .	July, 1950	392	+ 12	+ 28
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All items .. .. .	May, 1950	152	Nil	+ 3
Food .. .. .	May, 1950	177	Nil	+ 5
Rhodesia, Southern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All items .. .. .	June, 1950	164	+ 1	+ 11
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	199	+ 2	+ 18
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All items .. .. .	April, 1950	157.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.3
Food .. .. .	April, 1950	167.7	+ 0.9	+ 6.9
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All items .. .. .	June, 1950 (middle)	170.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.6
Food .. .. .	June, 1950	204.6	+ 4.3	+ 0.3

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

† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.



workers. It also specifies the circumstances in which and the extent to which board, lodging and meals provided by the employer may be reckoned as payment of wages by the employer in lieu of payment in cash.

*The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1391 (R.F.C.S.(6)),* dated 17th August and effective from 11th September. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes specific rates for clerks Grade I aged 25 years or over, central transport workers and retail transport workers.

*The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1392 (R.F.C.S.(6)),* dated 18th August and effective from 11th September. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes specific rates for clerks and certain transport workers.

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

**Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949—Holiday remuneration to accrue during a period of time before the coming into force of the Order held not to be retrospective and therefore valid.**

The first plaintiff in this case was an employers' organisation, members of which were employers of workers engaged in wholesale mantle and costume making. The second was a member of that organisation. Together they brought an action for a declaration that the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1402) (Order W.M. (46)), was *ultra vires* and void. They claimed that the Order was in part retrospective and that since Section 10 of the Wages Council Act, 1945, under which the Order was made, did not plainly authorise such retrospective effect the whole Order was *ultra vires*.

The particular Wages Council had been established as a Trade Board and by virtue of the Wages Council Act, 1945, this Board was deemed to be a Wages Council. Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of that Act gives power to a Wages Council "to submit to the Minister proposals . . . for fixing the remuneration to be paid . . . [and] for requiring . . . workers to be allowed holidays by their employers. The power to submit proposals for fixing remuneration shall include power to submit proposals for fixing holiday remuneration". Sub-section 4 provides that, if these proposals are approved, the Minister of Labour and National Service shall make an Order giving effect to such proposals as from a date specified in the Order which must be subsequent to the making of the Order.

By Sub-section (2) of Section 10, "Wages regulation proposals for fixing holiday remuneration may contain provisions as to the times at which, and the conditions subject to which, that remuneration shall accrue and shall become payable, and for securing that any such remuneration which has accrued due to a worker during his employment by any employer shall, in the event of his ceasing to be employed by that employer before he becomes entitled to be allowed a holiday by him, nevertheless become payable by the employer to the worker". In accordance with these provisions,

## Decisions of Commissioner under National Insurance Acts, 1946-1949

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 Acts 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 Acts 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 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Case No. C.S.U. 94/50 (10th August)

Regulation 14B (2) (d) of S.I. 1949 No. 301: Whether there was work available from 17th to 19th January on or in connection with fishing vessel of which claimant was skipper and in particular whether good cause necessitated abstention from fishing on those days: Claimant was part owner of vessel operated by him and crew of six from port S. He was licensed by Herring Industry Board under Scheme operated by Board: Board had power to suspend licence if licensee contravened conditions of Scheme. On 11th January, Board's officer directed that next day any boat with catch of more than 5 crans of herrings should not land at S, but should proceed to another port: Claimant's vessel nevertheless arrived at S, with catch of 10½ crans and Board suspended licence from 17th to 19th January. Commissioner decides that claimant has failed to prove that there was no work available from 17th to 19th January—deliberate breach of conditions of licence is not a good cause

\*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, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 328.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

There were no notices of proposal issued during August.

### Wages Regulation Orders

During August 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 Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1950 (N.I.H.H.G. (104)),* dated 4th August and effective as from 29th August. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers.— See page 320.

proposals were submitted by the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council to the Minister for the allowance of a longer holiday period than that previously provided for, and for fixing holiday remuneration, and these were embodied in Order W. M. (46) made by the Minister on 25th July, 1949, which was to come into force on 15th August, 1949.

The Order provides for the allowance to workers of annual holidays the duration of which is to be fixed by the period of employment, and which were to be allowed in 1949 by the employer before 30th September of that year and between 1st May and 30th September in subsequent years. Paragraph 7 of the Schedule sets out in a Table the holiday remuneration payable to the worker in respect of his holiday. Paragraph 8 provides for "accrued holiday remuneration" to be paid to a worker who has ceased to be employed and who has not been allowed or become entitled to be allowed a holiday, and paragraph 9(1) sets out in a Table the amount of accrued holiday remuneration payable according to the worker's employment record from 1st May, 1948. It was argued that such a provision for accrual involved the conception of conferring rights before the coming into force of the Order and on those grounds the Order was alleged to be retrospective. This would render the Order *ultra vires* unless the Act under which it was made plainly authorised the making of the said Order, and no such authorisation was found in the Act of 1945.

Lord Justice Somervell said that a statute was not necessarily retrospective because a part of its requisites dated from a time antecedent to its passing. The fact that a future benefit was to be measured by or to depend upon antecedent facts did not thereby render the provision invalid. He held that the Tables set out in the Schedule to the Order provided a method of calculation to determine and limit the quantum of prospective payments and that such a provision for accrual did not involve the conception of conferring rights before the date on which the Order came into force. Accordingly the plaintiffs' claim failed and would be dismissed.—*Master Ladies' Tailors' Organisation and Another v. Minister of Labour and National Service.* King's Bench Division, 4th and 13th July, 1950.

necessitating abstention from fishing: He also rejects contention that crew had "good cause" on ground that breach was skipper's entire responsibility. Claim for unemployment benefit disallowed.

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit for the period in question—from and including 17th to 19th January, 1950.

"The present appeal, which is presented as an appeal in a test case, is by the skipper and part owner of a fishing vessel to whom a licence had been granted by the Herring Industry Board under a Herring Industry Scheme operated by the Board. The Scheme provides that: (i) the Board may establish a system of licensing and as from such date as the Board may prescribe no boat shall be used for herring fishing except under a boat licence; (ii) a boat licence may be granted for such period as the Board may think fit; (iii) every licence shall contain a condition for securing that the provisions of all rules made and directions given by the Board are observed; (iv) the Board may suspend a licence on the ground that any of the conditions of the licence have been contravened.

"By Rules dated 1st May, 1946, the Board established a system of licensing and a schedule to the rules specified the form of licence. A condition contained in every boat licence is that the licensee shall conform to the terms of any scheme for pooling receipts derived from first sales of herrings which may be approved by the Herring Industry Board.

"A scheme for pooling receipts called 'The West Coast Scheme—January/February, 1950', was approved by the Board. It was dated 28th December, 1949, and a copy was sent to every licensee. The West Coast Scheme provided that the Board would accept all herrings landed at the ports mentioned in the Scheme—one of which was S.—in conformity with the terms thereof, and would dispose of them to the best advantage and would pay in the first place fixed prices per cran according to the grade of herrings landed, and at the end of the Scheme any balance in hand would be distributed to the boats in proportion to the number of crans landed by each. The terms of the Scheme were, *inter alia*: (i) the responsibility for

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 328.

regulating the activities of the fleet from day to day rested with the Board's officers; (ii) directions as to the activities of the fleet present at each of the ports from day to day applied to each port separately; (iii) any boat which made or attempted to make any sale or arrangements for sale of herrings, whether for cash or other consideration, except through a duly licensed salesman, should cease to be entitled to participate in the scheme; (iv) all licences issued to boats to fish in any of the ports included in the Scheme during the currency of the Scheme were subject to acceptance of the terms of the Scheme by the licensee.

"The evidence before the Local Tribunal and now before me shows that on 11th January, the Board's local officer at S. directed that no boat with a catch of more than 5 crans of herrings should land at S. on the following day, but should proceed with its catch from the fishing grounds to one of the mainland ports and that the boat of which the claimant is skipper with a catch in excess of 5 crans did not proceed to one of the mainland ports on 12th January, but arrived with her catch at S. on that date. After reviewing the facts the Board decided that a breach of the licence had taken place and suspended the licence for three days from 17th to 19th January, both dates inclusive.

"According to the record of his evidence at the hearing before the Local Tribunal, the claimant admitted that he was aware that no boat with a catch of more than 5 crans should land the catch at S. on 12th January and also that the boat's licence was granted subject to acceptance of the scheme but stated that 'there were other boats infringing the regulations'. The Local Tribunal, in view of the admission that there had been a breach of the regulations and of the suspension imposed in respect of it, affirmed the decision of the local Insurance Officer disqualifying the claimant for unemployment benefit for the days of suspension—on the ground that the claimant as a person required to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed in Regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301], had failed to prove that there was no work on or in connection with the vessel available for him on the days in question for any reason covered by sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c), or (d) of Regulation 14B(2). On that ground they also disallowed the claims by six other claimants—the crew of the vessel.

"I have given careful consideration to the statement of grounds of appeal submitted by the present appellant as the skipper of the vessel, on his own behalf and in the interests of the members of the crew as claimants, but I can find no ground on which I could reverse the decision of the Local Tribunal. It is clear that the reason for the vessel not fishing on the days in question is not covered by sub-paragraph (a), (b), or (c) and accordingly the only question for consideration is whether the reason can be held to be 'any other good cause which necessitated abstention from fishing' within the meaning of sub-paragraph (d). In that connection it is right that I should refer to the claimant's statement of grounds of appeal in which he maintains: 'that the Herring Industry Board 'has no power to give a decision as to what was to happen to the catch of 10½ crans'; that 'the catch was not landed at S.'—as it was transhipped in another boat to U. without first being landed in S.; and that suspension was for a period after S. had been excluded from the Scheme.

"There is, in my judgment, no real substance in any of those contentions. In support of the first the claimant refers to what he describes as a 'private arrangement' between fishermen and salesmen for the disposal of a catch in excess of a certain quantity but I fail to see that on that account or otherwise the Board had exceeded their powers. As regards the second point it is not disputed that the claimant's boat did not proceed with its catch to one of the mainland ports and the fact that S. had been excluded from the scheme as from 17th January did not affect the authority of the Board to suspend the licence for the period in question. For the purposes of my decision I find it unnecessary to attempt to define the scope of sub-paragraph (d) or the kinds of reasons which could reasonably be held to be 'good reasons' within the meaning of that sub-paragraph, but I have no hesitation in holding that suspension of the licence of a vessel because of a deliberate breach of the conditions of the licence is not a good cause necessitating abstention from fishing in terms of Regulation 14B(2).

"For the claimants to whom the decision of the Local Tribunal applied, other than the skipper, an argument is submitted to the effect that the breach of the conditions of the licence was a matter for which the skipper alone was responsible and that accordingly the suspension constituted good cause so far as the members of the crew were concerned. It is, however, not suggested by or on behalf of the crew that they objected to or that they did not fully concur in the course adopted and, even if it had been, the suggestion would not, in my opinion, have justified me in distinguishing between the case of the skipper and those of the members of the crew. To hold that, when a vessel's licence is suspended owing to a breach of conditions for which the master at any rate was clearly responsible, a member of the crew can rely on the suspension as 'good cause' within sub-paragraph (d) would involve the consequence that in adjudicating upon claims for unemployment benefit in such cases the statutory authorities would be compelled to assess the degree of complicity of each member of the crew. The difficulties and inconveniences which would result are so plain that I am satisfied that such an interpretation of (d) would be contrary to the intention of the regulations. I disallow the appeal. This decision also applies to six other claimants."

### Case No. C.W.I. 53/50 (11th August)

Regulation 2 (b) and Part II of First Schedule to S.I. 1948 No. 1371: Whether claimant was employed in occupation in relation to which pneumoconiosis was prescribed disease: Claimant had been employed for many years as bricklayer's

labourer handling bricks and cement having silica content of about 51 per cent. Having regard to definitions of "deposit" and "residue", Commissioner holds that "dry residue" of silica; Nor were they "dry admixture" since silica did not retain its identity but was in chemical combination: Claimant's occupation does not therefore fall within paragraph 1 of Part II of First Schedule: His occupation was nevertheless prescribed under paragraph 9 (a) because his work included steam pipe lagging, for which he used rope containing nearly 68 per cent. asbestos.

"My decision is that the claimant has been employed on or after 5th July, 1948, in insurable employment in an occupation set out in Part II of the First Schedule to the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1371], and that pneumoconiosis was, therefore, for the purposes of Part IV of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, prescribed in relation to him by Regulation 2 (b) of the said Regulations.

"The claimant was for many years up to a date subsequent to 5th July, 1948, employed in an electricity undertaking. He was employed as a bricklayer's labourer or mate on general building and boiler furnace building and repairs or, as the claimant describes his work, in 'dismantling brick work in boilers and rebuilding'. He has been certified by his doctor to be suffering from pneumoconiosis (though the diagnosis question has still to be determined) and he has claimed industrial disablement benefit on the ground that that disease is a disease prescribed in relation to him for the purposes of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1371], Regulation 2 (b). For that purpose he has to show that he was employed on or after 5th July, 1948, in an occupation included among those set out in Part II of the First Schedule to the Regulations named above. The claim was disallowed by the Local Appeal Tribunal and the claimant's association now appeals.

"The claimant in the course of his work handled and used bricks and cement having a silica content of approximately 51.28 per cent. The manufacturers, however, have stated that this silica is combined, not free silica mixed with the other substances mentioned in the analysis. It is true that in a sample of dust collected and submitted by the claimant's association 1.5 per cent. of free silica was found. As the claimant's appeal succeeds for a different reason I have not thought it necessary to inquire further as to this, but have accepted the manufacturers' statement.

"Paragraph 1 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Regulations named above relates to 'Any occupation involving: (a) the mining, quarrying or working of silica rock or the working of dried quartzose sand or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica or any dry admixture containing such materials (including any occupation in which any of the aforesaid operations are carried out incidentally to the mining or quarrying of other minerals or to the manufacture of articles containing crushed or ground silica rock); (b) the handling of any of the materials specified in the foregoing sub-paragraph in or incidental to any of the operations mentioned therein, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations'. 'Silica rock' is defined in Regulation 1 (2) of the said Regulations as meaning (among other things) quartz (which is silica).

"On behalf of the claimant it is contended that he was working a dry deposit or dry residue of silica or a dry admixture containing silica, or alternatively was handling these materials incidentally to such working. 'Deposit' is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as 'something deposited, laid or thrown down, especially matter precipitated from a fluid medium or collected in one place. In mining, an accumulation of ore'. 'Residue' is defined as 'that which is left, that which remains after a process of combustion, evaporation, etc., the atom or groups of atoms remaining after part of a molecule has been removed'. It is clear I think that in no sense could the bricks and cement used by the claimant in his work be described as a dry deposit or a dry residue of silica.

"A 'dry admixture', in the sense in which that expression was used in the comparable Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, was said by Lord Atkin, in *Morgan v. Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd.* (28 B.W.C.C. at page 365), to mean 'an artificial mixture made for industrial or commercial purposes', and in *Gledhill v. Dalton Main Collieries Ltd.* (27 B.W.C.C. at page 188) Slessor L. J. said that an admixture means 'not a chemical combination transferring the constituent parts of the new combination into something quite other than those of which the constituent parts are composed, but a physical or mechanical mixture in which each mixing part retains its own identity'. These definitions seem to me equally applicable to the expression as used in paragraph 1 (a) quoted above.

"Thus, it is seen that the bricks and cement used by the claimant were not an admixture containing any of the materials named, because the silica in the bricks and cement was in chemical combination and did not retain its own identity. The validity of the distinction drawn between materials containing silica mixed with other substances and silica in chemical combination with other substances is apparent if it is recalled that no one would speak of a glass as an admixture of silica, or of a lump of sugar as an admixture of carbon or of a whisky and soda as an admixture of hydrogen. The claimant cannot, therefore, be said to have been working or handling any of the materials named in the paragraph or to have been engaged in an occupation in which such operations as are named in the paragraph were carried out. The claimant's work, however, also included steam pipe lagging. Two kinds of materials were used for this purpose, viz.: (1) Asbestos woven into a rope rather loosely. The rope had a diameter of about 1 inch. (2) He also used a dry material which is mixed with water to the consistency of builder's plaster and used in that condition. The former contained 32.3 per

cent. of total silica but no free silica, and was otherwise mainly asbestos. The latter contained 5.5 per cent. of combined silica and no asbestos or a quantity described by the analyst as negligible.

"As, however, the claimant handled the first-named material for steam pipe lagging, it seems to me that he is able to show that on or after 5th July, 1948, he has been employed in an 'occupation involving the working or handling of asbestos', and he brings himself within paragraph 9 (a) of the said First Schedule, Part II. I am not concerned to discuss in what manner this work affected his health. For the purposes of this appeal I am only concerned with the question whether he was at a material time engaged in one of the occupations named in Part II of Schedule I of the above-named Regulations. Accordingly, I allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned 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 Orders, 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 or Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

*The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1450)*, dated 29th August; *The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1490)*, dated 8th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 303.

*The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1380)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, dated 16th August; *The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1391)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, dated 17th August; *The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1392)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, dated 18th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See pages 325 and 326.

*The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4), (Amendment) (No. 5), (Amendment) (No. 6) Orders, 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 Nos. 144, 145 and 143)*; price 3d. net each, 4d. post free, dated 5th June; *The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 149)*; price 5d. net, 6d. post free, dated 31st May. These Orders were made on 5th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for July (page 251).

*The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 131)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, dated 18th July; *The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 139)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free, dated 28th July. These Regulations, which came into operation on 19th July and 8th August respectively, were made under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, No. 131 by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and No. 139 by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 267).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Armed Forces.**—(i) *Increase in the Length of Full-Time National Service with the Armed Forces*. Cmd. 8026. Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 303. (ii) *Service Emoluments*. Cmd. 8027. Ministry of Defence. Price 4d. (5d.).

**Coal Industry.**—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profits or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1950*. National Coal Board. Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 304.

**Employment of Children.**—*Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children as Film Actors in Theatrical Work and in Ballet*. Cmd. 8005. Home Office. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

**European Co-operation.**—*Eighth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America covering the second quarter of 1950*. Cmd. 8028. Foreign Office. Price 6d. (7d.).

**Ministry of Labour and National Service.**—*Annual Report for the year 1949*. Cmd. 8017. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.).—See page 302.

**Ministry of Works.**—*Annual Report for 1949*. Cmd. 7995. Ministry of Works. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

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