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## Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirty-Third Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 7th June until 1st July, 1950. His Majesty's Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir Harold Wiles, K.B.E., C.B., Deputy Secretaries of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers.

On a proposal made by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, the Conference unanimously elected as its President the Hon. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, India.

Delegations from 52 member countries attended the Conference, which adopted one Recommendation and a number of resolutions. A number of important subjects had a first discussion with a view to the adoption of international regulations at the next general Session of the Conference in 1951.

In his Report to the Conference, Mr. David Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office, while surveying the total field of the Organisation's activities, directed special attention to the basic need for increasing the productivity of labour in order to raise standards of living in highly industrialised countries as well as in the less developed regions of the world. He stressed the need to link measures aimed at increasing production with measures to ensure a fair distribution of the fruits of labour, and to harmonise these with the ultimate aim of full employment in an expanding economy. The Report indicated the advantages which would flow from a world-wide sharing of techniques to increase labour productivity, and of the contribution which such a development would make towards reducing the risk of war. The Report also discussed a number of questions bearing upon the problem of increased productivity, and made suggestions as to the lines on which solution might be sought.

The Conference also had before it two Reports on the question of the prevention of unemployment, one prepared by the International Labour Office, the other by a Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

It was therefore natural that the speakers who took part

in the general discussion should concentrate on the closely allied subjects of productivity and full employment. As regards productivity, speakers from highly industrialised countries stressed the need for co-operation between management and workers ; the elimination of industrial inefficiency ; the importance of obtaining industrial harmony through consultation and the provision of information ; and the need for making the individual feel that his personal effort is an essential part of the overall plan of industry. Speakers from under-developed countries emphasised the need for financial and technical assistance in the development of their economies.

The importance of maintaining a high level of international trade to prevent the spread of unemployment from one country to another was emphasised by the Right Hon. George Isaacs, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, when he addressed the Conference on 12th June. Commenting on the wide field which had been surveyed in the International Labour Office Report on "Action against Unemployment", the Minister said that the constantly changing pattern of industry made the supply of reliable information about current economic movements a vital factor in the formulation of effective national and international policies for the maintenance of full employment. He was glad to note the emphasis which had been laid upon the need for the efficient organisation of the employment market and for well-developed employment exchange services. An employment exchange service should never be regarded as a machine ; its ultimate success depended upon the quality of the relationship between its staff and the general public.

He welcomed the prominence which the Director-General had accorded in his Report to the question of industrial productivity and the broad angle from which this question had been approached. He said that, in a free society, the success of a full employment policy depended largely upon the efforts of employers and workers, and the extent to which they, in co-operation with the Government, succeeded in raising and maintaining the level of production. Attention should be paid to managerial techniques and industrial methods and the desirability of exchanging information on these matters. The Minister drew attention to the psychological problem of promoting a sense of purpose among all concerned with increasing productivity, and paid tribute to the part which trade unions in Great Britain and in other countries were taking in studying these problems ; in many cases this involved a re-orientation of traditional policies which had been evolved at a time when in many countries there was heavy unemployment.



The Minister went on to stress the need for joint consultation between management and workers, and spoke of what had been done to encourage the development of joint consultation in British industry.

Referring to the development of labour and social policy in British non-metropolitan territories, Mr. Isaacs said that the British Government, after consultation with the Governments affected, had ratified the five Conventions concerning non-metropolitan territories adopted at the 1947 Session of the Conference. Speaking of the Convention on Social Policy in Non-metropolitan Territories, he said that the Government was anxious to guide colonial territories towards responsible government under conditions that ensured to the people freedom and a fair standard of living. Since the war, all but a few territories had received new constitutions which gave a much greater measure of responsibility to the unofficial or elected group in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly. He stated that it was the aim of every colonial Government to facilitate and develop the exercise of the right of employers and workers to organise and to bargain collectively in accordance with the principles accepted and recognised by all democratic communities.

#### Recommendation on Vocational Training

The Conference adopted a Recommendation embodying international standards for the vocational training of adults, including disabled persons. The text follows very closely that prepared by a Preparatory Tripartite Technical Conference which took place in January of this year and which was presided over by Sir Harold Wiles, K.B.E., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Recommendation first enunciates the general principles which should be applied in dealing with vocational training for adults. It is recommended that training should be worked out and developed in the light of the situation and trend of the employment market and in co-operation with employers' and workers' organisations. Attention is also drawn to the need for providing trainees with background information about the industries they are learning in order to facilitate later upgrading. As regards the training of unemployed adults, Governments are urged not to allow training to be used as a substitute for a system of unemployment benefit and emphasis is laid on the function of training as a means to re-employment.

The Recommendation then goes on to lay down detailed provisions as regards the scope and methods of training, the training of disabled persons, and the organisation and administration of training. It concludes by recommending that States Members should co-operate in measures to promote the training of adults and suggests directions in which such action might be taken.

As regards the scope of training, the Recommendation suggests that the arrangements should include facilities for refresher, supplementary and upgrading training as well as for initial training. Specific categories of persons for whom training facilities should be provided are detailed and stress is laid on the need to provide for the training of supervisors as well as production workers. The Recommendation then goes on to deal with methods of training, treating production workers and supervisors separately. In the case of the former, it is recommended that admission to training should be preceded by vocational selection and that the training programme for each occupation should be worked out on the basis of a systematic analysis of the operations, skills and safety factors involved in the occupation. Employers, the Recommendation says, should be encouraged to provide training for adults in accordance with their employment requirements. Training on the job or in conditions approximating as closely as possible to those prevailing in ordinary employment is recommended. Where training inside undertakings is not possible, steps should be taken to provide it elsewhere in conditions approximating as closely as possible to those which exist in undertakings, and subject to certain safeguards it should be on production work, provided that this is compatible with training requirements. For the training of supervisors it is recommended that training programmes should be worked out on the basis of systematic analysis of supervisory functions. A list of training subjects which includes such questions as methods of work and human relations in employment is given. The Recommendation also deals with the setting of proper standards with regard to the qualifications and training of instructors in training institutions. It is urged that, in the organisation and administration of training, measures should be taken to set up co-ordinated programmes which would be developed and revised periodically in co-operation with appropriate organisations of employers and workers. The Recommendation also provides for co-ordination between the training services, the public employment service and the employers' and workers' organisations and recommends the setting up of advisory bodies composed of representatives of the authorities and bodies concerned to assist in the development of training.

A special section of the Recommendation deals with training for the disabled. This urges the provision of facilities for the disabled in accordance with the principles and methods recommended for the able-bodied so far as medical and educational conditions permit. Certain additional provisions, based largely on United Kingdom practice, are suggested to meet the special needs and circumstances of disabled persons.

#### Industrial Relations

At its 31st Session in 1948, the Conference adopted a Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise. A further Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively was adopted at the 32nd Session of the Conference in 1949. At this year's Session, the Conference proceeded to hold a first discussion on two

proposed Recommendations dealing with collective agreements, and with voluntary conciliation and arbitration, and conclusions were agreed as a basis for further discussion at the 1951 Session of the Conference.

The proposed Recommendation on collective agreements provides for the establishment of machinery to assist the parties in the negotiation, conclusion, revision and renewal of collective agreements. It also contains provisions in regard to the effects, extension and interpretation of collective agreements as well as the supervision of their application.

The proposed Recommendation on voluntary conciliation and arbitration provides for the availability of voluntary conciliation machinery to assist in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The conclusions contain provisions in regard to the operation of such machinery and the status of collective agreements reached during, or as a result of, conciliation. It is recommended that the parties to a dispute should abstain from strikes or lock-outs if the dispute has been referred for conciliation or arbitration with the consent of all the parties concerned.

The Conference also decided to place on the agenda of its next Session, for first discussion, an item dealing with co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations.

#### Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value

The Conference, after a first discussion of this subject, approved certain conclusions with a view to further consultation with Governments and to a second discussion at next year's Session.

The conclusions adopted consist of "general principles" and "methods of application", and a decision will be taken by the Conference next year as to whether the whole of this material will be dealt with in the form of a Recommendation or whether, alternatively, the "general principles" shall be embodied in a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation on "methods of application".

The "general principles" referred to above provide that equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value should be regarded as meaning that rates of remuneration should be established without discrimination based on sex, and that, where necessary and appropriate for this purpose, measures should be taken to promote objective appraisal of jobs on the basis of job content or other more suitable means. It is further provided that all practicable measures be taken, by means appropriate to the methods which are in force in the country, for determining rates of remuneration, to further and, in so far as this is in conformity with such methods, to ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. The conclusions envisage the application of this principle by means of national laws or regulations, collective agreements or a combination of laws or regulations and collective agreements. It is further provided that appropriate measures should be taken to encourage co-operation between the competent public authorities and the employers' and workers' organisations concerned for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the regulations.

The section of the conclusions dealing with "methods of application" is designed to elaborate the methods of giving effect to the above principles, and includes provisions designed to promote equality of opportunity for both sexes in regard to vocational guidance, employment counselling, vocational training and placement.

#### Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery in Agriculture

The Conference approved general conclusions concerning the adoption of minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture as a basis for consultation of Governments; it decided to place the subject on the agenda for its next general Session in 1951 with a view to a final decision on the adoption of a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation as suggested in the conclusions.

As regards the scope of the proposed Convention, the Conference considered that it should apply to persons employed in agriculture and related occupations. The determination of the undertakings, occupations and categories of persons to be covered would, however, be left for national decision after consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers concerned. The Conference also agreed that the Convention should not lay down the methods by which minimum wages should be fixed but should be confined to setting out general principles for application by States who ratify it. The conclusions provide, however, that while the methods adopted are left to national discretion they should provide for full preliminary consultation with the most representative organisations of employers and workers. It is also stipulated that the employers and workers concerned should be associated with the operation of, or be consulted by, or have the right to appear before, the minimum wage fixing machinery in the manner and to the extent provided by national laws or regulations but, in any case, in equal numbers and on equal terms. The Convention is also to provide for the introduction by ratifying States of the necessary measures, in the form of a system of supervision, including sanctions, for securing the enforcement of the minimum rates of wages. Provision is made for part payment of wages in kind, but such payments should be appropriate for the personal use of the worker and his family and the value attributed to them should be fair and reasonable.

The conclusions with regard to the Recommendation contain suggested bases to be adopted in determining minimum wages in agriculture. It is provided that the wage fixing machinery should take account of the necessity for enabling the workers concerned to maintain a suitable standard of living. This part of the conclusions also deals with some of the specific factors to be taken into account; these include the cost of living, fair and reasonable

value of services rendered, wages paid for similar or comparable work under collective agreements in agriculture, and the general level of wages in other industries for work calling for comparable skill. The conclusions regarding the proposed Recommendation also deal with such matters as the appointment of inspectors to supervise and enforce the minimum rates, publicity for these rates, the maintenance by employers of adequate records of wages paid, the issue of pay books to employees, the appointment to and participation in the wage fixing machinery of employers and workers, and the appointment of independent persons.

#### Action against Unemployment

The Conference adopted a Resolution on action against unemployment submitted by Mr. Alfred Roberts, United Kingdom workers' delegate.

The Resolution was based on the International Labour Office and United Nations Reports about unemployment to which reference has already been made in connection with the general discussion in the Conference. The United Nations Report had been referred by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to the International Labour Organisation for their consideration and examination.

The Resolution draws the attention of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies, Governments and workers' organisations to certain lines of action which, it states, should be vigorously pursued for the purpose of eliminating unemployment and its attendant evils. In brief, these lines of action are:—

1. All countries should establish systems of unemployment benefits and allowances to enable unemployed workers to maintain a socially acceptable minimum standard of living.
2. All Governments should ensure that their economic information services and their administrative machinery are adequate and sufficiently flexible to enable them to develop and implement effective full employment policies.
3. Governments should give particular attention to a number of factors, such as: (a) the need to adapt the continuing operations and programmes of Governments to contribute to the maintenance of adequate aggregate demand; and (b) the question of how to facilitate economic and social relationships among employers, workers and other groups in

## 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 233 to 248.

#### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 21,000 (9,000 males and 12,000 females) during May, the number at the end of the month being 22,331,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 5,000, manufacturing industries rose by 3,000 and other industries and services rose by 13,000. 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 decreased by 27,000 from 23,351,000 to 23,324,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 314,674 to 281,996 between 15th May and 12th June. There was a fall of 19,214 among males and 13,464 among females.

#### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in June at 110. The changes in rates

of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £9,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 193,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers in the iron and steel industry, ironstone mining and limestone quarrying in various districts, ballast and sand production, and the fire brigade service in Scotland.

4. Measures should be taken by Governments to ensure that workers can secure the jobs to which they are best suited through the development of employment services. Attention should also be given to such matters as mobility of labour and training.

5. In countries where the problems of unemployment and living standards arise through a shortage of capital or of capital equipment, Governments should pay particular attention to the need for action along certain lines such as the promotion of industrial development by action designed to encourage new undertakings and to increase the supply of capital equipment and of industrial and managerial skills; and the promotion of the establishment and location of particular industries and of facilities for power, transport and credit, in such a way as to fit in with prospective developments in the geographical distribution of available labour.

6. In the international field, Governments should consider taking action individually and through the appropriate international organisations to ensure that fluctuations in world trade are not such as to cause the spread of depressions from one country to another. This part of the Resolution goes on to encourage the expansion of international trade by the progressive reduction of trade barriers and by expansion of the flow of capital and technical assets into under-developed countries.

The Resolution requested the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to take appropriate action on those parts of the Resolution which fall within the sphere of the International Labour Office; to communicate the Resolution to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its 11th Session; to communicate it to the Specialised Agencies which have responsibilities in the fields with which it deals; and to co-operate with the United Nations, the other Specialised Agencies and other inter-governmental organisations concerned in furthering international action designed to contribute to the achievement of full employment.

Although there was general agreement on the need for positive measures to combat unemployment, it did not prove possible to secure a unanimous vote on the text of the Resolution which was adopted by a majority vote of 96 against 30, with 13 abstentions.

of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £9,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 193,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers in the iron and steel industry, ironstone mining and limestone quarrying in various districts, ballast and sand production, and the fire brigade service in Scotland.

#### Retail Prices


At 13th June the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 114, the same figure as at 16th May.

#### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was over 28,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 95,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 120, and, in addition, 20 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed in engineering and steel manufacture at Sheffield.

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

### Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed

The regular monthly returns of unemployment which are published in this GAZETTE (see, for instance page 236) are supplemented periodically by other returns, one of which analyses the register of wholly unemployed persons according to age and the duration of their last spell of continuous unemployment. It is obtained every six months, and a detailed analysis for 12th June is given in the following Table\* :-

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups						Total numbers wholly unemployed at 5th Dec., 1949
	Under 18	18 and under 21	21 and under 41	41 and under 56	56 and over	Total	
	Males						
4 or less .. .. .	3,397	5,687	31,901	17,486	8,602	67,073	86,952
Over 4 and up to 6 ..	530	1,043	6,058	4,705	3,203	15,539	21,460
" 6 " " 8 ..	354	773	4,391	3,481	2,454	11,453	16,870
" 8 " " 13 ..	519	1,007	5,944	3,503	4,012	16,785	27,163
" 13 " " 26 ..	397	993	7,540	8,661	7,509	25,100	24,064
" 26 " " 39 ..	86	414	3,914	5,295	4,938	14,647	11,627
" 39 " " 52 ..	52	197	1,994	3,200	3,063	8,506	8,142
" 52 " " 104 ..	20	229	3,060	5,509	5,682	14,500	15,467
Over 104 .. .. .	—	82	2,833	7,071	8,824	18,810	19,018
Total, 12th June, 1950 ..	5,355	10,425	67,635	60,711	48,287	192,413	—
Total, 5th December, 1949 ..	5,700	11,705	86,036	73,642	53,680	—	230,763
Females							
4 or less .. .. .	3,020	4,634	16,579	8,261	1,685	34,179	44,928
Over 4 and up to 6 ..	426	853	3,668	2,187	490	7,624	9,857
" 6 " " 8 ..	237	617	2,714	1,672	368	5,608	7,590
" 8 " " 13 ..	363	823	3,948	2,620	581	8,335	11,457
" 13 " " 26 ..	255	880	4,742	3,485	808	10,170	7,694
" 26 " " 39 ..	78	297	2,264	2,128	522	5,289	2,711
" 39 " " 52 ..	32	92	1,754	954	270	2,102	1,322
" 52 " " 104 ..	11	66	602	1,032	304	2,015	1,579
Over 104 .. .. .	—	19	293	587	262	1,161	1,248
Total, 12th June, 1950 ..	4,422	8,281	35,564	22,926	5,290	76,483	—
Total, 5th December, 1949 ..	4,922	9,904	41,619	26,501	5,440	—	88,386
Total							
4 or less .. .. .	6,417	10,321	48,480	25,747	10,287	101,252	131,880
Over 4 and up to 6 ..	956	1,896	9,726	6,892	3,693	23,163	31,317
" 6 " " 8 ..	591	1,390	7,105	5,153	2,822	17,061	24,460
" 8 " " 13 ..	882	1,830	9,892	7,923	4,593	25,120	38,620
" 13 " " 26 ..	652	1,873	12,282	12,146	8,317	35,270	31,758
" 26 " " 39 ..	164	711	6,178	7,423	5,460	19,936	14,338
" 39 " " 52 ..	84	289	2,748	4,154	3,333	10,608	9,464
" 52 " " 104 ..	31	295	3,662	6,541	5,986	16,515	17,046
Over 104 .. .. .	—	101	3,126	7,658	9,086	19,971	20,266
Total, 12th June, 1950 ..	9,777	18,706	103,199	83,637	53,577	268,896	—
Total, 5th December, 1949 ..	10,622	21,609	127,655	100,143	59,120	—	319,149

The Table shows that just over 48,000, or 25 per cent., of the wholly unemployed men at 12th June were aged 56 and over, and that just over 60,000, or 31 per cent., were aged 41-55. Thus, well over one-half of the total number were over 40 years of age. Among those who were under 41 years of age, the great majority had been continuously unemployed for less than 8 weeks and the number who had been on the registers for the whole year was very small. In the higher age-groups, on the other hand, there was a much greater tendency for unemployment to persist, and there were 12,600 men in the age-group 41-55 and 14,500 in the age-group 56 and over who had been continuously on the registers for the whole year.

Among women, nearly one-half of the total were in the age-group 21-40. As regards duration of unemployment, the figures show similar features to those for men, but the numbers who had been unemployed for the whole year were very small, even in the higher age-groups.

The seasonal decrease in unemployment in June compared with December is reflected in every age-group shown in the Table, both for men and for women. Comparison between the last two columns in the Table shows that the number, both of men and of women, who became unemployed in the three months ended 12th June was considerably less than the number who became unemployed in the three months ended 5th December. Among men there was also a slight reduction in the number who had been unemployed for more than 12 months.

The total number of men unemployed was almost identical with the corresponding total in June, 1949, and the analysis by age and duration of unemployment is very similar for the two dates. The number of unemployed women, on the other hand, was higher in June, 1950, than in June, 1949, and the increase is reflected in practically every figure in the table.

\* The figures exclude unemployed casual workers, persons temporarily stopped and registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

### Turnover Among the Unemployed

The "duration of unemployment" analyses for successive quarterly dates can be used to show how many of those who were registered as unemployed at the beginning of a quarter had found work (or otherwise ceased to register) by the end of the period.

This is done by comparing the numbers, e.g., in the 0-13 weeks category at one date with the number in the 13-26 weeks category three months later, and so on. An analysis on these lines is given in the next Table.

### Turnover among the Unemployed, March-June, 1950

Duration of Unemployment at 13th March, 1950 (in weeks)	Number at 13th March, 1950	Number remaining on register at 12th June, 1950	Reduction		Corresponding percentage reduction in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1949		
			Number	Per cent. of number at 13th March, 1950	Dec., 1949—March, 1950	March—June, 1949	
							Males under 18
Up to 13 .. .. .	5,945	397	5,548	93	92	95	
Over 13 and up to 26 ..	443	86	357	81	66	85	
" 26 " " 39 ..	115	52	63	55	42	58	
Over 39 " " " ..	52	20	32	62	65	55	
Total .. .. .	6,555	555	6,000	92	89	94	
Males 18 and over							
Up to 13 .. .. .	138,672	24,703	113,969	82	75	82	
Over 13 and up to 26 ..	37,099	14,561	22,538	61	41	61	
" 26 " " 39 ..	13,918	8,454	5,464	39	33	42	
Over 39 " " " ..	41,465	33,290	8,175	20	21	24	
Total .. .. .	231,154	81,008	150,146	65	59	65	
Total—Males .. .. .	237,709	81,563	156,146	66	60	66	
Females under 18							
Up to 13 .. .. .	5,344	225	5,089	95	90	96	
Over 13 and up to 26 ..	485	78	407	84	69	83	
" 26 " " 39 ..	57	32	25	44	41	75	
Over 39 " " " ..	22	11	11	50	83	60	
Total .. .. .	5,908	376	5,532	94	89	95	
Females 18 and over							
Up to 13 .. .. .	63,789	9,915	53,874	84	73	87	
Over 13 and up to 26 ..	18,862	5,211	13,651	72	47	76	
" 26 " " 39 ..	3,962	2,070	1,892	48	40	55	
Over 39 " " " ..	4,569	3,165	1,404	31	28	34	
Total .. .. .	91,182	20,361	70,821	78	67	81	
Total—Females .. .. .	97,090	20,737	76,353	79	68	82	

Of the 237,709 males and 97,090 females who were wholly unemployed at 13th March, 66 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively had found work or ceased to register within the next three months.

The figure for males was identical with the figure for the corresponding period in 1949, but the figure for females was somewhat lower. The figures for juveniles under 18 show that very few of them remained on the register throughout the quarter; while those for adults show that the longer a person has already been unemployed the more difficult it becomes to regain a foothold in employment.

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

On 3rd July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Youth Employment Committees Regulations, 1950, under the Employment and Training Act, 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 24th July, provide for the setting up of Youth Employment Committees to advise and assist the Minister in connection with the Youth Employment Service provided by him under the Act in those areas where that service is not being operated by the Local Education Authority (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 263). They also prescribe the constitution, duties and powers of the Committees.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 1107) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

# NO CAPITAL EXPENDITURE...

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## PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 47) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on further pamphlets which have been issued or re-issued are given below. Copies can be obtained through any Local Office of the Ministry.

A revised edition of an illustrated booklet entitled "The skilled man the Nation will always need" (P.L.293) has been issued by the Ministry in conjunction with the National Coal Board. It contains up-to-date information about conditions of employment in coal mines, including wages, hours, training, safety, health and welfare, prospects for the future and how to enter the industry.

A brief description of the Ministry's Special Aptitude Scheme, by which young persons who are unable to get training for skilled work in their home areas are assisted to obtain it with employers in other areas, is given in the revised edition of pamphlet P.L.238, entitled "Youth Employment Service, Special Aptitude Scheme". This scheme was the subject of an article in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 124).

A leaflet entitled "Reinstatement in Civil Employment" (R.E.L.2 (N.S.)) has been prepared for men leaving the Forces. The leaflet contains explanatory notes on the legal right to reinstatement in civil employment of men called up for whole-time service under the National Service Acts, 1948, on and after 1st January, 1949, and how to claim such right.

Information about the scheme of business training for ex-regular members of H.M. Forces is contained in a revised edition of pamphlet P.L.309 entitled "Resettlement of Regular Personnel of His Majesty's Forces". An article on this scheme was published in the February, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 51).

For the purpose of assisting industry in any measures taken to develop appropriate joint consultation machinery, the Ministry in conjunction with the Central Office of Information have prepared

a booklet (I.R.L.1) entitled "This is a true story—it's about Joint Consultation and it happened like this". The booklet records the views on joint consultation of members of a large firm where such methods have been used successfully for many years.

## NATIONAL JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE BASKET MAKING INDUSTRY

As a result of discussions between representatives of the employers and workers in the basket making industry agreement has been reached to establish a National Joint Industrial Council for the industry. The Council has recently been formally constituted.

The membership of the Council is composed of the employers' side of representatives of the Employers' Federation of Cane and Willow Workers' Associations of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Association of Workshops for the Blind. On the employees' side the trade unions represented are the National Union of Basket, Cane, Willow and Fibre Furniture Makers of Great Britain and Ireland, the National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives and the National League of the Blind.

The first Chairman and Vice-Chairman are Mr. Victor Collins, O.B.E., of the employers' side, and Mr. H. Cook, of the trade union side. The Joint Secretaries are Mr. J. B. Sillence and Mr. J. Farman respectively.

## WELFARE OF GERMAN WOMEN WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have appointed as Advisory Welfare Officer for German women in Great Britain Frau Dr. Maria Roos. Her office will be at 3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, and her duties will be to advise the Ministry on general questions affecting the welfare of German women workers in this country and to assist her fellow-nationals in resolving their personal problems. The appointment is on a temporary basis.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CELLULOID STORAGE

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has presented to Parliament the Report of the Committee on Celluloid Storage, which has been published as a White Paper by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7929), price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free). The Committee were appointed in June, 1948, to enquire into the need for amendment of Regulations under the Factories Acts and the Celluloid and Cinematograph Film Act, 1922, which govern the storage of celluloid, taking into account three local Acts.

The Committee found that certain forms of celluloid are more easily ignited than others and considered that existing statutory control does not take sufficient account of the differences in the kind of celluloid to be stored. They divided celluloid for purposes of storage into four main classes:—(a) raw celluloid; (b) manufactured articles; (c) cinematograph and photographic (including X-ray) film; and (d) scrap or waste celluloid.

In reviewing the three Codes of Regulations made under the Factories Acts the Committee point out that the Regulations are designed for the protection of factory workers and not to protect buildings or their occupants outside the factories. The Celluloid Regulations, 1921, form a general code for use in a great variety of industries and do not impose any limit on the amount of celluloid in each storeroom. The Manufacture of Cinematograph Film Regulations, 1928, are more restricted in their application but contain somewhat more stringent specific requirements. The Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations, 1939, apply only to a small number of factories but contain still more stringent requirements as to storage as well as to other matters. The Committee are, however, of the opinion that a higher standard even than that of the 1939 Regulations is justifiable.

Certain anomalies in these Regulations are pointed out. Stripped film which carries a high risk is subject to the Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations, 1939, in the film stripping factory but when it goes to be used in other factories as raw material it is only subject to the requirements of the Celluloid Regulations, 1921.

In considering the Celluloid and Cinematograph Act, 1922, the Report says that the definition of raw celluloid is unsatisfactory as it results in celluloid scrap being put into the same category as less easily ignited forms of celluloid and leaves out photographic film from the control provided by the Act. This Act has regard to the safety of the general public as well as those employed in or about

celluloid stores. While it provides protection for the occupier of property above celluloid storerooms or forming part of the same building, it does not in any way protect the occupants of property which is separate from but close to these storerooms.

In making their recommendations the Committee have not thought it necessary to consider any further Regulations for manufactured celluloid articles or to restrict the quantity of raw celluloid which may be contained in any one storeroom. There are, however, many suggestions for raising the standards as compared with present day practice. It is recommended that all film or scrap should be in either a single storey building or on the top floor of a building with effective separation. The structure of the store should be such that it can confine a fire during the complete combustion of the contents and also withstand the pressure of the gases generated. Doors should also be fire resisting and able to withstand the pressure, and the corridors into which storerooms open should be of the same standard as the storerooms themselves. Inside storerooms, film and scrap or waste should be in containers of metal or other approved material. A higher standard of gas relief space is recommended, the suggested figure being 6½ square inches for every cubic foot of storage space. Where only raw celluloid is stored the provision of a light roof will be sufficient.

Ventilation should be provided, preferably associated with the gas relief space. There should be baffle walls between the storerooms and protection for the gas relief space. Internal heating is not prohibited. Lighting should be by enclosed bulbs with switches situated outside the storerooms.

Adequate means of escape in case of fire should be provided not only from the storerooms themselves but from property near the storerooms. Sprinklers are recommended for all storerooms but with a higher standard in the case of cinematograph film. It is further recommended that sprinklers should be provided in manipulation rooms near the storerooms and that in these places there should also be control on the quantity of any solvent used.

There should be common standards for the storerooms regardless of the class of premises in which they are situated but standards may vary for different kinds of celluloid.

The Committee express the opinion that time will be necessary before existing storerooms can be brought up to the standards suggested.

## SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT WINTER

Despite great efforts to expand electricity generating capacity, the increase in demand during recent years has generally been such as to offset the increased supply of current. The expansion in generating capacity is now beginning to overtake the increase in demand, but there will still be a substantial deficit during the peak periods next winter unless the different classes of consumers take special steps to reduce the load. In these circumstances, the Electricity Sub-Committee of the National Joint Advisory Council have recommended in their Report covering the winter of 1950-51\* that, if the risk of extensive dislocation of industry is to be minimised, load-spreading arrangements will be necessary next winter. The arrangements recommended by the Sub-Committee (which have been approved by the Government) should, however, prove less onerous than those in force last winter.

The Electricity Sub-Committee were first appointed after the extensive "load-shedding" in the winter of 1946-47. For the winter of 1947-48, the Sub-Committee recommended that industry should cut its load during the peak hours of the six winter months by 33½ per cent. of the maximum load in the corresponding period of 1946-47. For the winter of 1948-49, this target was reduced to 20 per cent. for the hours 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. in the months of December, January and February. During the "fringe months" of October, November and March, Regional Boards for Industry were asked to make their own arrangements. Last winter, broadly similar arrangements were continued, but for the hours 10 a.m. to 12 noon the target reduction in load was fixed at 10 per cent. instead of 20 per cent., and Regional Boards were given discretion to deal with the afternoon peak load after 15th January.

The Sub-Committee consider that during next winter the position as regards the mid-day peak will be so improved as to warrant confining the peak hours for industry during the morning to the period 8 to 9.30 a.m., although care in the use of electricity will still be necessary up to noon. During the hours 8 to 9.30 a.m. for the months of December, January and February, a reduction in load of at least 10 per cent. will be required of industry. The

afternoon peak hours will remain unchanged at 4 to 5.30 p.m., when a similar reduction of at least 10 per cent. will be required during the period December to mid-January. Regional Boards will have discretion to require a reduction in load of more than 10 per cent. at these times where local circumstances make this necessary, and the Sub-Committee consider that in many cases the load-spreading requirements during December, January and February will have to be substantially the same as they were last winter. For the remainder of the period October to March inclusive, Regional Boards will have complete discretion to determine the percentage reduction necessary.

The basis on which the target reduction in load is to be calculated has been altered. Instead of relating to demand in the winter of 1946-47, the percentage reduction will now relate to the maximum demand which would have been made last winter had there been no reduction then by way of load-spreading.

In view of the inconvenience and difficulties to employers and workpeople involved by the staggering of hours of work, Regional Boards are to be asked to pay special regard to the need to avoid this method of load-spreading as far as possible.

The task of reducing the load cannot be borne by industry alone, and Regional Boards are to be requested to arrange for commercial consumers to contribute equally with industry by effecting the same percentage reduction in demand during peak periods. It is also essential to the success of load-spreading that the domestic consumer should make a contribution, and the British Electricity Authority and the Area Electricity Boards will do everything possible to encourage the fullest economy in the home during the peak periods.

Regional Boards for Industry are being asked to go ahead with the necessary arrangements, which have the full support of the Government. The Government are confident that the co-operation of industry, which has been readily given in past winters, will again be forthcoming for load-spreading arrangements which, though on a reduced scale, will be no less necessary than they have been in the past.

## COAL MINING INDUSTRY

### Fourth Annual Report of National Coal Board

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1949, submitted by the National Coal Board to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a House of Commons Paper (82), price 7s. net (7s. 4d. post free).

The introduction to the Report states that during 1949 the immediate tasks of the National Coal Board were to produce more coal, increase exports, lower costs and improve quality. A further important task was to press on with modernising and reconstructing the industry and to prepare for the future.

#### Production

In 1949 the output from coal mines was 202.7 million tons, or 5 million tons more than in the previous year. In addition, 12.4 million tons were produced at the Government's opencast sites, so that the total output of saleable coal was over 215 million tons. The target set in the Economic Survey for 1949 was 215 to 220 million tons, including 202 to 207 million tons from the deep mines. The increase of 5 million tons in the output from coal mines was ascribed to increases of 6.7 and 2.3 million tons, due respectively to greater output per man-shift at the coalface and to an increased number of faceworkers, partly offset by decreases of 2.2 and 1.8 million tons due to fewer working days and to less regular attendance. For each man employed in the mines in 1949 about one cwt. a day more was produced than in 1948, and for each coalface worker two cwt. more.

Absenteeism continued to be a source of concern and rose from 11.55 per cent. in 1948 to 12.34 per cent. in 1949. Output per man-year, which had fallen to 246 tons in 1945, reached 282 tons in 1949, but was less than the corresponding figure of 290 tons in 1938, when absenteeism was only 6.44 per cent. Output per man-shift rose from 1.11 tons in 1948 to 1.16 in 1949.

Home consumption of coal during the year was about 196 million tons. This was 2 million tons more than in 1948 and was higher than in any other peace-time year. Total exports, which included cargoes and coal for ships' bunkers, were over 19 million tons, near to the upper limit of the export target of 17 to 20 million tons set by the Economic Survey.

The total costs of production in 1949 were about 6.3d. a ton lower than in 1948, equivalent to a saving of about £5 million. Wages costs and charges decreased by 6.8d. a ton, mainly owing to the rise in output per man-shift. Largely because of the piece rate system, miners' earnings increased by 1s. 2d. a shift on average as productivity improved. The financial results of the collieries and of other activities showed a surplus of £9.5 million in 1949, compared with £1.7 million in 1948. The surplus has been used to reduce the deficit, which at the beginning of the year stood at £21.8 million.

\* Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee, June, 1950. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1948. Part II—Tables. Civil. Price 4s. By post 4s. 4d. from

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#### Safety, Health and Welfare

Accidents in coal mining during 1949 caused the death of 460 men and seriously injured about 2,200. These figures were lower than those recorded in any previous year. The main cause of accidents continued to be falls of roof, which accounted for more than one-half of the fatalities and about one-third of all serious injuries. During the year the Board continued to develop safety and health measures and extended their campaign for suppressing dust. The South Wales coalfield had first claim on supplies and equipment for measuring and suppressing dust but progress was also made in other Divisions. In November, 1949, the Board convened a National Conference on Dust Suppression, at which interested bodies were represented. By the end of 1949 pit-head baths were available for 460,000 men. A number of baths which were still in course of construction will, when completed, serve an additional 60,000 men. Canteens were available at most pits; seven new ones were built during the year.

The Report includes detailed accounts of the year's work in each coalfield, and sections dealing with the marketing of coal, technical developments in the mines, and the application of science in the industry. It is followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1949, and by appendices giving statistical and other information.



## Safety in Mines Research in 1948

The 27th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, 1948, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d. post free).

In the introduction to the Report reference is made to the responsibility of the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, for securing the prosecution of research into methods of advancing the safety and health of miners. The cost of this work at the Research Stations, which was previously borne by the Miners' Welfare Fund, is now a charge on the Exchequer. Regular meetings with the Scientific Department of the National Coal Board began during the year and arrangements were being made for increased collaboration. In addition, collaboration was maintained with the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, the Armament Research Establishment of the Ministry of Supply, and other Government and research establishments.

The main emphasis in research during the year was on explosion control. It is interesting to note that during 1948 the number of deaths caused by explosions of firedamp was nine, the lowest figure on record. Whilst complete immunity has not yet been achieved, there is no doubt that the scientific study of the causes of and remedies for explosions has greatly reduced the seriousness of this hazard during the past 40 years.

At the invitation of the Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, the Fifth International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research Stations, which was postponed in 1939, was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in September, 1948. Representatives from Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, the United States and Great Britain attended. The problem of achieving complete safety in shotfiring received most attention. Other subjects discussed included various experimental methods of approach to the problems of dust explosions, flameproof and intrinsically safe electrical apparatus, flameproof diesel locomotives and methods of reducing the emission of toxic gases produced by these locomotives, and other gas and dust dangers in mines.

A general review of progress in 1948 is given in the Report, followed by more detailed reports on researches relating to coal dust explosions; electrical researches; mine gases; mining explosives and shotfiring; haulage; winding and wire ropes; metallurgical examination of broken and defective mine gear; supports at the coal face; dust investigation (health hazard); testing of flame proof and other mining equipment; and the design and development of apparatus. There is a note on the work of the Technical Information Section.

The Report is followed by appendices containing a report by British delegates to the Fifth International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research Stations, a list of the reports on the researches under the Safety in Mines Research and Testing Branch published during 1948, and particulars of instructional aids prepared by the Branch.

## Earnings in the Coal Mining Industry in the Fourth Quarter of 1949 and in the Year 1949

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1949 and for the year 1949 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the fourth quarter of 1949 produced 0.9 per cent. and in the year 1949 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal. The Statement contains information with regard to cash earnings and the value of allowances in kind during the period and a summary of this information is given in the following Tables:—

Earnings in Fourth Quarter of 1949

	Underground	Surface	All Workers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-Shift worked—			
Cash Earnings	36 5.8	24 0.5	33 6.1
Value of Allowances in Kind	1 5.7	1 2.9	1 5.0
Total	37 11.5	25 3.4	34 11.1
(ii) Per Wage-Earner per Week—			
Cash Earnings	187 2	133 2	175 0
Value of Allowances in Kind	7 7	6 11	7 5
Total	194 9	140 1	182 5

Earnings in Year 1949

	Underground	Surface	All Workers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-Shift worked—			
Cash Earnings	35 9.8	23 9.6	32 11.0
Value of Allowances in Kind	1 5.5	1 2.6	1 4.8
Total	37 3.3	25 0.2	34 3.8
(ii) Per Wage-Earner per Week—			
Cash Earnings	178 6	129 7	167 6
Value of Allowances in Kind	7 3	6 8	7 1
Total	185 9	136 3	174 7

The average weekly earnings per wage-earner shown in the Tables are not comparable with the figures given in the Statements for periods up to 31st December, 1948, owing to the introduction from 1st January, 1949, of a revised basis for computing the average

numbers of wage-earners. Details of the revised basis were given on page 310 of the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949.

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 30s. 6.6d. in Bristol and Somerset and 31s. 2.9d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 38s. 11.8d. in Leicestershire and 39s. 3.0d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 155s. 2d. in Lancashire and Cheshire and 158s. 7d. in Bristol and Somerset to 197s. 3d. in Nottinghamshire and 198s. 7d. in South Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1949 amounted to 36s. 4d. per man-shift worked and 190s. 0d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 35s. 8d. and 181s. 11d.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

The Secretary of State for Scotland has presented to Parliament a White Paper entitled "A Programme of Highland Development" which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7976), price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

The White Paper states that from 1871 the population of the Scottish Highlands fell by 74,900 to 296,900 at the middle of 1949, and that this decline has long been a matter of concern. The fundamental problem, it is pointed out, is to encourage people to live in the Highlands by making it possible to secure there, in return for reasonable efforts, proper standards of life and the means of paying for them. The measures taken in the past were limited in scope, but new factors have emerged which make it necessary to reassess the Highland problem. These new factors are the increased importance of home food production, the need for a large scale programme of afforestation, the development of hydro-electric power, and the greatly increased importance of the tourist trade. The reassessment of the Highland problem requires close co-operation between local authorities and other Highland organisations and the Government. Reference is made in this connection to the appointment in 1947 of the Advisory Panel on the Highlands and Islands with the object of advising the Secretary of State for Scotland on the carrying out of concerted plans for promoting the best economic use of resources and capacity in the areas concerned.

After describing briefly the existing and potential production of the Highlands, the White Paper sets out under four heads the general policy by which the Government propose to take advantage of these potentialities and resources. The policy comprises (a) the provision of basic services, such as housing, water supply and drainage, health services, education, roads and other transport facilities, and extended electricity supply; (b) the development of the principal industries, viz., agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism; (c) measures for developing other Highland natural resources, particularly minerals, seaweed and peat; and (d) the encouragement of existing manufacturing industries, including the textile industry, and of new industries in the Highland Development Area and elsewhere.

The White Paper describes in some detail the progress already achieved or in prospect as regards the provision of basic services, the principal industries, the further utilisation of natural resources, and industrial development in the Scottish Highlands. Appendices to the White Paper contain recommendations of the Advisory Panel on transport piers, boatslips and Highland fisheries.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland have presented their fifteenth Annual Report, relating to the year ended 31st December, 1949, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 279), price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

The Report states that, apart from an increase in the pocket money allowance payable to sanatoria patients with respiratory tuberculosis, the scheme of national assistance remained unaltered in 1949. At the beginning of the year 40,188 assistance claims were current. By the end of the year the number had increased to 50,308, mainly because more people had become aware of the financial help which could be given under the scheme to meet reasonable needs. During the year 67,500 applications for assistance were made and about 55,800 claims lapsed, mainly owing to the applicants finding work or the disallowance of the claims. The total amount of national assistance paid during 1949 was estimated to be £2,437,271.

In September, 1949, particulars were obtained of single men in the 18-30 age group who were in receipt of national assistance only at the Employment Exchanges. Of the 1,210 men in this group, mainly in Belfast and Londonderry, 874 had been unemployed for not more than one year and 336 for longer periods. With the object of ascertaining the circumstances leading to prolonged unemployment, it was proposed to interview those men who had been unemployed for long periods.

At 1st January, 1949, the number of non-contributory old-age pensioners was 30,072 and at 31st December it was 30,582. The total amount paid to non-contributory old-age pensioners during the year was estimated to be £1,839,002. Nearly 5,000 fresh claims were received during the year, and a slightly smaller number were disallowed or lapsed. Of the total number of non-contributory

old-age pensioners, 3,800 only were in receipt of grants in supplementation of pensions. This was attributed to the higher rates of pension now payable. Of the number of non-contributory pensions in payment at 31st December, 12,493 were in respect of men and 17,418 in respect of women. At the same date nearly three-quarters of the recipients were receiving full pension of 26s. weekly. The other rates of pension ranged from 2s. to 24s. weekly.

In order to assist persons with exceptional needs, 747 grants were made during the year at a cost of £2,420.

There was a steady increase during the year in the number of appeals made to the Tribunals. In all, 5,801 appeals were considered, including 4,843 relating to national assistance and 958 relating to non-contributory old-age pensions. In 1,077 cases (772 and 305, respectively) the appeals were allowed. During the year, 34 appeals against the Tribunal's findings, relating to old-age pensions, were submitted to the Umpire. Of 17 appeals made by applicants, 14 were successful and three rejected, and of 17 made by the National Assistance Board or its officers, 12 were rejected and in five cases the decision of the Tribunal was upheld.

The National Assistance Board continued its agency services during the year in respect of welfare foods for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health and Local Government, and of the Tobacco Duty Relief Scheme for the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. The number of current welfare food applications fell from 7,403 in January to 6,852 in December, 1949.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Local Advisory Committees

The Minister of National Insurance has completed the setting up of Local Advisory Committees to advise upon questions relating to the local administration of the National Insurance Act, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1949, page 379). In all, 230 committees have been set up of which 186 are in England, 26 in Scotland, and 18 in Wales. The committees consist of representatives of employers, employed persons, local authorities, and friendly societies. In addition, persons with special local knowledge likely to be of value to the committees have been appointed as members.

### Time Limits for Claiming Sickness Benefit

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary draft of Regulations which would modify the time limits for giving notice of incapacity and claiming sickness benefit for persons in hospital and for those who have not claimed that benefit before under the National Insurance Act. The proposals in the draft Regulations are that a person claiming sickness benefit for the first time would have 21 days to put in his claim and would not be disqualified for having failed to give notice of incapacity. Patients in hospital for a long stay would be treated as having good cause for failure to claim sickness benefit within the normal time limits while they are in hospital up to a maximum of three months, while for patients in hospital for a short stay this period would be the time spent in hospital and the three weeks after discharge.

Copies of the preliminary draft of these Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

## BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANISATION

### Conventions, etc., between Western Union Countries concerning Employment Conditions and Social and Medical Assistance

The texts, in English and French, of the Convention between the Brussels Treaty Powers on Social and Medical Assistance signed on 7th November, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, pages 414 and 415), together with the Supplementary Agreement of 17th April, 1950, giving effect to that Convention,\* and of the two Conventions concerning Frontier Workers† and Student Employees‡ of 17th April, 1950 (see the issue for May, page 163), have now been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Conventions require ratification by the Governments concerned, and the instruments of ratification are to be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretary-General of the Brussels Treaty Permanent Commission. In each case they will enter into force between those signatories which have ratified them two months after the day on which the third instrument of ratification has been deposited, and will enter into force for each of the other signatories on the first day of the month following that in which the requisite instrument was deposited. They will continue in force, subject to the right of each contracting party to withdraw after six months' notice.

\* Miscellaneous No. 6 (1950). Convention on Social and Medical Assistance between the Brussels Treaty Powers, Paris, 7th November, 1949, and the Supplementary Agreement to give effect to the Convention (with Annexes) Brussels, 17th April, 1950. Cmd. 7973. H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free).  
† Miscellaneous No. 7 (1950). Convention between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning Frontier Workers (with Annex), Brussels, 17th April, 1950. Cmd. 7971. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).  
‡ Miscellaneous No. 8 (1950). Convention between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning Student Employees (with Annex), Brussels, 17th April, 1950. Cmd. 7972. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).



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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1949

The Canadian Department of Labour have published an article in the April issue of *The Labour Gazette* giving preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada reported during 1949. The data were obtained from reports submitted by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, the Ontario Chief Factory Inspector and correspondents in several industrial centres. The accidents recorded were those which occurred to persons gainfully employed, during the course of, or arising from, their employment. Included in the statistics were deaths from industrial diseases reported by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Figures of fatal accidents in agriculture, which were also included, were compiled from press reports only, but were believed to be fairly complete.

The total number of fatal industrial accidents and deaths from industrial diseases recorded during 1949 was 1,344, compared with 1,387 in the previous year. The number had fallen to 1,204 in 1944, but by 1947 had risen to 1,476. Nine of the accidents in 1949 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards fell from 417,426 in 1948 to 413,132 in 1949.

The industry group showing the largest decrease in fatal accidents was construction, in which there was a reduction of over 18 per cent. on the previous year. Other groups showing large decreases were mining, quarrying, etc., and the manufacturing industries. The only groups in which increases in the numbers of fatal accidents were recorded were agriculture, fishing, etc., transportation and public utilities, and services (*i.e.*, public administration, recreational, laundering, dyeing and cleaning, etc.).

The most frequent causes of fatalities during 1949 were accidents due to moving trains, vehicles, etc., which accounted for 422 out of the total of 1,344 fatal cases; of these, 220 occurred in connection with automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Falls of persons accounted for 204 deaths and falling objects for 159, of which one-third occurred in the logging industry. Industrial diseases, strains, etc., caused 204 deaths.

Most of the fatal industrial accidents occurred in the provinces of Ontario (505), Quebec (268) and British Columbia (227). Fatal accidents were more frequent in the months July to November than during the rest of the year.

### Work Injuries in the United States in 1949

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published an article in the *Monthly Labor Review* for March, 1950, giving preliminary estimates of the numbers of work injuries in the United States of America during 1949.

The Bureau estimate that the number of disabling work injuries during 1949 was 1,870,000. This figure was the lowest recorded since 1939 and represented a reduction of more than 7 per cent. compared with the final (revised) estimate for 1948. The reduction was attributed in the main to improved safety conditions in many industries, but a slightly lower level of employment and decreased hours of work were contributory causes. Fatalities decreased by over 6 per cent., from 16,000 to 15,000. Permanent total disabilities fell from 1,800 to 1,600; permanent partial disabilities from 86,700 to 79,400; and temporary total disabilities from 1,915,400 to 1,774,000. Temporary total disabilities, which are injuries resulting in inability to work for at least one full day after the day of injury but involving no permanent ill effects, represented about 94 per cent. of all the injuries reported.

Actual time lost in 1949 through work injuries which occurred during the year was estimated at about 39 million man-days, or the equivalent of a year's full-time employment of approximately 130,000 workers. If account be taken of the future effects of the deaths and permanent disablements, the economic loss was estimated at 204 million man-days, or the equivalent of a year's employment of about 680,000 workers.

With the exception of the service, government, and miscellaneous industries group, which reported an increase of about 2 per cent.,

all industry groups showed a reduction in the number of work injuries during the year. The largest reductions occurred in the railroad, mining, and manufacturing industry groups. In each of these three groups the number of workers employed and hours worked declined somewhat, but the decrease in the number of work injuries was greater than could be accounted for by these factors alone. In mining, the combined fatality rate for all coal produced in 1949 was reported as 1.24 per million tons, a reduction of 19 per cent. on the rate of 1.54 in 1948, the lowest rate previously recorded. The average rate for non-fatal injuries per million tons of coal mined also decreased, from 83.10 in 1948 to 79.97 in 1949. Compared with 1948, work injuries on railroads and in manufacturing industries declined by nearly 27 per cent. and by 19 per cent. respectively. Despite a continued high level of operations, work injuries on construction declined by more than 5 per cent.

An article giving preliminary figures of work injuries in the United States in 1948 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1949 (page 203).

### Earnings in the United States Machinery Industry in November, 1949

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published a summary of the results of an enquiry into earnings in November, 1949, in selected occupations of the machinery industries in the 28 leading metal working centres of the United States of America. The Table below shows the average hourly earnings for most of the occupations selected in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York and the range of the averages for the 28 centres. Straight time earnings are earnings during normal working hours, exclusive of additional payments for overtime and night work.

Occupation	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	28 Centres (Range)
Assemblers, Class A	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.81	1.37-1.81
B	1.52	1.57	1.47	1.55	1.10-1.67
C	1.33	1.48	1.15	1.29	1.06-1.58
Drill Press Operators, Single and Multiple Spindle, Class A	1.65	1.80	1.53	1.76	1.28-1.84
B	1.52	1.57	—	1.48	1.16-1.70
C	1.34	1.44	1.11	1.18	0.95-1.44
Electricians, Maintenance	1.70	1.95	1.85	1.72	1.40-1.95
Engine Lathe Operators, Class A	1.72	2.08	1.69	1.75	1.40-2.08
B	1.56	1.73	1.48	1.51	1.23-1.73
C	1.36	—	1.35	1.21	1.00-1.49
Grinding Machine Operators, Class A	1.79	2.15	1.76	1.81	1.34-2.15
B	1.63	1.71	1.53	1.50	1.26-1.71
C	1.36	1.55	1.33	—	1.03-1.55
Inspectors, Class A	1.72	1.98	1.73	1.82	1.40-1.98
B	1.48	1.64	1.41	1.45	1.19-1.77
C	1.32	1.45	1.38	1.23	1.11-1.47
Machinists, Production	1.81	1.79	1.72	1.70	1.40-1.81
Milling-Machine Operators, Class A	1.78	2.05	1.72	1.76	1.44-2.05
B	1.62	1.73	1.55	1.55	1.28-1.73
C	1.48	1.58	1.36	1.28	1.05-1.64
Tool and Die Makers, Jobbing Shops	2.05	2.25	—	1.93	1.65-2.25
Others	1.94	2.08	1.81	1.91	1.60-2.08
Truckers, Hand	1.20	1.44	1.29	1.25	0.91-1.44
Welders, Hand, Class A	1.68	1.81	1.74	1.83	1.36-1.89
B	1.51	—	1.43	—	1.16-1.76

Comparison of the average hourly earnings in November, 1949, with those reported in a similar enquiry in November, 1948 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949, page 273), showed increases for about two-thirds of the occupations, but the increases in a majority of cases were of less than 5 per cent.

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## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in May

### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* decreased during May by 27,000 (all men).

The size of the Forces was reduced during May by 16,000 to a total of 688,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of May was estimated at 15,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 12th June was 282,000, compared with 314,700 at 15th May. The June figure represented about 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.5 per cent. in May.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased during May by 21,000 (9,000 men and 12,000 women).

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 5,000 during the month. There were increases of 3,000 in transport and communication and 3,000 in agriculture, and a decrease of 1,800 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

During May the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries increased slightly (by 3,000). The principal changes were an increase of 5,000 in food, drink and tobacco and a decrease of 4,000 in clothing. Textiles† showed an increase of 1,000.

There was little change (a reduction of 1,000) in the number employed in building and contracting.

There were seasonal increases of 4,000 in the distributive trades and 10,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services during the month.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-April, 1950	End-May, 1950	Change during May, 1950
Total Working Population*	16,057	16,069	16,085	16,058	-27
Men	7,089	7,116	7,266	7,266	—
Women	8,968	8,953	8,819	8,792	-27
Total	23,146	23,185	23,351	23,324	-27
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men	807	774	679	664	-15
Women	39	34	25	24	-1
Total	846	808	704	688	-16
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment	92	18	15	15	—
Registered Unemployed	282	348†	322†	290†	-32
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men	14,945	15,019	15,163	15,172	+9
Women	6,981	6,992	7,147	7,159	+12
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,310	22,331	+21

\* 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 May, 1950, was: Cotton 332,000. Wool—223,000. Other textiles—473,000.

‡ 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-April, 1950	End-May, 1950	Change during May, 1950
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Coal Mining	787	788	764	762	-2
Total Man-power (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(725)	(726)	(702)	(700)	(-2)
Other Mining and Quarrying	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	296	301	323	324	+1
Transport and Communication	1,814	1,803	1,804	1,807	+3
Agriculture	1,227	1,230	1,215	1,218	+3
Fishing	41	41	41	41	—
<b>Total, Basic Industries</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>+5</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	426	433	449	449	—
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,935	3,937	+2
Textiles	948	971	1,027	1,028	+1
Clothing	700	716	770	766	-4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	725	738	755	760	+5
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,485	1,484	-1
<b>Total, Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>+3</b>
Building and Contracting	1,497	1,480	1,488	1,487	-1
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,739	2,821	2,825	+4
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,925	3,876	3,908	3,918	+10
Public Administration—National Government	688	694	659	658	-1
Service	766	776	784	785	+1
Local Government Service	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>22,310</b>	<b>22,331</b>	<b>+21</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 April and May, 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. 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.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	April, 1950	May, 1950	Mid-1948	April, 1950	May, 1950	Mid-1948	April, 1950	May, 1950
Mining, etc.									
Coal Mining	775.5	751.9	750.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	763.4	761.6
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	229.1	237.1	237.6	77.8	81.1	81.3	306.9	318.2	318.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	69.3	73.3	73.5	7.4	7.6	7.7	76.7	80.9	81.2
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	34.2	36.5	36.5	42.1	44.2	44.2	76.3	80.7	80.7
Glass (other than containers)	29.6	31.3	31.2	11.6	12.4	12.5	41.2	43.7	43.7
Glass Containers	19.9	20.4	20.4	5.6	5.9	5.8	25.5	26.3	26.2
Cement	12.9	13.4	13.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	14.3	14.6	14.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	63.2	62.2	62.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	72.9	72.0	72.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	294.8	312.8	313.3	126.1	131.2	131.3	420.9	444.0	444.6
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16.8	16.6	16.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.1	17.1
Chemicals and Dyes	143.4	149.7	150.0	52.1	53.1	53.2	195.5	202.8	203.2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	12.6	13.9	13.9	18.2	20.1	20.1	30.8	34.0	34.0
Explosives and Fireworks	21.6	22.7	22.6	12.2	14.2	14.1	33.8	36.9	36.7
Paint and Varnish	25.9	27.2	27.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	28.6	30.3	30.4
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	27.2	28.9	29.0	19.7	19.1	19.0	46.9	48.0	48.0
Mineral Oil Refining	24.7	29.8	29.9	6.0	6.4	6.4	30.7	36.2	36.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	22.6	24.0	24.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	30.7	30.7
Metal Manufacture	438.4	444.6	444.4	57.6	55.4	55.3	496.0	500.0	499.7
Blast Furnaces	19.3	19.7	19.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.4	20.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	178.8	182.6	182.2	15.9	14.7	14.7	194.7	197.3	196.9
Iron Foundries	91.1	92.6	92.8	15.3	14.9	15.0	106.4	107.5	107.8
Tinplate Manufacture	14.3	14.8	14.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	17.0	17.4	17.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	17.3	18.1	18.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	18.5	19.2	19.2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	33.0	35.1	35.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	39.3	41.3	41.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	84.6	81.7	81.8	15.5	15.2	15.1	100.1	96.9	96.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,445.0	1,444.8	1,445.9	375.2	367.2	367.8	1,820.2	1,812.0	1,813.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	218.0	191.8	191.7	7.9	7.5	7.4	225.9	199.3	198.5
Marine Engineering	74.5	70.0	69.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	78.0	73.6	73.3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.3	35.7	35.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	37.0	37.3	37.3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15.8	17.2	17.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	17.4	18.9	18.8
Machine Tools	63.0	61.0	61.0	13.7	12.9	12.9	76.7	73.9	73.9
Stationary Engines	20.1	22.5	22.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	25.6	25.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	57.5	58.0	58.1	9.7	10.1	10.1	67.2	68.1	68.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	33.1	34.4	34.2	8.1	9.0	8.6	41.2	43.4	42.8
Constructional Engineering	64.7	65.7	65.9	6.4	5.5	5.6	71.1	71.2	71.5
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	547.3	565.6	567.2	117.5	117.8	118.0	664.8	683.4	685.2
Electrical Machinery	118.2	121.3	121.4	41.3	41.5	41.5	159.5	163.0	162.9
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	36.4	36.3	24.0	21.4	21.4	62.2	57.8	57.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27.8	28.4	28.4	16.6	16.0	15.9	44.4	44.3	44.3
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	36.0	40.4	40.5	31.2	36.6	36.6	67.2	77.0	77.1
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	16.7	16.3	16.3	19.9	17.6	17.7	36.6	33.9	34.0
Batteries and Accumulators	10.7	11.1	11.1	8.6	8.1	8.3	19.3	19.2	19.4
Other Electrical Goods	68.1	69.0	69.2	51.4	50.2	50.6	119.5	119.2	119.8
Vehicles	760.2	787.5	788.3	118.7	121.5	121.4	878.9	909.0	909.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	243.8	264.9	265.7	41.6	43.1	42.9	285.4	308.0	308.6
Motor Repairs and Garages	182.8	178.5	178.7	23.0	23.7	23.8	205.8	202.2	202.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	120.6	127.1	126.8	21.0	21.6	21.6	141.6	148.7	148.4
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	52.1	56.8	57.4	20.5	21.2	21.3	72.6	78.0	78.7
Railway Locomotive Shops	56.2	53.2	53.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	59.1	55.8	55.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	23.3	23.9	23.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	26.2	25.9
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	72.9	75.3	75.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	76.6	79.0	79.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8.5	7.8	7.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	12.3	11.1	10.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	313.4	312.2	311.9	178.0	177.3	177.0	491.4	489.5	488.9
Tools and Cutlery	32.6	31.5	31.4	20.6	20.6	20.6	53.2	52.1	52.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	21.4	22.0	22.1	19.2	18.8	18.8	40.6	40.8	40.9
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	28.0	28.2	28.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	33.3	33.5	33.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.1	28.1	28.1	10.2	9.7	9.6	37.3	37.8	37.7
Hollow-ware	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.6	26.7	26.5	50.5	51.5	51.0
Brass Manufactures	24.3	24.8	24.8	13.6	11.8	11.8	37.9	34.0	34.0
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.1	155.3	155.4	83.5	84.5	84.4	238.6	239.8	239.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	79.3	84.1	84.2	45.0	48.3	48.6	124.3	132.4	132.8
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	46.7	51.3	51.4	25.3	27.5	27.7	72.0	78.8	79.1
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	8.7	10.0	10.1	6.0	6.7	6.8	14.7	16.7	16.9
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	17.5	16.3	16.3	12.0	12.4	12.4	29.5	28.7	28.7
Musical Instruments	6.4	6.5	6.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.1	8.2	8.1
Textiles	384.7	421.9	421.8	554.5	596.7	597.1	939.2	1,018.6	1,018.9
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	60.7	64.7	64.5	114.3	118.6	119.1	175.0	183.3	183.6
Cotton Weaving, etc.	43.7	48.9	49.0	90.2	98.3	98.5	133.9	147.2	147.5
Woolen and Worsted	91.9	98.4	98.4	114.4	121.4	121.4	205.3	219.7	219.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	28.1	33.2	33.3	14.7	15.4	15.4	42.8	48.7	48.7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	16.8	19.2	19.2	24.0	26.0	26.1	40.8	45.2	45.3
Linen and Soft Hemp	5.3	5.3	5.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	13.4	12.9	12.7
Jute	7.9	8.2	8.2	12.4	11.6	11.5	20.3	19.8	19.3
Rope, Twine and Net	7.1	6.7	6.6	12.3	11.0	10.9	19.4	17.7	17.5
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	27.1	32.3	32.4	80.8	95.9	95.5	108.1	128.2	127.9
Lace	4.9	5.4	5.4	9.2	8.3	8.3	23.5	28.0	28.1
Carpets	10.8	12.7	12.8	12.7	15.3	15.3	13.2	14.6	14.6
Narrow Fabrics	6.3	6.6	6.6	15.2	16.1	16.2	21.5	22.7	22.8
Made-up Textiles	6.4	6.6	6.6	13.5	13.9	13.9	20.5	20.5	20.5
Textile Finishing, etc.	54.3	59.9	60.1	25.5	27.7	27.8	79.8	87.6	87.9
Other Textile Industries	13.2	13.9	13.9	9.1	8.7	8.7	22.3	22.6	22.6
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	49.0	49.9	49.8	30.3	32.5	32.3	79.3	82.4	82.1
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	32.7	33.0	32.9	9.5	9.2	9.1	42.2	42.2	42.0
Leather Goods	11.5	12.8	12.8	16.0	18.8	18.7	27.5	31.6	31.5
Fur	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	9.6	8.6	8.6
Clothing	195.2	206.2	204.9	427.2	485.5	482.6	622.4	691.7	687.5
Tailoring	74.0	82.0	81.1	184.0	205.9	205.9	289.0	291.9	290.5
Dressmaking	12.4	13.9	13.9	89.1	102.3	100.6	101.5	116.2	114.5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	6.7	7.6	7.6	49.1	58.3	58.6	55.8	65.9	66.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	7.3	6.8	6.8	12.6	13.1	13.1	19.9	19.9	19.9
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	8.6	8.7	8.6	30.4	33.6	33.3	39.0	42.3	41.9
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	59.9	63.0	62.6	57.8	64.3	63.6	117.7	127.3	126.2
Repair of Boots and Shoes	26.3	24.2	24.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	30.5	28.2	28.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	407.2	427.5	429.1	285.2	295.2	298.2	692.4	722.7	727.3
Grain Milling	31.5	33.1	33.1	8.4	8.2	8.2	39.9	41.5	41.3
Bread and Flour Confectionery	108.6	112.8	113.6	68.0	72.4	73.1	176.6	185.7	186.7
Biscuits	13.7	14.8	14.9	19.3	22.8	22.8	33.0	37.6	37.7
Meat and Meat Products	15.6	18.4	18.6	9.8	10.9	11.1	25.4	29.3	29.7
Milk Products	25.3	28.9	29.3	12.3	12.9	13.1	37.6	41.8	42.4
Sugar and Glucose	14.1	14.2	14.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	19.3	19.5	19.6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	24.1	27.0	27.1	34.5	45.7	46.2	58.6	72.7	73.3
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	17.4	17.6	17.6	29.9	29.9	30.5	52.4	47.5	48.1
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	31.0	32.1	31.8	25.5	21.6	21.7	56.5	53.7	53.5
Brewing and Malting	74.7	74.9	75.1	18.9	19.2	19.3	93.6	94.1	94.4
Wholesale Bottling	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	11.8	11.5	11.5
Other Drink Industries	24.6	26.6	26.9	14.5	14.7	15.2	39.1	41.3	42.1
Tobacco	20.2	20.4	20.4	28.4	26.6	26.6	48.6	47.0	47.0

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	April, 1950	May, 1950	Mid-1948	April, 1950	May, 1950	Mid-1948	April, 1950	May, 1950
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	218.9	235.9	234.1	51.1	54.1	53.7	270.0	290.0	287.8
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	76.5	76.1	10.7	10.2	10.3	86.9	86.7	86.4
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	105.2	104.2	25.3	28.6	28.2	117.6	133.8	132.4
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	18.0	17.6	3.1	3.3	3.3	18.8	21.3	20.9
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	19.3	19.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	25.2	25.4	25.4
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# Unemployment at 12th June, 1950

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th May and 12th June, 1950, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
15th May .. ..	213,910	7,075	87,622	6,067	314,674
12th June .. ..	196,327	5,444	75,597	4,628	281,996

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 12th June represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 15th May was 1.5.

The analysis of the figures for 12th June is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	46,999	45,950	97,274	190,223	6,104	196,327
Boys under 18	2,687	1,596	1,074	5,357	87	5,444
Women 18 and over	23,197	20,765	28,333	72,295	3,302	75,597
Girls under 18	2,425	1,263	739	4,427	201	4,628
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>75,308</b>	<b>69,574</b>	<b>127,420</b>	<b>272,302</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>281,996</b>

The total of 281,996 includes 39,630 married women.

The changes between 15th May and 12th June in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London and South-Eastern	15th May	21,311	14,805	17,552	53,668	2,156	55,824
	12th June	18,668	13,300	15,572	47,540	2,957	50,497
	Inc. or Dec.	-2,643	-1,505	-1,980	-6,128	+801	-5,327
Eastern	15th May	3,609	3,691	5,191	12,491	214	12,705
	12th June	2,829	2,608	3,655	9,092	136	9,228
	Inc. or Dec.	-880	-1,083	-1,536	-3,399	-78	-3,477
Southern	15th May	3,815	3,741	5,224	12,780	77	12,857
	12th June	3,277	2,883	4,477	10,637	63	10,700
	Inc. or Dec.	-538	-858	-747	-2,143	-14	-2,157
South-Western	15th May	3,962	3,717	7,491	15,170	135	15,305
	12th June	3,698	3,055	6,021	12,774	250	13,024
	Inc. or Dec.	-264	-662	-1,470	-2,396	+115	-2,281
Midland	15th May	4,447	2,214	2,958	9,619	309	9,928
	12th June	4,039	2,304	2,689	9,032	242	9,274
	Inc. or Dec.	-408	+90	-269	-587	-67	-654
North-Midland	15th May	2,792	2,160	3,057	8,009	445	8,454
	12th June	2,317	1,890	2,540	6,747	241	6,988
	Inc. or Dec.	-475	-270	-517	-1,262	-204	-1,466
East & West Ridings	15th May	5,086	3,874	6,424	15,384	978	16,362
	12th June	4,509	3,794	6,270	14,573	761	15,334
	Inc. or Dec.	-577	-80	-154	-811	-217	-1,028
North-Western	15th May	13,001	11,574	22,096	46,671	1,157	47,828
	12th June	12,565	11,146	19,244	42,955	1,136	44,091
	Inc. or Dec.	-436	-428	-2,852	-3,716	-21	-3,737
Northern	15th May	7,447	8,649	18,772	34,868	850	35,718
	12th June	6,275	7,858	17,142	31,275	656	31,931
	Inc. or Dec.	-1,172	-791	-1,630	-3,593	-194	-3,787
Scotland	15th May	12,055	14,428	34,796	61,279	3,833	65,112
	12th June	11,919	13,639	30,700	56,258	2,889	59,147
	Inc. or Dec.	-136	-789	-4,096	-5,021	-1,544	-6,565
Wales	15th May	5,345	7,137	21,005	33,487	1,094	34,581
	12th June	5,212	7,097	19,110	31,419	963	32,382
	Inc. or Dec.	-133	-40	-1,895	-2,068	-131	-2,199
Great Britain	15th May	82,870	75,990	144,566	303,426	11,248	314,674
	12th June	75,308	69,574	127,420	272,302	9,694	281,996
	Inc. or Dec.	-7,562	-6,416	-17,146	-31,124	-1,554	-32,678

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th June, 1950, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th June, 1950			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern .. ..	36,004	14,493	50,497	1.1	0.8	1.0
Eastern .. ..	6,603	2,625	9,228	0.9	0.8	0.9
Southern .. ..	6,596	4,104	10,700	1.0	1.3	1.1
South-Western .. ..	9,075	3,949	13,024	1.2	1.1	1.2
Midland .. ..	6,718	2,556	9,274	0.5	0.4	0.5
North-Midland .. ..	5,234	1,754	6,988	0.5	0.4	0.5
East and West Ridings .. ..	11,404	3,930	15,334	0.9	0.7	0.9
North-Western .. ..	30,834	13,257	44,091	1.6	1.2	1.5
Northern .. ..	23,115	8,816	31,931	2.6	2.5	2.6
Scotland .. ..	43,413	15,134	58,547	3.0	2.1	2.7
Wales .. ..	22,775	9,607	32,382	3.3	4.0	3.4
<b>Great Britain .. ..</b>	<b>201,771</b>	<b>80,225</b>	<b>281,996</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>

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 12th June, 1950, was 307,759, including 215,304 men, 6,315 boys, 81,136 women and 5,004 girls. Of the total, 297,622 (including 4,827 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 10,137 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 12th June, 1950, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern .. ..	33,074	1,003	12,711	752	47,540
Eastern .. ..	6,375	165	2,373	179	9,092
Southern .. ..	6,391	162	3,828	256	10,637
South-Western .. ..	8,701	199	3,674	200	12,774
Midland .. ..	6,489	119	2,303	121	9,032
North-Midland .. ..	4,950	229	1,393	175	6,747
E. and W. Ridings .. ..	10,745	228	3,412	188	14,573
North-Western .. ..	29,423	968	12,098	466	42,955
Northern .. ..	22,186	530	7,965	594	31,275
Scotland .. ..	40,373	1,145	14,092	648	56,258
Wales .. ..	21,516	609	8,446	848	31,419
<b>Great Britain .. ..</b>	<b>190,223</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>72,295</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>272,302</b>
Northern Ireland .. ..	18,759	863	5,338	360	25,320
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>208,982</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>77,633</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>297,622</b>
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern .. ..	1,897	30	1,011	19	2,957
Eastern .. ..	60	3	64	9	136
Southern .. ..	43	—	20	—	63
South-Western .. ..	174	1	71	4	250
Midland .. ..	105	3	112	20	242
North-Midland .. ..	52	3	158	28	241
E. and W. Ridings .. ..	426	5	327	3	761
North-Western .. ..	438	5	632	61	1,136
Northern .. ..	396	3	244	13	656
Scotland .. ..	1,869	26	385	9	2,289
Wales .. ..	644	6	278	35	963
<b>Great Britain .. ..</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>9,694</b>
Northern Ireland .. ..	218	8	201	16	443
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>6,322</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3,503</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>10,137</b>
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern .. ..	34,971	1,033	13,722	771	50,497
Eastern .. ..	6,435	168	2,437	188	9,228
Southern .. ..	6,434	162	3,848	256	10,700
South-Western .. ..	8,875	200	3,745	204	13,024
Midland .. ..	6,594	124	2,415	141	9,274
North-Midland .. ..	5,002	232	1,551	203	6,988
E. and W. Ridings .. ..	11,171	233	3,739	191	15,334
North-Western .. ..	29,861	973	12,730	527	44,091
Northern .. ..	22,582	533	8,209	607	31,931
Scotland .. ..	42,242	1,171	14,477	657	58,547
Wales .. ..	22,160	615	8,724	883	32,382
<b>Great Britain .. ..</b>	<b>196,327</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>75,597</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>281,996</b>
Northern Ireland .. ..	18,977	871	5,539	376	25,763
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>215,304</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>81,136</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>307,759</b>

\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes.  
† The figures exclude registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 12th June, 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 15th May, 1950.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th June, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 15th May, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern .. ..	34,971	13,722	1,804	50,497	- 5,327
London (Administrative County) .. ..	17,670	6,113	483	24,266	- 859
Acton .. ..	143	75	4	222	- 12
Brentford and Chiswick .. ..	209	52	8	269	- 85
Brighton and Hove .. ..	1,412	633	48	2,093	- 423
Chatham .. ..	739	617	53	1,409	+ 311
Croydon .. ..	667	257	18	952	+ 6
Dagenham .. ..	345	202	49	596	- 156
Ealing .. ..	281	128	11	420	- 80
East Ham .. ..	323	131	24	478	- 2
Enfield .. ..	420	78	26	524	+ 25
Harrow and Wembley .. ..	481	256	36	773	+ 111
Hayes and Harlington .. ..	100	105	10	215	+ 5
Hendon .. ..	419	195	29	643	+ 3
Ilford .. ..	383	151	21	555	- 54
Leyton and Walthamstow .. ..	735	231	45	1,011	- 16
Tottenham .. ..	1,120	238	27	1,385	+ 534
West Ham .. ..	720	335	39	1,094	- 176
Willesden .. ..	287	82	31	400	- 99
Eastern .. ..	6,435	2,437	356	9,228	- 3,477
Bedford .. ..	101	47	4	152	- 6
Cambridge .. ..	116	46	6	168	- 30
Ipswich .. ..	265	136	21	422	- 53
Luton .. ..	105	30	9	144	+ 9
Norwich .. ..	626	138	5	769	+ 35
Southend-on-Sea .. ..	633	250	25	908	- 324
Watford .. ..	99	110	15	224	- 40
Southern .. ..	6,434	3,848	418	10,700	- 2,157
Bournemouth .. ..	597	261	15	873	- 260
Oxford .. ..	84	138	10	232	+ 4
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) .. ..	1,978	1,670	112	3,760	- 608
Reading .. ..	460	138	24	622	- 97
Slough .. ..	132	103	10	245	- 65
Southampton .. ..	944	391	49	1,384	- 198
South-Western .. ..	8,875	3,745	404	13,024	- 2,281
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) .. ..	2,972	703	89	3,764	- 235
Exeter .. ..	235	134	11		



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 12th June, 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 who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,046	1,200	1,301	118	10,347	1,318	11,665	13,917	1,436	15,353
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,522	1,150	29	117	4,551	1,267	5,818	7,776	1,385	9,161
Forestry	483	29	—	—	483	30	513	507	30	537
Fishing	4,041	21	1,272	—	5,313	21	5,334	5,634	21	5,655
Mining and Quarrying	2,422	116	9	1	2,431	117	2,548	2,750	119	2,869
Coal Mining	1,707	85	7	—	1,714	85	1,799	1,730	85	1,815
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	26	—	—	—	26	—	26	27	—	27
Stone Quarrying and Mining	409	3	1	—	410	3	413	651	3	654
Slate Quarrying and Mining	78	—	—	—	78	—	78	78	—	78
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	108	2	—	—	109	2	111	167	2	169
Other Mining and Quarrying	94	25	—	—	94	26	120	97	28	125
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,843	784	26	7	2,869	791	3,660	3,084	816	3,900
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	796	146	1	2	797	148	945	851	148	999
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	377	101	14	3	391	104	495	405	121	526
Glass (other than containers)	429	209	4	1	433	210	643	439	215	654
Glass Containers	317	188	2	1	319	189	508	332	189	521
Cement	56	7	—	—	56	7	63	64	8	72
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	868	133	5	—	873	133	1,006	993	135	1,128
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,483	1,546	6	34	3,489	1,580	5,069	3,586	1,598	5,184
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	140	1	—	—	141	1	142	143	1	144
Chemicals and Dyes	1,200	493	2	23	1,202	516	1,718	1,252	527	1,779
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	108	184	—	5	108	189	297	113	190	303
Explosives and Fireworks	1,039	432	1	1	1,040	433	1,473	1,050	433	1,483
Paint and Varnish	180	97	—	3	180	100	281	100	361	361
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	200	200	—	1	200	201	381	187	207	394
Mineral Oil Refining	204	62	1	—	205	62	267	215	62	277
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	360	77	1	1	361	78	439	365	78	443
Metal Manufacture	3,716	769	629	33	4,345	802	5,147	4,520	802	5,322
Blast Furnaces	133	7	—	—	134	7	141	144	7	151
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,336	242	434	—	1,770	242	2,012	1,799	242	2,041
Iron Foundries	929	175	5	—	934	177	1,111	1,011	177	1,188
Tinplate Manufacture	136	53	95	13	231	66	297	231	66	297
Steel Sheet Manufacture	76	65	57	—	133	65	198	146	65	211
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	285	51	1	—	286	51	337	293	51	344
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	821	176	36	18	857	194	1,051	896	194	1,090
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	21,530	4,172	460	57	21,990	4,229	26,219	23,337	4,304	27,641
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	9,744	401	390	20	10,134	421	10,555	10,839	422	11,261
Marine Engineering	1,006	71	5	—	1,011	71	1,082	1,156	71	1,227
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	480	56	—	—	484	56	540	497	57	554
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	109	6	—	—	109	6	115	127	6	133
Machine Tools	340	58	—	—	340	58	405	346	58	404
Stationary Engines	81	9	7	—	81	9	81	84	9	93
Textile Machinery and Accessories	288	53	—	—	288	53	347	452	87	539
Ordnance and Small Arms	825	258	—	—	825	258	1,083	837	258	1,095
Constructional Engineering	1,027	118	5	1	1,032	119	1,151	1,055	119	1,174
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	5,489	1,073	36	9	5,525	1,082	6,607	5,710	1,099	6,809
Electrical Machinery	642	357	9	—	651	357	1,008	676	358	1,034
Electrical Wires and Cables	287	222	—	3	289	225	514	303	225	528
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	152	169	—	2	152	171	323	156	171	327
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	335	513	5	4	340	517	857	344	522	866
Wireless Valves and Electrical Lamps	114	124	—	—	114	124	239	121	125	246
Batteries and Accumulators	103	109	—	—	103	109	213	106	118	224
Other Electrical Goods	508	575	1	6	509	581	1,090	528	592	1,120
Vehicles	6,042	926	44	3	6,086	929	7,015	6,460	1,004	7,464
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	2,105	288	36	1	2,141	289	2,430	2,203	298	2,501
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,682	129	3	—	1,685	129	1,814	1,819	131	1,950
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1,136	175	2	—	1,138	175	1,313	1,285	202	1,487
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	485	226	—	1	485	227	712	493	228	721
Railway Locomotive Shops	89	5	—	—	89	5	94	93	5	98
Other Locomotive Manufacture	191	14	2	—	193	14	207	196	14	210
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	219	8	—	—	219	8	228	221	8	229
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	135	81	1	—	135	82	217	150	118	268
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	3,638	2,275	131	127	3,769	2,402	6,171	3,888	2,434	6,322
Tools and Cutlery	272	153	18	—	290	171	463	298	172	470
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	148	182	4	4	193	186	379	202	187	389
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	240	21	10	—	250	22	270	24	294	294
Wire and Wire Manufactures	255	146	4	42	259	188	447	260	188	448
Hollow-ware	387	557	7	4	394	561	955	408	572	980
Brass Manufactures	205	70	1	—	206	71	277	211	71	282
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,131	1,146	44	57	2,175	1,203	3,378	2,239	1,220	3,459
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	715	455	28	116	743	571	1,314	767	610	1,377
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	327	240	—	—	327	240	567	335	247	582
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	193	109	18	73	211	182	393	220	182	402
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	127	79	8	42	135	121	256	140	153	293
Musical Instruments	68	27	2	—	70	28	98	72	28	100
Textiles	2,675	3,150	203	273	2,733	3,353	6,086	3,820	4,609	8,429
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	434	580	5	20	435	600	1,035	441	607	1,048
Cotton Weaving, etc.	193	274	3	14	196	288	484	197	289	486
Woolen and Worsted	463	426	22	43	485	469	954	495	504	999
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	158	81	—	4	158	85	243	172	90	262
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	79	79	2	2	81	81	162	88	82	170
Line and Soft Hemp	106	130	—	—	106	130	236	974	837	1,811
Jute	261	216	—	4	261	220	481	263	220	483
Rope, Twine and Net	165	309	—	18	165	327	492	191	369	505
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	121	328	4	33	125	361	486	136	460	666
Lace	22	34	—	1	22	35	57	39	55	94
Carpets	75	103	11	5	86	108	194	91	129	220
Narrow Fabrics	36	47	3	—	39	54	93	39	55	94
Made-up Textiles	91	297	—	35	91	332	423	106	545	651
Textile Finishing, etc.	319	143	—	6	319	149	468	431	176	607
Other Textile Industries	152	103	12	11	164	114	278	170	120	290

\* Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 9d. net (10d. post free).  
† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 12th June, 1950, who, although previously employed in coal mining are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page. The total of 1,714 males unemployed includes 516 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	587	284	69	42	656	326	982	672	341	1,013
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	277	102	42	3	319	105	424	350	116	466
Leather Goods	154	132	6	14	160	146	306	165	149	314
Fur	156	50	21	25	177	75	252	177	76	253
Clothing	4,527	3,622	802	1,708	5,329	5,330	10,659	5,564	5,698	11,262
Tailoring	3,129	1,849	506	918	3,635	2,767	6,402	3,684	2,856	6,540
Dressmaking	234	863	17	373	251	1,236	1,487	255	1,262	1,517
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	36	272	—	19	36	291	327	62	448	510
Hats, Caps and Millinery	67	68	30	46	97	114	211	104	116	220
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	62	198	55	99	117	297	414	128	344	472
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	434	339	171	253	605	592	1,197	634	636	1,270
Repair of Boots and Shoes	565	33	23	—	588	33	621	697	36	733
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,619	5,654	53	246	5,672	5,900	11,572	6,164	6,832	12,996
Grain Milling	275	88	—	1	275</					







## Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

### Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 1st July, 1950, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £4,564,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 1st April, 1950, the corresponding figure was £5,572,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 25th June, 1949, it was £4,744,000.

### National Assistance

From 5th July, 1948, with the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour

and National Service undertook the payment of national assistance to persons who were required to register for employment and who were entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 24th June, 1950, was approximately £1,260,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 25th March, 1950, was £1,300,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 24th June, 1949, it was approximately £1,070,000. The figures exclude any payments of this nature which may have been made at Offices of the National Assistance Board, separate figures for which are not available.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 24th June, 1950, with those for earlier quarters is affected by the increases in the scale rates which came into force on 12th June, 1950, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1950.

## 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 at the Glasgow Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th June, 1950, was 5,366\* ; this figure included 3,443 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 709 students provisionally enrolled, and 1,214 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 524 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th May and 12th June (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 16th May	4,188
" notified during period	483
" filled during period	217†
" cancelled or withdrawn	360
" outstanding at 12th June	4,094

### Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appoint-

ments Office and at the Regional Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th June, 1950, was 23,225\*, consisting of 21,172 men and 2,053 women. The number on the registers included 13,268 men and 1,217 women who were in employment, while 7,904 men and 836 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th June.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London .. .. .	5,178	555	5,167	462
Bristol .. .. .	779	67	487	46
Birmingham .. .. .	1,101	51	340	28
Nottingham .. .. .	639	46	150	22
Leeds .. .. .	753	75	226	37
Liverpool .. .. .	828	46	249	29
Manchester .. .. .	1,322	82	341	31
Newcastle .. .. .	768	56	228	26
Edinburgh .. .. .	644	93	265	64
Glasgow .. .. .	972	122	267	63
Cardiff .. .. .	284	24	184	28
<b>Total*</b> .. .. .	<b>13,268</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>836</b>

During the period 16th May to 12th June, 1950, there were new registrations by 1,770 men and 226 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,707 men and 426 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 16th May and 12th June, 1950.

	Men†	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 16th May	2,661	291
" notified during period	902	206
" cancelled or withdrawn during period	632	189
" filled during period	377	49
" unfilled at 12th June	2,554	259

\* Excluding 197 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,994 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.

## MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

<b>Human Milk:</b> Wartime Studies of Certain Vitamins and Other Constituents. By S. K. Kon and E. H. Mawson. <i>Special Report Series</i> No. 269. (1950). 4s. (4s. 4d.)	<b>The Chemical Composition of Foods.</b> By R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson. <i>Special Report Series</i> No. 235. (1939. Revised Edition 1946). 6s. (6s. 4d.)	<b>Food Yeast.</b> A Survey of its Nutritive Value. <i>War Memorandum</i> No. 16. (1945). 3d. (4d.)
		<b>The Sterilisation, Use and Care of Syringes.</b> <i>War Memorandum</i> No. 15. (1945). 4d. (5d.)

Prices in brackets include postage.

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AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 253 OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th May was 700,400, compared with 702,000 for the four weeks ended 29th April and 724,200 for the four weeks ended 28th May, 1949.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 647,700 in May, 643,500 in April and 660,000 in May, 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 May, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with April, 1950, and May, 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 27th May, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 29th April, 1950	4 weeks ended 28th May, 1949
Northumberland .. .. .	43,000	..	+ 200
Cumberland .. .. .	5,600	..	– 200
Durham .. .. .	108,900	– 100	– 2,300
South and West Yorkshire .. .. .	136,000	– 300	– 5,400
North Derbyshire .. .. .	36,500	– 100	– 1,300
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	45,000	– 100	– 800
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire .. .. .	14,700	..	– 300
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	49,500	– 100	– 2,300
North Wales .. .. .	8,500	..	– 300
North Staffordshire .. .. .	19,200	– 100	– 1,400
Cannock Chase .. .. .	16,400	– 200	– 1,600
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire .. .. .	5,400	– 100	– 300
Warwickshire .. .. .	15,400	..	– 600
South Wales and Monmouth-shire .. .. .	102,000	– 400	– 4,900
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. .. .	6,200	– 200	– 1,000
Kent .. .. .	6,000	..	– 200
<b>England and Wales</b> .. .. .	<b>618,300</b>	<b>– 1,700</b>	<b>– 22,700</b>
Fife and Clackmannan .. .. .	23,200	+ 100	+ 800
The Lothians .. .. .	12,400	..	+ 200
Central West .. .. .	17,400	..	+ 1,700
Central East .. .. .	13,500	..	+ 100
Ayrshire, etc. .. .. .	15,600	..	– 300
<b>Scotland</b> .. .. .	<b>82,100</b>	<b>+ 100</b>	<b>– 1,100</b>
<b>Great Britain</b> .. .. .	<b>700,400</b>	<b>– 1,600</b>	<b>– 23,800</b>

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of May about 3,750 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,550; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,800. During the four weeks of April there was a net decrease of 1,100.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.95 in May, 4.63 in April and 4.91 in May, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.29, 4.95 and 5.22.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for May and April, 1950, and May, 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

	May, 1950	April, 1950	May, 1949
<b>Coal Face Workers:</b>			
Voluntary .. .. .	5.94	6.38	6.20
Involuntary .. .. .	7.35	7.73	7.70
<b>All Workers:</b>			
Voluntary .. .. .	4.36	4.70	4.66
Involuntary .. .. .	6.51	6.81	6.74

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.11 tons in May, compared with 3.07 tons in the previous month and 2.99 tons in May, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.19 tons in May; for April, 1950, and May, 1949, the figures were 1.17 tons and 1.15 tons, respectively.

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

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in February, 1950, was 1.0 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.0 per cent. higher than in February, 1949.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 21,200 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.5 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and was the same as at 1st April, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 0.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 1.4 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 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 January was 0.6 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 4.7 per cent. higher than in January, 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 April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,794,000. This was 1.3 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month but 0.4 per cent. lower than for April, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in April compared with the previous month and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with April, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of April was approximately 3,515,000, compared with 4,123,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,016,000 at the middle of April, 1949.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during April was 219,955, compared with 236,839 during the previous month and 219,926 during April, 1949. The number of working days lost in April as a result of unemployment was nearly 6,160,000, compared with about 5,690,000 in the previous month and 5,060,000 in April, 1949.

### DENMARK

At the end of May returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 13,739, or 2.2 per cent. of a total membership of about 625,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 4.0 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 2.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1949. In addition, 8,994 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of May and 3,956 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 165,860, of whom 58,750 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 174,963 and 60,469 at the beginning of the previous month and 132,671 and 39,817 at the beginning of June, 1949.

### GERMANY

In the British and United States Zones (not including Berlin) the number unemployed at the end of May was 1,578,477, compared with 1,688,544 at the end of the previous month and 1,215,634 at the end of May, 1949. In the French Zone the number unemployed at the end of May was 89,841, compared with 94,833 at the end of the previous month and 41,255 at the end of May, 1949.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th June was 39,881, compared with 54,601 at 27th May. The decrease between the two dates is stated to be due partly to the operation of an Order made under the Unemployment Assistance Act, 1933, restricting during the period 14th June, 1950, to 24th October, 1950, the eligibility for unemployment assistance of a particular class of persons living in rural areas. At 25th June, 1949, the number of persons on the live register was 45,505; this total is comparable with the figure for 24th June, 1950.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of nearly 932,000 showed that 2.7 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of March, compared with 4.0 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 3.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1949.



# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £9,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 193,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workers in the iron and steel industry, ironstone mining and limestone quarrying in various districts, ballast and sand production, and the fire brigade service in Scotland. Others receiving increases were employed in saw-milling in some districts in England and Wales, veneer production and plywood manufacture in England and Wales, and waterproof garment manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Similar increases operated for ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in various districts. In ballast and sand production there was an increase of 1d. an hour in the basic rates for men. For whole-time officers and other ranks employed in fire brigades in Scotland, new consolidated scales or rates of pay were adopted which replaced the basic rates, supplementary allowances and compensatory grants previously paid, and resulted in some cases in increases of varying amounts, according to rank, length of service, etc. In the sawmilling industry in England and Wales there were increases in certain district minimum rates amounting to 1d. or ½d. an hour for qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers and ½d. or ¼d. for labourers. Adult timeworkers employed in veneer production and plywood manufacture in England and Wales received an additional 1d. an hour and workers employed under payment by results or bonus schemes an increase of 1d. an hour on the basic rates. In waterproof garment manufacture in Lancashire and Cheshire the bonus payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices was advanced from 50 to 52½ per cent.

Of the total increase of £9,000, about £4,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £3,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary

agreement; about £1,000 resulted from Regulations made under the Fire Services Act; and most of the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

#### Changes in January-June, 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 six 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 ..	21,000	2,300
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	56,000	9,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	5,500	800
Metal Manufacture ..	162,500	8,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	10,000	1,300
Vehicles ..	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	12,000	3,100
Textiles ..	112,000	19,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	—	—
Clothing ..	5,000	1,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	6,000	1,100
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	118,000	22,800
Paper and Printing ..	24,500	5,400
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	2,000	100
Building and Contracting ..	1,057,000	135,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	44,000	10,500
Transport and Communication ..	5,500	800
Distributive Trades ..	494,000	127,100
Public Administration ..	30,000	12,900
Miscellaneous Services ..	112,000	18,600
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,277,000</b>	<b>380,700†</b>

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of £622,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 3,993,500 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland ..	5 June	Ironstone miners ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-2d. a shift (4s. 8-4d. to 4s. 9-6d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 0-6d. (2s. 4-2d. to 2s. 4-8d.) for boys under 18.‡
	North Lincolnshire	4 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s.) for men, by 0-9d. (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-25d. a shift (6s. 6-75d. to 6s. 8d.) for men, by 0-9375d. (4s. 11-0575d. to 4s. 11-995d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-625d. (3s. 3-375d. to 3s. 4d.) for boys under 18.‡
	South and West Durham	5 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Great Britain	Immediately after pay day in week ending 27 May	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such material	Increase of 1d. an hour in the basic rates for men other than watchmen, of proportionate amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. a shift for watchmen. Rates after change: labourers—Class Ia districts 2s. 3½d. an hour, II 2s. 3d., III 2s. 2½d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 6¼d., 2s. 5½d., 2s. 5¼d., 2s. 4¾d., vehicles over 12 tons 2s. 7¼d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 6¾d., 2s. 6d.; watchmen—Class Ia 14s. a shift, II and III 13s. 6d., III 13s.**
Pre-cast Concrete Products Manufacture	Scotland ..	First pay day following 26 June	Men and women	Increase of 1d. an hour in the basic rate for men 21 years and over; plus rate for concrete finishers reduced by ½d.; other plus rates remain unchanged. Basic rate after change: labourers and concreters 2s. 4d. an hour (in pipe factories 2s. 3½d.); concrete finishers—labourers' rate plus ½d.; women 21 years and over 75 per cent. of men's basic rate with any plus rate applicable to the job.
Coke Manufacture	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (certain firms)	4 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-29d. to 11-45d. for hourly rated workers) for men, and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-9d. a shift (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (8-47d. to 8-59d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-6d. a shift (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (5-65d. to 5-73d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.

\* 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 of short time or of overtime.

† The figure of £388,900 for January-May, quoted on page 213 of last month's GAZETTE has been revised to £371,600.

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as dotal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates.

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths and of 6d. for boys.

\*\* Where employers are paying a basic rate higher than the existing rate, they may be exempted from such portion of the above increases as is already in operation.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	4 June	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-29d. to 11-45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-9d. a shift (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (8-47d. to 8-59d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-6d. a shift (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (5-65d. to 5-73d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shift (6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain†	5 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	4 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-29d. to 11-45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0-9d. a shift (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (8-47d. to 8-59d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. a shift (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (5-65d. to 5-73d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain¶	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-29d. to 11-45d. for hourly rated workers).
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (5s. 10-8d. to 6s.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0-8d. (3s. 11-2d. to 4s.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (2s. 11-4d. to 3s.) for youths under 18 years.
	Sheffield ..	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 June	Apprentice roll turners employed by firms members of the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association.	Increase of 3s. to 5s. 6d. a week, according to age. Rates after change: 27s. 9d. a week at 15 years, rising to 74s. 2d. at 20.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-8d. (4s. 7-2d. to 4s. 8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport, Mon., and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1-16d. a shift (6s. 6-88d. to 6s. 8-04d.) for men, and by 0-58d. (3s. 3-44d. to 3s. 4-02d.) for youths and boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 10-8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 2-1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (3s. 5-4d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath	2 June	Apprentices employed in engineering shops and foundries under the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board	Increase in the base rate of ¼d. an hour in the first, second and third years of apprenticeship, and of ¼d. in the fourth and fifth years. Minimum hourly rates after change, inclusive of compensating bonus: 8½d. in the first year of apprenticeship, rising to 1s. 11½d. in the fifth year.
	Sheffield and district	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 June	Building trade operatives employed in engineering establishments and steel works	Increase of 2s. a week in the "all-in" rates for adult male workers, with proportionate increases for apprentices on the basis of the existing percentage scale. Rates after change: skilled craftsmen 12s. a week; skilled bricklayers, masons, slaters and plasterers' labourers, and navvies 102s. 6d.; apprentices 28s. 4d. at 15 years, rising to 78s. 9d. at 20.
Shuttlemaking	Lancashire and Yorkshire	23 June	Men, apprentices and trainees	Increase of 1d. an hour in daywork rates for journeymen and trainees 21 years of age and over, and of ¼d. for apprentices and for trainees paid apprentice rates; increase of 2 per cent. (3 to 5 per cent.) on piecework prices. Minimum rates after change: daywork—journeymen 2s. 11d. an hour (3s. 0¼d. in Yorkshire), apprentices 10d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 10d. at 20, trainees to receive journeymen's rate on completion of 3 years' training; piecework—double piecework list price, plus one-fifth, plus 5 per cent.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in June	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (50 to 52½ per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers, 12s. 10d. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, button hole machinists, passers and finishers 80s. 1d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 74s.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (certain districts)	Beginning of first full pay period after 31 May	Qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 1d. an hour in the minimum rate in districts where the existing minimum rate is 2s. 7½d. and of ¼d. where the existing minimum rate is 2s. 8d.; other rates remain unchanged. District minimum rates after change: London, Humber, Hartlepool, Tees, Tyne, Wear, Cardiff, 2s. 9½d. an hour; Berwick-on-Tweed 2s. 9d.; Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield, West Riding of Yorkshire, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Cumberland, Gloucester, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants., South Coast and Somerset (agreed part) 2s. 8½d.‡
	do.	First full pay week following 21 June	Male sawmill labourers 21 years and over employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increase of ½d. an hour in the minimum rate in districts where the existing minimum rate is 2s. 2d. or 2s. 2½d., and of ¼d. in districts where the existing minimum rate is 2s. 2¼d.; other rates remain unchanged. District minimum rates after change: London, district, Blyth, Hartlepool, Humber, Tees, Tyne and Wear 2s. 4d. an hour; Berwick-on-Tweed, Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry, Carlisle, Gloucester, Kendal, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Portsmouth, Southampton and the West Riding of Yorkshire 2s. 3½d.; Devon (excluding Plymouth), Somerset (excluding the North East of that County), East Anglian towns (Boston, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Colchester, Herford, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lowestoft, Southend, Suttonbridge and Wisbech), South Coast towns (Brighton to Shoreham, Bexhill, Eastbourne and Hastings) 2s. 3d.; Cumberland (excluding Carlisle), Dorset, East Anglia other than the towns specified above, Hants. (excluding Portsmouth and Southampton), the South Coast Area other than the towns specified above, and Westmorland (excluding Kendal) 2s. 2½d.§
	do.	do.	Female labourers 19 years and over.	Increase of ½d. an hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7¾d.)§

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

† These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms which are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber.



Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	First pay day in week commencing 5 June	Timeworkers	Minimum time rates increased by 3d. an hour for approved inspectors and machinists and by 2½d. for labourers and adult female workers, and lieu bonus of 2d. and 1½d. an hour respectively terminated, resulting in net increases of 1d. an hour for adults and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include: London district (within 25 miles radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors grade 1 2s. 11d. an hour, machinists 2s. 9½d. or 2s. 6d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 3½d., women 19 and over, 1st three months 1s. 6½d., thereafter 1s. 7½d.; Isle of Wight 2d. an hour less than above rates, other provincial districts 1d. an hour less.*
			Workers employed under payment by results or bonus schemes	Basic rates† increased by 1d. an hour. Basic rates after change: London district—approved inspectors grade 1 2s. 9d. an hour, machinists 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 4d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 2d., women 19 and over, 1st three months 1s. 5d., thereafter 1s. 6d.; Isle of Wight 2d. an hour less, other provincial districts 1d. less.*
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in June	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 6d. a week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (20s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.) at under 21.
	Great Britain	do.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,§ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 6d. a week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (20s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.) at under 21.
Electricity Supply Undertakings	Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week commencing on or after 26 June	Manual workers	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change include: electrical and mechanical fitters 2s. 11d. an hour, labourers 2s. 4½d.
Coal Distribution	Southern Region (Hants., Berks., Bucks. and Oxon.)	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 June	Transport workers 21 years and over	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. a week for certain drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to and including 2 tons, of 3s. for certain drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less and of 5s. for mates, bagfillers, loaders and horse carters. Minimum rates after change include: drivers, 21 years and over, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, group A areas 95s., of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons, group A 102s., group B 98s., mates, bagfillers, loaders and horse carters, group A 98s., group B 94s.; leading hands to receive 5s. a week above bagfillers' and loaders' rates.
	South and West Wales	First full pay period following 20 June	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. or 5s. 6d. a week, according to area, for certain drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to and including 2 tons, of 3s. for certain drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, of 5s. for mates, and of 4s. 6d. for horse-drivers; increase of 1s. a day (2s. to 3s. a day) per horse for those engaged on ostling duties. Minimum rates after change include: drivers, 21 years and over, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, grade 1 areas 99s. a week, grade 2 areas 95s., of over 1 ton and up to and including 2 tons, grade 1, areas 102s., grade 2 areas 98s., mates 94s., 90s., one-horse drivers 95s., two-horse drivers 100s.
Local Authority Services	Scotland	First full pay day in June	Youths 15 and 16 years employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Percentage of adult rate previously paid to youths 15 and 16 years of age increased from 30 to 40 and from 40 to 50 per cent., respectively.
Fire Service	do.	1 June	Whole-time officers below the rank of firemaster, and other ranks (male and female) employed by Fire Brigades	New consolidated scales or rates of pay adopted, replacing for the men the basic scales of pay, supplementary allowances and compensatory grants previously paid, and resulting in some cases in increases of amounts varying according to rank, length of service and rent allowances actually paid. Rates after change include: males—firemen 20 years of age or over 131s. a week during first two years of service, then rising by yearly increments of 3s. a week to 152s. after 8 years' service, and by two further increments of 4s. after 10 and 15 years' service to a maximum of 166s.; leading firemen 150s. during first year of service after promotion, rising to 168s. after 6 years' service; section leaders 173s. during first year of service after promotion, rising to 188s. after 5 years' service; females—firewomen 20 years or over £245 a year during first year of service after appointment, rising by yearly increments of £10 to £285 after 4 years' service; leading firewomen £300; senior leading firewomen £340.¶

\* The increased rates became effective from the date shown, but retrospective payment is to be made at the rate of 1d. an hour for all hours worked within the normal week of 45 hours from the first pay day in the week commencing 1st May.

† The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment by results or bonus scheme which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.

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

§ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

¶ These scales or rates of pay, together with scales or rates of pay for assistant firemasters, divisional officers, column officers, senior company officers, company officers, group officers and assistant group officers, are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 253 of this GAZETTE.

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

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 120. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during June, in these 140 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at over 28,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during June, was about 95,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining .. .	4	82	86	8,400	16,000
Engineering .. .	4	8	12	6,800	20,000
Clothing .. .. .	—	4	4	500	2,000
Building and Contracting .. .	4	6	10	3,700	24,000
Transport, etc. . .	2	6	8	3,800	9,000
Distributive Trades .. .	—	1	1	1,400	7,000
All remaining industries and services .. .	6	13	19	3,800	17,000
<b>Total, June, 1950 ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<i>Total, May, 1950 ..</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>22,300</i>	<i>51,000</i>
<b>Total, June, 1949 ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>47,700</b>	<b>192,000</b>

Of the total of 95,000 days lost in June, 70,000 were lost by 22,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 21,400 were directly involved and 1,500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in June also included 25,000 days lost by 5,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

**Duration**  
Of 130 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during June, 58, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 24, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted two days; 13, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 7,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted over six days.

**Causes**  
Of the 120 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 6, directly involving 2,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 49, directly involving 6,000 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 1,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 39, directly involving 8,100 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 2,900 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX 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 six months of 1950 and 1949:—

Industry Group	January to June, 1950			January to June, 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	2	3,200	39,000	1	8	11
Coal Mining .. .	485	58,600	128,000	517	111,000	415,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	1	8	11	2	8	11
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	100	1,000	6	400	1,000
Metal Manufacturing .. .	2	900	6,000	4	500	2,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	19	5,800	37,000	36	10,900	41,000
Engineering .. .	26	8,100	34,000	29	6,700	42,000
Other Metal Industries .. .	40	11,700	39,000	37	5,600	31,000
Textiles .. .. .	26	13,800	62,000	24	4,900	37,000
Leather, etc. . .	10	800	4,000	21	2,000	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	5	400	1,000	21	5,700	22,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1	100	1,000	2	100	1,000
Paper and Printing	7	600	2,000	8	700	5,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	3	200	1,000	10	900	2,000
Building and Contracting .. .	18	1,800	15,000	5	1,100	4,000
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	4	200	11	3	500	4,000
Transport, etc. . .	3	1,100	2,000	8	2,000	14,000
Distributive Trades .. .	45	10,500	46,000	29	7,000	25,000
Other Services .. .	2	900	11,000	1	100	1,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>79,300</b>	<b>272,000</b>
	7	2,800	8,000	6	500	1,000
	10	600	10,000	5	300	1,000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>147,800</b>	<b>587,000</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>240,200</b>	<b>924,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to June through stoppages which began in that period was 573,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 146,900. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun at the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
ENGINEERING AND STEEL MANUFACTURE: Workers employed in engineering and steel manufacture—Sheffield (one firm)	4,580	—	19 June	24 June	Protest against the suspension for seven days of a crane driver who had taken an extra week's holiday after permission had been refused	Work resumed; the question of extra unpaid holidays for workers to be considered at a central conference.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Clerical staff and various classes of building trade workers employed by a firm of civil engineering contractors—Llanelli (one firm)	2,200	—	1 June	— June**	In support of clerical workers' demand for a "closed shop"	Work resumed.
WATER TRANSPORT AND DOCKS:— Lightermen—London (one firm) ..	1,030	—	15 May	5 June	Dispute arising out of suspension of fourteen men who had refused to work on a two-shift system in connection with the unloading of a cargo of sugar, and subsequent withdrawal by the Dock Labour Board of the registration cards of about ninety men who had ceased work in sympathy	Work resumed. Dismissed men reinstated on the register of port workers without loss of privileges and conditions earned by previous service, having given an undertaking to honour their obligations under the Dock Labour Scheme and observe all properly negotiated working agreements.
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES AND GENERAL ROAD HAULAGE:— Meat transport drivers and mates, market porters and shopmen, cold storage workers and drivers and warehousemen, etc.—Smithfield, London, and several provincial centres	5,100††	—	24 June††	11 July††	Dissatisfaction with alleged delay in negotiations on a claim for an increase of 19s. a week in wages of meat transport drivers and with subsequent employment of Service men to deal with food supplies	Work resumed.††

\* 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.

† As from January, 1950, the grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups, therefore, 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 50,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 100,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 130,000 and 220,000.

§ Less than 50. ¶ Less than 500. \*\* Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

†† The majority of the workers involved had resumed work by 13th June. ††† Prior to 3rd July about 1,400 meat transport drivers and mates were involved. Between 3rd July and 5th July about 2,100 porters, cold storage workers, drivers and warehousemen, etc., ceased work, and on 10th July a further 1,500 road haulage workers became involved. Work was generally resumed on 12th July, but some 200-300 drivers did not resume until 14th or 15th July.



# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 13th JUNE, 1950

At 13th June the retail prices index was 114 (17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 16th May.

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 13th June, 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 13th JUNE, 1950	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .. .	123 (123.1)	348
II. Rent and rates .. .. .	101 (101.3)	88
III. Clothing .. .. .	119 (119.0)	97
IV. Fuel and light .. .. .	114 (114.0)	65
V. Household durable goods .. .. .	111 (111.3)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	112 (112.5)	35
VII. Services .. .. .	108 (108.1)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. .. .	104 (103.9)	217
<b>All items .. .. .</b>	<b>114 (113.6)</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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

At 13th June the index for the food group was 123; this appears as a fall of 2 points compared with the figure at 16th May as a result of the figures being rounded to the nearest whole number, but the actual fall in the average level of prices during the month was only about 1 per cent. The chief decrease was for eggs, the maximum prices of which were reduced by 1/4d. each early in June, but there were also reductions in the prices of oranges, green vegetables and onions. These reductions were partly counterbalanced by higher prices for bacon following increases in the maximum prices in the latter half of May, and by advances in the prices of tomatoes and fish. The price for salt also rose during the month.

### Clothing

Changes in the average prices of various items of clothing and clothing materials were relatively small during the month under review. On balance there was a fractional rise in the index, but the group figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119 at 13th June, the same figure as at 16th May.

### Fuel and Light

The principal change in this group during the month was a fall of a little over 3 per cent. in the average price of coal, due to the introduction of cheaper summer tariffs. On the other hand the prices of coke rose slightly and there was also a small rise in the average price of lamp oil. For the fuel and light group as a whole the index figure at 13th June was 114, compared with 116 at 16th May.

### Other Groups

In the group covering household durable goods the only changes of note were some further advances in the prices of sheets, towels and blankets, and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 111. In the miscellaneous goods group the principal change was a reduction in the average price of razor blades and, although the effect on the index for the group as a whole was slight, the figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, fell from 113 to 112. In the remaining groups, covering rent and rates, services, and drink and tobacco, respectively, the changes between 16th May and 13th June were relatively slight and the group indices were the same as a month earlier, viz., 101, 108 and 104, respectively.

\* 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.  
† The maximum prices of eggs were raised a month later, and the effect of this will be shown in the index for July.

## 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	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	123	123	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 253 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100	370	Nil	- 9
All Items* .. .. .	May, 1950	344	- 1	- 15
Finland	1938-47 = 100	871†	+ 15	+ 95
All Items .. .. .	May, 1950 (end)	1,068†	+ 26	+ 167
France (Paris) .. .. .	"1938" = 100	1,925	- 17	+ 200
Food .. .. .	May, 1950	—	—	—
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100	153	Nil	- 11
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1950	160	+ 1	- 8
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100	102	+ 2†	+ 3
All Items* .. .. .	Mid-May, 1950	100	+ 2†	+ 3
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100	225.2	+ 10.0	+ 14.7
All Items* .. .. .	Apr., 1950	231.5	+ 12.0	+ 17.0
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100	522.1	+ 5.1	+ 53.7
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1950	687.4	+ 7.2	+ 76.7
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Countries				
Canada	1935-39 = 100	164.0	Nil	+ 4.5
All Items .. .. .	May, 1950 (beginning)	204.6	+ 0.1	+ 5.1
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942 = 100	145	- 3	+ 5
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1950	151	- 3	+ 8
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100	130	- 3	+ 2
All Items .. .. .	Jan., 1950	122	- 6	+ 4
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100	302	- 3	- 9
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1950	361	- 8	- 4
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Israel (Tel Aviv and Haifa)	Aug., 1939 = 100	319	- 1	- 51
All Items* .. .. .	Feb., 1950	373	- 2	- 89
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Jamaica (Kingston)	Aug., 1939 = 100	252.97	+ 0.41	+ 6.90
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1950	253.84	+ 0.71	+ 24.28
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Mexico (Mexico City)	1934 = 100	345.5	- 1.5	+ 19.6
All Items* .. .. .	Feb., 1950	335.2	- 3.0	+ 11.2
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000	1,020	+ 2†	+ 20
All Items .. .. .	Mar., 1950 (end)	1,032	+ 15†	+ 32
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Peru (Lima)	1934-36 = 100	478.57†	+ 6.42	+ 59.37
All Items* .. .. .	May, 1950 (middle)	557†	+ 10	+ 88
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100	152	+ 1	+ 3
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1950	177	+ 2	+ 6
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Rhodesia, Southern	Aug., 1939 = 100	163	Nil	+ 12
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1950	194	+ 2	+ 19
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	155.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.8
All Items .. .. .	Feb., 1950	164.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.4
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	1935 = 100	229	Nil	+ 2
All Items .. .. .	May, 1950 (beginning)	262	—	+ 2
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—
United States	1935-39 = 100	167.3	+ 0.3	- 2.4
All Items .. .. .	Apr., 1950 (middle)	196.6	+ 0.6	+ 6.2
Food .. .. .	—	—	—	—

\* 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), the Irish Republic (food, house-rent, clothing, and fuel and light), Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household items), Israel (food, house-rent, clothing and household, etc., items), Mexico (food, clothing, fuel, light and soap), and Peru (food, house-rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items).  
† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.  
‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.  
§ Consumer's price index (new series).

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 129, compared with 103 in the previous month and 116 in June, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 29 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 16 in the previous month and 14 in June, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of June, 1950.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts : Underground .. .. . 41	Electrical Stations .. .. . 1
Surface .. .. . 5	Other Industries .. .. . 3
Metalliferous Mines .. .. . 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries .. .. . 1	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. .. . 3
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 48	Building Operations .. .. . 25
	Works of Engineering Construction .. .. . 3
	Warehouses .. .. . 3
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 71

Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. . 1	Brakemen, Goods Guards .. 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .. . 3	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. . 1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. . 1	Firemen .. .. . 1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. . 4	Guards (Passenger) .. .. . 1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. . 8	Labourers .. .. . 2
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .. . 3	Mechanics .. .. . 2
Shipbuilding .. .. . 8	Permanent Way Men .. .. . 4
Other Metal Trades .. .. . 1	Porters .. .. . 1
Cotton .. .. . 1	Shunters .. .. . 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	Other Grades .. .. . 2
Other Textile Manufacture	Contractors' Servants .. .. . 1
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. . 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 10
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .. . 2	<b>Total (excluding Seamen) 129</b>
Food and Drink .. .. . 2	<b>Seamen</b>
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. . 1	Trading Vessels .. .. . 14
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. . 1	Fishing Vessels .. .. . 15
Gas Works .. .. . 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 29
	<b>Total (including Seamen) 158</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in : Shipbreaking .. .. . 4	Pitch .. .. . 9
Other Contact with Molten lead .. .. . 1	Tar .. .. . 12
Pottery .. .. . 1	Oil .. .. . 1
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. . 1	TOTAL .. .. . 21
TOTAL .. .. . 4	
	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
<b>Other Poisoning</b>	Manuf. of Bichromates .. .. . 7
NIL	Chromium Plating .. .. . 8
	Other Industries .. .. . 1
	TOTAL .. .. . 15
<b>Anthrax</b>	<b>Total, Cases .. 42</b>
Wool .. .. . 1	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. .. . 1	
Other Industries .. .. . 1	
TOTAL .. .. . 2	
	<b>II. Deaths</b>
	NIL

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st July, 1950, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 27th May, 1950, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949.  
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

## Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during June, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th June, 1950.

	Men	Women	Total
June, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	423	24	447
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	94	3	97
Ministry of Education .. .. .	349	3	352
Other award-making Departments .. .. .	57	1	58
Total awards .. .. .	500	7	507
Number of applications rejected .. .. .	271	10	281
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	27	6	33
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of June, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	199,620	15,158	214,778
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	43,265	1,306	44,571
Ministry of Education .. .. .	77,415	6,161	83,576
Other award-making Departments .. .. .	17,700	1,836	19,536
Total awards .. .. .	138,380	9,303	147,683
Number of applications rejected .. .. .	36,475	3,096	39,571
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	21,861	2,693	24,554
Cases under consideration at end of period .. .. .	2,904	66	2,970

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 218). They relate to the four weeks ended 29th May, 1950.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied .. .. .	211	21	232
Disabled .. .. .	330	43	373
Total .. .. .	541	64	605
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	1,430	160	1,590
Disabled .. .. .	1,400	92	1,492
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	327	149	476
Disabled .. .. .	354	196	550
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	233	30	263
Disabled .. .. .	433	12	445
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .. .	395	61	456
Total .. .. .	4,572	700	5,272
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied .. .. .	267	53	320
Disabled .. .. .	293	42	335
Total .. .. .	560	95	655

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the number of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour



# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During June the National Arbitration Tribunal issued twenty-one awards, Nos. 1457 to 1477.\* Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1461 (2nd June).**—Parties: Firms represented on the Gelatine and Glue Joint Industrial Council, and members of trade unions represented on the Council in their employment. *Dispute:* A difference of opinion as to whether the condition attached to a particular agreement had been fulfilled. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the contention of the trade union side of the Council that the condition had been fulfilled.

**Award No. 1465 (9th June).**—Parties: Firms represented by the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and trade unions federated with the National Leather Trades Federation in their employment. *Claim:* For an additional week's holiday with pay. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and awarded that it should take effect from 1951 onwards.

**Award No. 1471 (20th June).**—Parties: Members of the London Master Printers' Association, and members of the London Society of Compositors in their employment. *Dispute:* A difference in regard to the appropriate minimum basic rates which should apply to certain classes of workers and to a proposed alteration in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages of members of the Society employed in London as hand compositors should be increased to 143s. 6d. a week with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date on which the existing ban on overtime is lifted. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the minimum rates for monotype, linotype and intertype operators and for readers, and recommended that they should also negotiate on the question of recruitment of labour.

**Award No. 1472 (20th June).**—Parties: Employers represented on the South and West Wales Regional Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade, and members of trade unions represented on the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in wages for certain classes of workers as follows:—

Certain drivers of vehicles of—	
1 ton or less carrying capacity ..	3s. a week
Over 1 ton and up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity ..	6s. a week in Grade 1 areas and 5s. 6d. a week in Grade 2 areas
Drivers' mates (adult) ..	5s. a week
Horse drivers ..	4s. 6d. a week
Ostling duties ..	from 2s. to 3s. a horse
Ostling duties on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays ..	from 4s. to 5s. a horse

*Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

**Award No. 1473 (21st June).**—Parties: Employers represented on the Southern Regional Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade, and members of trade unions represented on the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in wages for certain classes of workers. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded the following increases in the minimum rates of wages of workers employed in the area covered by the Regional Council, other than those in the county of Dorset in respect of whom they recommended that the parties should settle the appropriate wage adjustments to be made:—

Certain drivers of vehicles of—	
1 ton or less carrying capacity ..	3s. a week
Over 1 ton and up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity ..	6s. " "
Lorry drivers' mates, bag fillers, loaders and horse carters ..	5s. " "

**Award No. 1475 (27th June).**—Parties: Firms represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the National Union of Vehicle Builders and of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists in their employment. *Claim:* For the consolidation of war bonus into basic rate. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and awarded that the whole of the existing war bonus should be consolidated with basic rates.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 253.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, Nos. 858 to 860, two of which are summarised below:—

**Award No. 859 (23rd June).**—Parties: The member firms of the Belfast and North of Ireland Carriers' Association, and certain employees of the firms. *Claim:* On behalf of certain employees that the annual holiday with pay be increased from one week to two weeks. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded—For six-day week workers, annual holidays ranging from one day for four weeks' to twelve days for 48 weeks' employment; and for five-day week workers, annual holidays ranging from one day for four weeks' to ten days for 48 weeks' employment. An employee after 1st April, 1951, on termination of employment, to be entitled to receive one day's pay in lieu of each day of holiday due to him.

**Award No. 860 (26th June).**—Parties: Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and slaughtermen employed in abattoirs. *Claim:* (1) Slaughtermen to receive, after twelve months' continuous service, wages during periods of absence from work due to illness or accident. (2) Amount to be based on average weekly earnings over a period of twelve months ending on the last pay day in March in the year to which the payment relates. (3) Payment to be made for a period not exceeding eight weeks in any one year. (4) Deductions may be made in respect of the employees' personal income from earnings, National Insurance or Industrial Injuries Acts. (5) If an employee is absent for any part of a week in which he has earned the amount specified in (2), no payment to be made to him in respect of that week, other than earnings. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

On 29th June the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued *Award No. 121\**, relating to a claim against the Board of Customs and Excise by the Customs and Excise Federation for overtime rates of officers of Customs and Excise on salaries exceeding £450 per annum to be the same as those for officers on salaries up to £450. The Tribunal having regard to the circumstances in which overtime is worked by officers of Customs and Excise awarded that those whose salaries exceeded £450 per annum should in respect of weekday overtime receive the present overtime rate or plain time rate, whichever is the greater, and should in respect of attendance on Sundays and public holidays receive the present overtime rate or plain time rate plus 1s. an hour, whichever is the greater.

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

#### Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2262 to 2267. Two of these are summarised below.

**Award No. 2263 (3rd June).**—Parties: The Trade Union Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry. *Claim:* For the amendment of agreements in respect of week-end allowances and annual holidays. *Award:* The Court awarded that the present week-end allowance under all shift systems of 25 per cent. on basic rates for the 16 hours worked on Saturday afternoon and early Monday morning should be increased to 50 per cent. Although the Court were not prepared at present to make an award on the claim for increased annual holidays, they recommended the parties to resume negotiations and if by the end of 1950 no settlement had been reached either party should be at liberty to report such failure and the Court would, after hearing the parties, decide the matter in dispute.

**Award No. 2264 (15th June).**—Parties: Transport and General Workers' Union and John Walker and Co. (Sugar Refiners) Ltd., the Glebe Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., and the Westburn Sugar Refineries Ltd. *Claim:* For the present holiday period of one week with pay for sugarhouse workers to be increased to two weeks with pay. *Award:* The Court awarded that as from 1st January, 1951, sugarhouse workers on completion of 12 months' service in the employment of the firms concerned should receive two weeks' annual holiday with pay, the two weeks not necessarily to be consecutive.

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

During June one award was issued by a single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to workers employed by an individual undertaking.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 253.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposal

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

**Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.F.A. (5), dated 6th June; relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration for Grade I clerks and certain transport workers.

**Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal C.T. (46), dated 23rd June; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for certain male workers.

**Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal V.(44), dated 27th June; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for all workers (other than female home-workers).

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During June the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned:—

**The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 927 (R.N.T.S.(6)),** dated 7th June and effective from 26th June. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes specific rates for clerks and for certain transport workers.

**The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 937 (R.N.T.S.(6)),** dated 9th June and effective from 26th June. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes specific rates for clerks and for certain transport workers.

### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

#### Notices of Proposal

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

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N. 119), N.I.Bk. (N. 120) and N.I.Bk. (N. 121), dated 30th June; that the statutory minimum remuneration and conditions of employment at present operating in other than home bakeries should be applicable to workers employed in home bakeries. Proposal N.I.Bk. (N. 122), dated 30th June; that the holidays and holiday remuneration at present operating in other than home bakeries should be applicable to workers employed in home bakeries.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950 (N.I.L. (38)),** dated 31st May and effective from 22nd June. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

**The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4), (No. 5) and (No. 6) Orders, 1950, N.I.Bk. (116), N.I.Bk. (117) and N.I.Bk. (118),** dated 5th June and effective from 3rd July. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female workers.

### Catering Wages Act, 1943

#### Wages Regulation Order

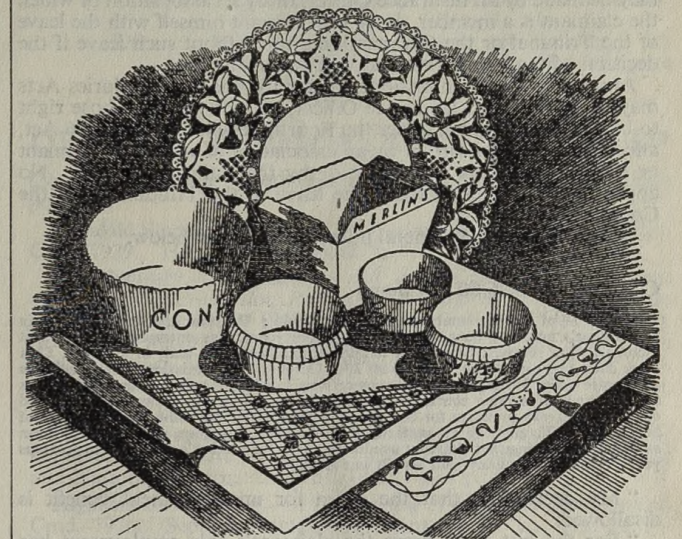
During June the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Board concerned:—

**The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1055, (I.S.C.(17)),** dated 26th June and effective from 17th July. This Order provides that overtime rates and rates for time worked on a customary holiday should, in the case of all workers, be based on the minimum remuneration for workers who are provided with such meals as are available whilst they are on duty.

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 253.

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## 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.U.236/50 (1st June)

Section 11 of the National Insurance Act, 1946: Whether claimant, waitress in her mother's boarding-house for the past three years, was unemployed from 21st October. She received board and lodging throughout year and, in addition, £1 a week during season (which ended about 20th October). Commissioner cites decisions of *Umpire under Unemployment Insurance Acts* in which it was held on similar facts that contract of service continued to exist during off-season between mother and daughter, whereby in return for board and lodging, latter did some undefined part of housework. There were no material differences in this case, and, inference from available facts being that claimant would remain at her mother's service as in previous years, claim for unemployment benefit was disallowed.

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

"For the last three years the claimant's sole employment has been as waitress in her mother's boarding-house. During the season she was paid 20s. a week wages and given her board and lodging. The season ended about 20th October but as in previous years the claimant continued to live in the boarding-house with her mother, receiving free board and lodging but no wages. On 21st October the claimant claimed unemployment benefit but the claim was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that she had failed to prove that she was unemployed. The Local Tribunal found that the claimant had proved that she was unemployed but gave no reasons for this finding and I am unable to agree with it.

"In *Umpire's Decision No. 3354/30* the *Umpire* had to deal with a claim for unemployment benefit by a claimant who had given up her employment as a weaver and gone to Blackpool as waitress in a boarding-house kept by her mother. She was paid wages and treated as an ordinary employee during the season. At the end of the season she remained in the house, helping with household duties and awaiting the start of the next season. She received no wages but received free board and lodging. The *Umpire* held that the claimant was not unemployed. He followed *Umpire's Decision 2350/30* in which it was held that the true inference from similar facts was that a contract of service still existed between the claimant and her mother whereby, in return for board and lodging, the claimant did some undefined part of the work of the house during the slack season and the employer provided that board and lodging and undertook to retain the claimant in her service during the next season on the usual remunerative terms.

"I accept the principle laid down in those decisions of the *Umpire*. The question remains whether there is any material difference between the circumstances of this case and those in the *Umpire's* decisions. I do not think there is. In one respect this case is even less favourable to the claimant, as her mother stated in evidence before the Local Tribunal that the claimant 'works as a waitress all the time and has worked continually as we have previously had boarders in the off-season.' It is true that the claimant told the Local Tribunal that the business was up for sale and that she would not be working there next season but presumably the intention is to sell the business as a going concern and accept any bookings until a suitable offer is obtained. In the meantime therefore the inference is that the claimant will remain at her mother's service as in previous years. She cannot therefore be said to have been unemployed from and including 25th October, 1949. The insurance officer's appeal must be allowed."

### Case No. C.I.196/50 (26th June)

Section 7 of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946: Whether claimant suffered personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of his employment: Claimant had been student mental nurse at hospital for some two years prior to July, 1949, when his X-ray (which on previous occasions had been satisfactory) showed signs of early tuberculosis: He had worked in tuberculosis ward on several occasions in 1947 and 1948 and on two separate dates in 1949. From 21st October, 1948, to 17th December, 1948, and again from 15th April, 1949, to 25th May, 1949, however, he worked in two general wards, in each of which patient was later found to have tuberculosis. Both patients were obstructive—second one used to spit in nurses' faces. No precautions were taken because it was not then known that these patients had disease. In evidence before Commissioner, doctor of wide experience in development of tuberculosis said that, in his view, probability was so high that it should be accepted as proved that claimant's incapacity was due to massive infection or infections incurred while attending two patients in question, rather than to continuous process of gradual infection. Commissioner, accepting this view, decides that on occasions when he was victim of massive infections, claimant suffered injury by accident. Date of accident fixed as 15th April, 1949, earliest probable date of infection, and claim for injury benefit allowed.

\* 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 253.

"My decision is that the claimant suffered personal injury caused by accident, within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, arising out of and in the course of his employment, and that the date of the accident was 15th April, 1949.

"The claimant was employed as a student mental nurse at a hospital from 21st April, 1947, until 25th July, 1949. He has claimed injury benefit from that date. While so employed he worked in a ward set apart for the nursing of tuberculosis patients from 20th October, 1947, to 17th November, 1947, and subsequently on night duty on the nights of 16th, 21st, 28th and 31st December, 1947, and on day duty on 1st January, 1948, 18th April, 1948, 5th November, 1948, 14th February, 1949, and 28th April, 1949. Apart from these periods he was not working in a ward set apart for tuberculosis patients, but from 21st October, 1948, to 17th December, 1948, he was working in a general ward in which it was subsequently discovered that one of the patients was tuberculous. Similarly, from 15th April to 25th May, 1949, he was working in another ward in which one of the patients was subsequently found to be tuberculous. These two patients were abnormal in their behaviour and dirty in their habits, the second one of them in particular being resistive and spitting in the nurses' faces. The claimant who had been X-rayed from time to time showed no signs of being affected by tuberculosis according to an X-ray taken on 6th August, 1948, but on 22nd July, 1949, the X-ray then taken disclosed that he had developed the disease, and it is conceded that he has been incapable of work by reason of it since 25th July, 1949. I had evidence before me in this case from a doctor with very wide experience of the development of tuberculosis, and I think that it is a fair summary of his evidence to say that, while he quite accepted that tuberculosis may be the result of a cumulative process by which the lungs are affected by the continual breathing in of tubercle bacilli so that sufficient to overcome a patient's resistance escape the cilia on the inner side of the bronchi and reach the mucous membrane of the bronchioles, it may also derive from one or more massive infections whereby such vast numbers of bacilli are breathed in at one time that sufficient of them escape the cilia to effect an equivalent injury. He took the view that, in the light of this claimant's history of exposure to infection while attending patients of the type described (who were unknown to be tuberculous and in respect of whom, therefore, no appropriate precautions were taken), the probability that this claimant's tuberculosis derived from one or several massive infections and not from a cumulative process of gradual infection was so high that it should be accepted as proved. When his attention was drawn to the medical evidence recorded in *Decision No. C.I. 83/50* (reported)\*, he replied that he found nothing in that evidence inconsistent with his view, because in that case the doctors were not dealing with a case in which any incidents of massive infection were alleged. There is no evidence before me that tuberculosis may not be the result of massive infection on one or several occasions, and I agree with the medical witness in this case that *Decision No. C.I. 83/50* (reported) does not exclude such infection as an accepted cause of tuberculosis; nor is there any medical evidence before me that, on facts such as those disclosed in the present case, it is not a reasonable and proper inference to draw that the disease was due to one or more massive infections. I think that I should accept that in this case that is the cause, and, if I accept that, the claimant has proved that he suffered injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, namely, the occasions when he received massive infections, as I think it is reasonable to infer that he did while attending the two patients referred to above. The exact dates that those massive infections occurred are not now ascertainable, and, since the burden of proving that the accident happened falls upon the claimant, in determining the date of the relevant accident I am bound, following *Decision No. C.I. 46/49* (reported), to take the earliest probable date.

"The medical evidence before me was that the X-ray taken on 22nd July, 1949, showed a vague opacity localised to the right apex of the lung highly suggestive of early tuberculosis, and that a visible growth on a culture medium will occur in four to six weeks. I think, therefore, that 15th April, 1949, when he first began to attend the violent patient who was in the habit of spitting in the faces of the nurses, is a reasonable date on which to infer that a massive infection of tubercle bacilli overcame his resistance. Accordingly, I find that the date of the accident is 15th April, 1949. I dismiss the appeal of the insurance officer."

### Case No. C.U.274/50 (27th June)

Section 13 (1) (a) of National Insurance Act, 1946: Whether claimant was participating in or financing or directly interested in trade dispute which caused stoppage of work: On 3rd February, 60 employees at claimant's firm were given week's notice owing to redundancy. Following dispute between union (of which claimant was member) and firm as to position of works convenor, fitters came out on strike on 8th February. Claimant, charge hand fitter, continued working until 27th February when shortage of work due to strike brought about his suspension. Commissioner holds that resolution of claimant's union to pay dispute pay, and payment (although made subsequent to the stoppage of work), was financing of dispute. Disqualification accordingly imposed for period of stoppage.

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from and including 28th February, 1950.

"The claimant is a charge hand fitter, and, on 3rd February, 1950, some 60 workers employed at the firm where the claimant was employed were given notice to terminate their employment on 10th February, 1950, owing to redundancy. A dispute arose between the claimant's trade union and the firm as to the position of the works convenor who, the workers considered, should not have received notice when he did. The employers did not agree with the contention of the workers, and a stoppage of work took

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April (pages 150 and 151).

place on 8th February, 1950, by fitters withdrawing their labour. The claimant, however, continued to work until he was suspended on 27th February, 1950, owing to shortage of work due to the trade dispute at his place of employment.

"The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim to unemployment benefit, on the ground that the claimant belonged to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at his place of employment who were participating in the dispute. The Local Tribunal, however, allowed the claimant's appeal, on the ground that he did not participate in the dispute and did not belong to a grade or class of men on strike and that he was therefore within the exceptions contained in section 13(1)(a) and (b) of the Act. The insurance officer has appealed to the Commissioner, the case being in the nature of a test case.

"It is not disputed that the claimant did not belong to the same 'grade or class' as those workers who were participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute, but the evidence is that the trade union of which the claimant is a member has decided to pay dispute pay. In the absence of any reasons to the contrary a resolution to pay dispute pay, and a payment, although made subsequent to the stoppage of work, must relate back to the period of stoppage, and must therefore be held to be a financing of the trade dispute. It follows that the claimant has not shown that he was not financing the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work. The claimant must be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

## 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 Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950*, (S.I. 1950 No. 927; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 7th June; *The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950* (S.I. 1950 No. 937; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 9th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 251.

*The Wages Regulation (Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1950* (S.I. 1950 No. 1055), made on 26th June by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 251.

*The Youth Employment Committees Regulations, 1950* (S.I. 1950 No. 1107; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 3rd July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Employment and Training Act, 1948.—See page 226.

*The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations, 1950* (S.I. 1950 No. 940 (S.61)), made on 8th June by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 12th June and apply only to Scotland, revise the minimum amounts payable in respect of children who are admitted with adults to accommodation provided under the Act in premises managed by local authorities. The revisions bring the amounts into line with the increased scales prescribed in the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 162).

*The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1950* (S.I. 1950 No. 887 (S.58); price 4d. net, 5d. post free), made on 30th May by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947.—See page 246.

*The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950* (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 85; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), made on 8th May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's GAZETTE, page 220.

*The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950* (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 111), made on 7th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 12th June, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's GAZETTE, page 198).

*The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950* (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 84), made on 16th May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations came into operation on 12th June, and increase the scales for computing the requirements, other than for rent, of applicants for national assistance. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 162).

\* See footnote \* in next column.

## FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the May, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 187) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
291	Safety of Machine Tools and other Plant, No. 1. Drilling Machines: Fencing of Spindles, Chucks and Tools. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).
329	Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding, 4th Edition, 1945. (Revised 1950). Revised price 6d. (7d.).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Celluloid Storage.**—*Report of the Committee on Celluloid Storage*. Cmd. 7929. Home Office. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 228.

**Coal Industry.**—(i) *Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1949 and for the year 1949*. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1949*. H.C.82, Session 1950. Price 7s. (7s. 4d.). National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.—See pages 230 and 229.

**Electricity Supply.**—*Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee*. June, 1950. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 229.

**Highland Development.**—*A Programme of Highland Development*. Cmd. 7976. Scottish Home Department. Price 1s. (1s. 2d.).—See page 230.

**Industrial Safety.**—(i) *Twenty-seventh Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, 1948*. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).—See page 230. (ii) *The Use of Chains and Other Lifting Gear*. 7th Edition. Safety Pamphlet No. 3. Revised 1949. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Reprinted 1950, revised price 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

**National Assistance.**—*Report of the National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland for the year 1949*. Cmd. 279. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See pages 230 and 231.

**National Insurance.**—*Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for (a) Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948, during the period 16th March to 15th April, 1950*. Pamphlet I/18. Price 9d. (10d.). (b) *Unemployment Benefit during the month of May, 1950*. Pamphlet U/15. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

**Western Union.**—(i) *Convention on Social and Medical Assistance between the Brussels Treaty Powers, Paris, 7th November, 1949, and the Supplementary Agreement to give effect to the Convention*. Cmd. 7973. Miscellaneous No. 6 (1950). Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) *Convention between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning Frontier Workers*. Cmd. 7971. Miscellaneous No. 7 (1950). Price 4d. (5d.). (iii) *Convention between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands concerning Student Employees*. Cmd. 7972. Miscellaneous No. 8 (1950). Price 4d. (5d.). Foreign Office.—See page 231.

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

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

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